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(14C)-Glycocholic Acid

Revised: December 3, 2018.

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Information in this record refers to the use of (14C)-glycocholic acid as a diagnostic agent. Breastfeeding does not need to be suspended after administration of (14C)-glycocholic acid.[1][2]

Drug Levels

Carbon 14 is a low-energy beta emitter with a physical half-life of about 5730 years. (1-14C)-triolein has an effective half-life of 15 hours. Approximately 14% of the injected radioactivity is excreted into breastmilk.[1]

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. Leide-Svegborn S, Ahlgren L, Johansson L et al. Excretion of radionuclides in human breast milk after nuclear medicine examinations. Biokinetic and dosimetric data and recommendations on breastfeeding interruption. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2016;43:808-21. PubMed PMID: 26732471.
2. Mattsson S, Johansson L, Leide Svegborn S et al. Radiation dose to patients from radiopharmaceuticals: A compendium of current information related to frequently used substances. Annex D. Recommendations on breast-feeding interruptions. Ann ICRP. 2015;44 (2 Suppl):319-21. PubMed PMID: 26069086.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

(14C)-Glycocholic Acid

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Radiopharmaceuticals

Carbon Radioisotopes

Diagnostic Agents