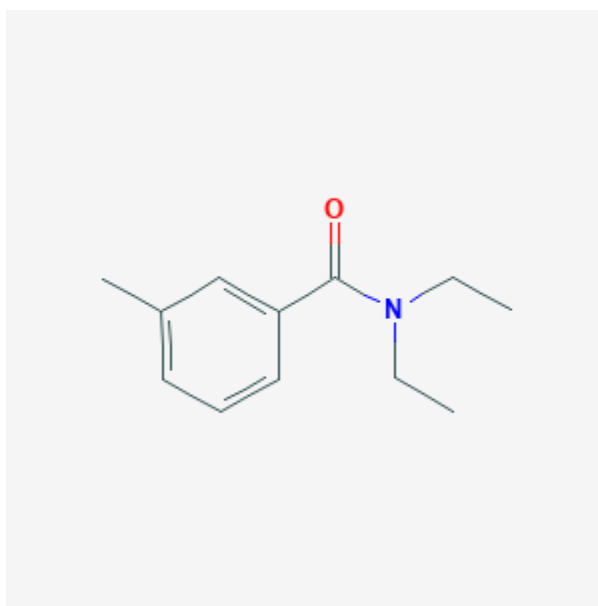




## Diethyltoluamide

Revised: December 3, 2018.

CASRN: 134-62-3



## Drug Levels and Effects

### Summary of Use during Lactation

No information is available on the clinical use of diethyltoluamide (DEET) during breastfeeding. However, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency consider DEET to be safe and effective during breastfeeding when used as directed.[1] It should be used by breastfeeding women to avoid exposure to mosquito-borne viruses.[1][2][3] Avoid application directly to the nipple and other areas where the infant might directly ingest the product.

### Drug Levels

*Maternal Levels.* Relevant published information was not found as of the revision date.

*Infant Levels.* Relevant published information was not found as of the revision date.

## Effects in Breastfed Infants

Relevant published information was not found as of the revision date.

## Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

Relevant published information was not found as of the revision date.

## References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Avoid bug bites. Accessed 6-27/16. Available at: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/page/avoid-bug-bites#repellent>
2. Koren G, Matsui D, Bailey B. DEET-based insect repellants: safety implications for children and pregnant and lactating women. CMAJ. 2003;169:209-12. PubMed PMID: 12900480.
3. Sudakin DL, Trevathan WR. DEET: a review and update of safety and risk in the general population. J Toxicol Clin Toxicol. 2003;41:831-9. PubMed PMID: 14677793.

## Substance Identification

### Substance Name

Diethyltoluamide

### CAS Registry Number

134-62-3

### Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Insect Repellents