

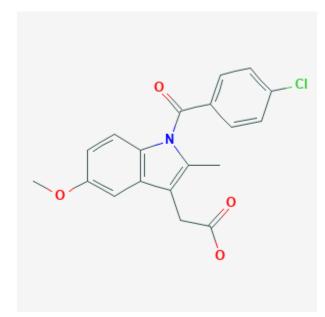
U.S. National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information **NLM Citation:** Drugs and Lactation Database (LactMed) [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US); 2006-. Indomethacin. [Updated 2018 Oct 31]. **Bookshelf URL:** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/



# Indomethacin

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 53-86-1



# **Drug Levels and Effects**

# Summary of Use during Lactation

Because of the low levels of indomethcin in breastmilk and therapeutic administration directly to infants, it is acceptable to use in nursing mothers. However, other agents with more published information on use during lactation may be preferable, especially while nursing a newborn or preterm infant.

# **Drug Levels**

*Maternal Levels.* In one study, 15 women who were less than 1 week postpartum took indomethacin in dosages ranging from 75 mg orally to 300 mg rectally daily (0.94 to 4.29 mg/kg daily). Milk samples were taken before and after feeding at times ranging from 0.7 to 21.4 hours after the last dose. In 11 of the women, indomethacin was undetectable (<20 mcg/L) in milk. Assuming that undetectable milk levels had the concentration of the assay limit, the average dosage excreted in milk was 0.27% of maternal weight-adjusted dosage.[1] However, the

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excretion of the glucuronide metabolite into milk was not measured and it could be absorbed as indomethacin by a newborn.

Eight women donated milk on days 4, 12 and 26 postpartum for an in vitro measurement of protein binding and lipid partitioning of indomethacin in milk. Results were used to estimate passage into milk using physicochemical principles. The authors calculated that a breastfed infant would receive about 0.5% of the maternal weight-adjusted dosage or about 3% of the neonatal dose used to treat patent ductus arteriosus with a maternal dosage of 75 mg daily.[2] This study did not account for possible contribution to the infant's dosage by the glucuronide metabolite.

*Infant Levels.* In 6 of 7 infants breastfed during maternal indomethacin use of 75 mg orally to 300 mg rectally daily, the drug was undetectable (<20 mcg/L) in plasma. One infant had a plasma level of 47 mcg/L at 1.2 hours after the midpoint of the breastfeed. This infant's mother was taking 2.94 mg/kg daily of indomethacin and had a milk indomethacin level of 111 mcg/L 2.3 hours after the dose.[1]

# **Effects in Breastfed Infants**

In one case report, a breastfeeding mother had been taking daily doses of indomethacin that increased to 200 mg (3 mg/kg) from the fourth to the sixth day postpartum. On the same day that indomethacin was stopped, the infant had a generalized seizure, followed by another on the next day. No metabolic findings could account for the convulsions and no indomethacin levels were measured in the mother or infant.[3] This case was rated as indomethacin possibly causing the seizure; however later studies and the established therapeutic use of indomethacin in newborns make this causality seem unlikely.

In one study, 7 women breastfed their neonates while taking indomethacin. No adverse effects were noted in any of the infants.[1]

# **Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk**

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

#### **Alternate Drugs to Consider**

Acetaminophen, Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Naproxen, Piroxicam

# References

- 1. Lebedevs TH, Wojnar-Horton RE, Yapp P et al. Excretion of indomethacin in breast milk. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 1991;32:751-4. PubMed PMID: 1768569.
- 2. Beaulac-Baillargeon L, Allard G. Distribution of indomethacin in human milk and estimation of its milk to plasma ratio in vitro. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 1993;36:413-6. PubMed PMID: 12959288.
- 3. Eeg-Olofsson O, Malmros I, Elwin CE, Steen B. Convulsions in a breast-fed infant after maternal indomethacin. Lancet. 1978;2 (8082):215. Letter. PubMed PMID: 78421.

# Substance Identification

# Substance Name

Indomethacin

# **CAS Registry Number**

53-86-1

# **Drug Class**

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Analgesic Agents

Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Agents