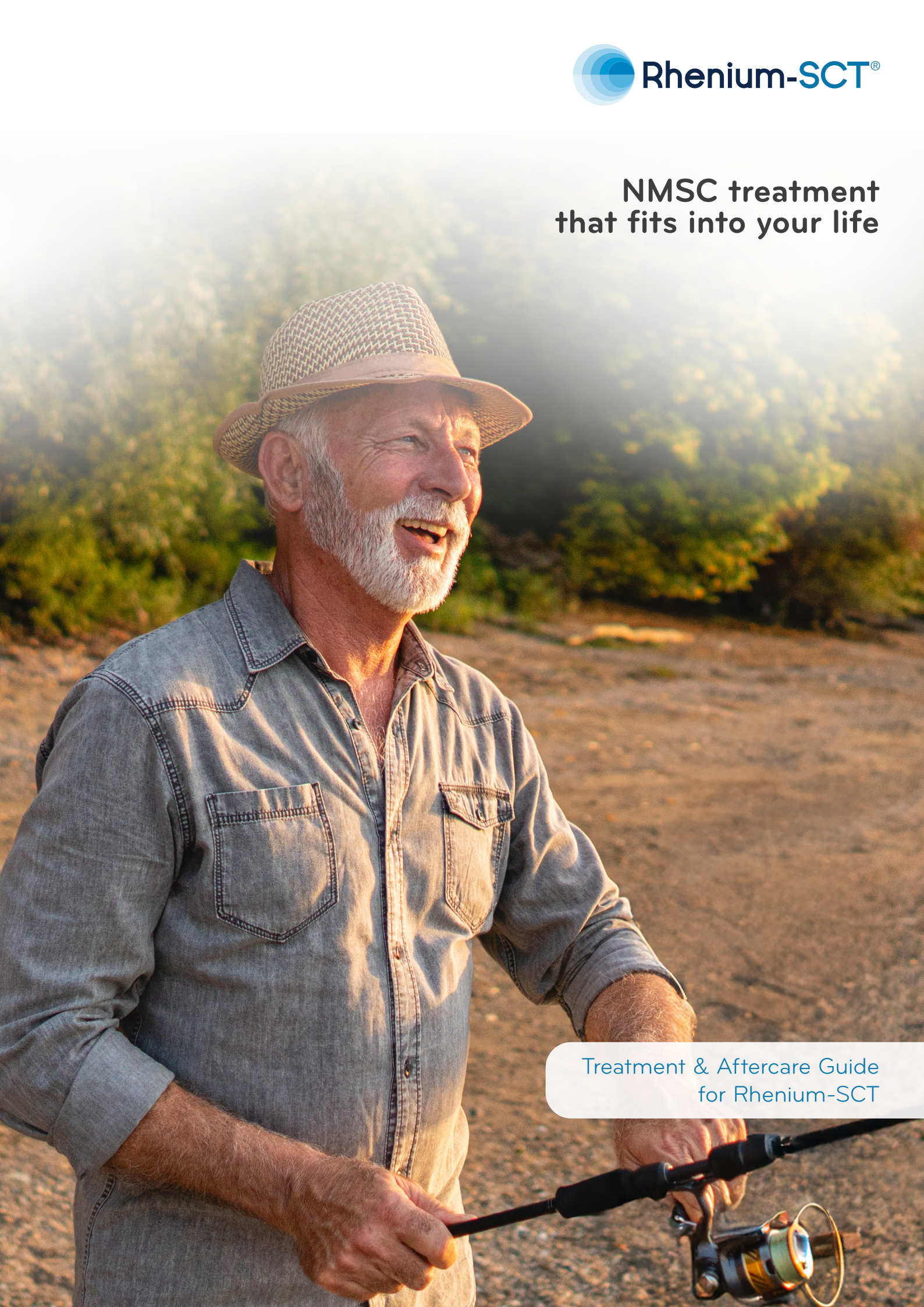


**NMSC treatment  
that fits into your life**



Treatment & Aftercare Guide  
for Rhenium-SCT



# About Your Treatment With Rhenium-SCT®

## Welcome

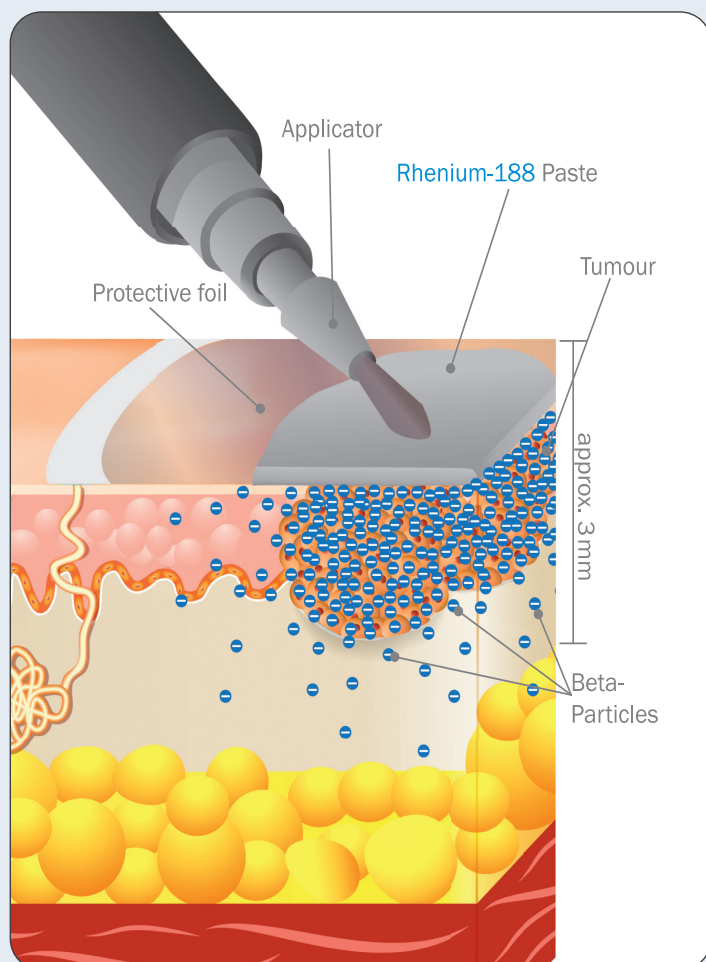
You've taken an important step in treating your non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) with Rhenium-SCT. This guide will help you understand what to expect during your recovery and how to care for your treated area to achieve the best possible outcome.

## What is Rhenium-SCT?

Rhenium-SCT is an innovative, non-surgical treatment for non-melanoma skin cancer. It uses a radioisotope called rhenium-188 in the form of a paste to treat your skin cancer in a single session.<sup>1</sup>

## Why Rhenium-SCT was chosen for you:

- **Non-invasive<sup>2</sup>** – Treatment does not come in direct contact with the skin, nor is there any need for cuts or incisions
- **Painless<sup>1</sup>** – In clinical trials, no patients reported significant pain or discomfort during or after the procedure
- **Precise<sup>3</sup>** – Accurate dosing that targets cancer cells while sparing healthy tissue
- **Excellent cosmetic outcome<sup>4</sup>** – No scarring or deformity; skin may look slightly lighter after healing
- **Fast<sup>5</sup>** – Treatment time is generally between 45-180 minutes, then you can go home<sup>5</sup>
- **Single treatment<sup>6</sup>** – For the vast majority of patients, only one session is needed<sup>7</sup>



Transversal cut of the skin

## How Rhenium-SCT Works<sup>1,5</sup>

The Rhenium-SCT paste is applied onto a protective film covering your tumour. The paste emits radiation that destroys cancer cells but only penetrates the skin up to 3mm, protecting the tissue underneath.

The paste doesn't directly touch your skin, and you won't be radioactive after treatment. There's no risk to anyone you come into contact with after your treatment.

# What To Expect During Treatment

**Marking the treatment area:** The doctor will mark the area to be treated, including the tumour and a small margin of normal-looking tissue around it. This margin helps ensure all cancer cells are treated.



**Applying the protective film:** An adhesive film is then placed over the marked area to protect your skin from direct contact with the paste.



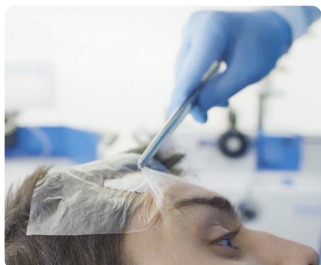
**Applying the Rhenium-SCT paste:** The paste is carefully applied over the protective film. During this time, you won't feel any pain or discomfort.



**Treatment time:** You will then wait the required treatment time (typically 45-180 minutes).<sup>5</sup> The treatment time is calculated specifically for your tumour.



**Removal and completion:** The film and paste are then to be removed, and you will be able to go home.



## Important Information

**You are not radioactive.** The radioactive material was removed at the end of your treatment. You can safely be around family, friends, children, and pregnant women without any risk to them.

**You won't notice immediate changes.** During the first few days after treatment, the treated area will look much the same as before, perhaps with slight reddening. This is completely normal.

**You can resume normal activities.** You can return to work and your usual routine as soon as you feel comfortable, though you should follow the aftercare instructions in this guide.

# Aftercare Instructions

## – Caring For Your Treated Area

### General Care Guidelines

#### Keep the area clean

- The treated area may get wet during bathing or showering
- Gently pat the area dry with a clean towel – don't rub
- If soap gets on the area, rinse it with water and dry gently
- Avoid submerging the area in water (e.g. pool, baths) for the first few weeks

#### Protect from sun exposure

- Avoid direct sun exposure, especially in the first few weeks
- Do NOT apply sunscreen over the treated area until healing is complete
- Wear protective clothing or a hat to cover the area when outdoors
- Stay in the shade when possible

#### Let the area breathe

- If necessary, you can cover the area with a non-stick dressing
- However, where possible, leave the area uncovered to promote healing
- You may use gauze or a bandage during activities where the area might get knocked or dirty
- Change any dressings regularly and keep them clean
- Applying a small amount of moisture to the dressing before removal may help reduce disruption to the scab

#### What to avoid

- Do NOT use cosmetics, lotions, or creams on the treated area unless your doctor specifically directs you to
- Avoid activities that cause excessive sweating until the area begins to heal
- Do NOT apply sunscreen until your doctor confirms the area is fully healed
- Do NOT pick at or disturb any scabs that form

### Understanding the Scab

#### What to expect:

- A scab (or crust) will form over the treated area as part of the normal healing process. This scab is often larger than the original tumour – this is completely normal and nothing to worry about.

#### Why the scab is important:

- The scab protects the healing tissue underneath as your body replaces damaged cancer cells with healthy new skin cells.

#### What you must NOT do:

- Do not pick at, scratch, or try to remove the scab, even if it's itchy. The scab will shed naturally once the healing underneath is complete. Disturbing it can affect your healing and final cosmetic outcome.

#### DO:

- ✓ Keep the area clean and dry
- ✓ Pat gently with a clean towel
- ✓ Protect from sun exposure
- ✓ Let the scab fall off naturally
- ✓ Attend all follow-up appointments

#### DON'T:

- ✗ Pick or scratch the scab
- ✗ Apply cosmetics or lotions
- ✗ Use sunscreen until healed
- ✗ Expose to direct sunlight
- ✗ Scrub or rub the area

# Aftercare Instructions

## – Understanding The Healing Process

### When to Contact Your Doctor

While some changes in the treated area are completely normal (see next page), you should contact your medical professional if you experience any of the following.

#### Signs that need immediate attention:

- **Pain** that doesn't improve or gets worse
- **Signs of infection:**
  - Increasing redness spreading beyond the treated area
  - Warmth or heat in the area
  - Yellow or green discharge
  - Increasing swelling
  - Fever or feeling unwell
- **Bleeding** that doesn't stop with gentle pressure
- **The area restricts your daily activities** or causes significant discomfort

#### Signs to watch for over time:

- **Healing time exceeds 60 days** without improvement
- **The area deteriorates** after it appeared to be healing
- **Unusual changes** that concern you or seem different from what's described in this guide

### Managing Common Side Effects

The most common side effects after treatment with Rhenium-SCT are part of the normal healing process. These typically include:

**Redness.** The treated area will become red and may look inflamed. This usually begins within the first week and can worsen over the following 2-3 weeks before improving.

**Scabbing/Crusting.** A scab will form over the treated area. This is essential for healing and will shed naturally when the time is right.

**Itching.** The area may feel itchy as it heals. Try not to scratch or disturb the area. If itching is severe, speak to your doctor about options for relief.

**Burning sensation.** Some patients experience a burning or warm sensation in the treated area during the healing process.

**These side effects are expected and indicate your body is healing.** However, if any of these symptoms become severe or concerning, contact your doctor.

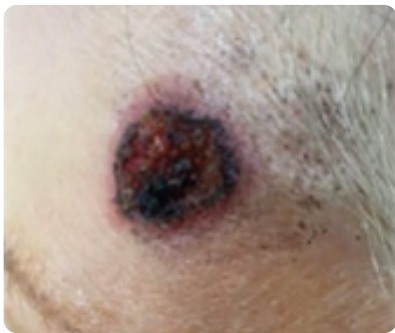
*Following these aftercare instructions will help ensure the best possible outcome from your treatment.*

# The Healing Journey



## Stage 1 (first few days):

During the first few days, you'll notice slight reddening but no major visible changes. Begin following all aftercare instructions and protect the area from sun exposure.



## Stage 2 (week 1-2):

Redness will increase significantly and a scab will form. The area may feel itchy with slight bleeding. The lesion may look worse than before treatment – this is normal healing and shows the treatment is working. Resist the urge to pick at the scab and attend your scheduled follow-up appointment.



## Stage 3 (weeks 3-6):

Itching and bleeding will subside as redness begins to fade. The scab will start to shed naturally at the edges as your body replaces dead cancer cells with healthy tissue. Let the scab come off naturally and continue sun protection.



## Stage 4 (2-6 months):

The redness will have faded and the scab will have shed naturally. The treated area may appear slightly lighter but with no scarring or deformity. Once healed, you can start using sunscreen on the area.

In a recent study:<sup>1</sup>

- 60% of patients reported grade one hypopigmentation, which is classified as mild, localised, or "just perceptible" pigment loss.
- Patients rated their results highly with the mean cosmetic score: 8.1 out of 10 (0 = very poor appearance to 10 = no visible wound).



# Follow-Up & Managing Your Future

## Your Follow-Up Appointments

Regular follow-up appointments are essential to monitor your healing and ensure the best possible outcome.

### Your Medical Professional Needs to:

- Check that the area is healing properly
- Identify and manage any issues early
- Answer your questions and address concerns
- Confirm when healing is complete
- Provide guidance on long-term care

### What to Expect

Your follow-up appointments will typically begin during the first few weeks after treatment, when skin reactions are most visible. Your doctor will examine the treated area and may take photographs to track your progress.

**Attend ALL scheduled follow-up appointments, even if the area looks like it's healing well. Professional monitoring is important for catching any issues early.**

### Once Your Area Has Healed

When your doctor confirms healing is complete, you should apply sunscreen to the treated area whenever you're exposed to sun. This protects both the treated area and your skin in general.

## Protecting Your Skin for the Future

Because you've had a non-melanoma skin cancer, you're at increased risk of developing more skin cancers. You can help detect potential new skin cancers early and minimise their impact through regular checks and sun protection.

### Regular Skin Self-Examination:

- A spot that looks or feels different from others
- A spot that has changed in size, shape, color, or texture
- A sore that doesn't heal within a few weeks
- A sore that is itchy or bleeds

**Don't forget hidden areas.** Check between your toes, the soles of your feet, under your nails, and other areas not usually exposed to sun.

**If you notice anything unusual, contact your doctor right away.** Early detection leads to better outcomes.

**Professional Skin Checks.** In addition to self-examinations, schedule regular full skin checks with your medical professional. They can tell you how often these should occur based on your risk level.

**Remember:** *Everyone heals at their own pace. Your healing time will depend on the size and depth of your lesion, its location, your age, and your overall health. This timeline is a general guide. If you have any concerns at any stage, contact your doctor.*

# Frequently Asked Questions

## Will I be radioactive after treatment?

No. You will not be radioactive after treatment, and there is no risk to anyone you come into contact with, including children and pregnant women.

## Can I return to work after treatment?

Yes. You can return to work as soon as you feel comfortable to do so. There is no special recovery period required, though you should follow all aftercare instructions.

## How long will it take to heal completely?

Most patients heal within 60-180 days (2-6 months), though this varies based on individual factors such as tumour size, location, and your general health.<sup>7</sup>

## Will there be a scar?

No. Rhenium-SCT typically results in no scarring or deformity. The treated area may appear slightly lighter than surrounding skin and may feel a bit firmer.<sup>4</sup>

In a recent study, 74% of patients rated the cosmetic outcome as 8-10/10 on a visual scale at 12 months.<sup>1</sup>

## When can I use sunscreen on the treated area?

Do not apply sunscreen until your doctor confirms that healing is complete. Once healed, you should use sunscreen on the area whenever exposed to sun.

## What if my healing seems to be taking longer than expected?

Healing times vary between individuals. However, if healing exceeds 60 days without improvement, or if you have any concerns, contact your doctor for an assessment.

## Do you have any questions?

Online: [www.oncobeta.com](http://www.oncobeta.com)  
Email: [info@oncobeta.com](mailto:info@oncobeta.com)



## Contact your doctor if you experience:

- Signs of infection
- Severe pain
- Bleeding that won't stop
- Healing time exceeding 60 days
- Any concerns about your healing

Your Doctor's Contact Details:

<sup>5</sup> Treatment time depends on lesion characteristics and may exceed 180 minutes.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Complete response in 94.7% of lesions after a single session. Treatment was generally well tolerated. Adverse events were mostly mild to moderate. Twelve Grade 3/4 events occurred at earlier time points, with none persisting beyond 6 months. The most common 24-month adverse events were hypopigmentation (G1/2: 58%/5%), telangiectasia (G1: 15%), alopecia (G1/2: 10.4%/0.9%) and induration (G1/2: 9.6%/0.9%). No treatment-related adverse events led to study withdrawal.<sup>6</sup>

**References:** 1. Cardaci G, et al. *Adv Radiat Oncol*. 2025;10(7):101802. 2. Castellucci P, et al. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*. 2021;48(5):1511–1521. 3. Cipriani C, et al. *J Dermatol Treat*. 2022;33(2):969–975. Epub 22 Jul 2020. 4. Sedda AF, et al. *Clin Exp Dermatol*. 2008;33(6):745–749. 5. Rhenium-SCT® Instructions For Use, Quick Guide. [https://www.oncobeta.com/fileadmin/user\\_upload/devices/02\\_IFU\\_REC\\_ENG\\_L.pdf](https://www.oncobeta.com/fileadmin/user_upload/devices/02_IFU_REC_ENG_L.pdf) (accessed January 2026). 6. Baxi S, et al. 2026, Rhenium-SCT for non-melanoma skin cancer: Topline Results from EPIC-Skin, An International Phase IV Prospective Single Arm Multi-centre Study, Presentation at The American College Of Radiation Oncology Congress Orlando USA, 6th February 2026. 7. Cipriani C, et al. *In Therapeutic Nuclear Medicine*. 2014. RP Baum (Ed), New York: Springer.

## 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](http://www.oncobeta.com) or upon request via [medical@oncobeta.com](mailto: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:** SH0W5674. **Date of preparation:** April 2026.