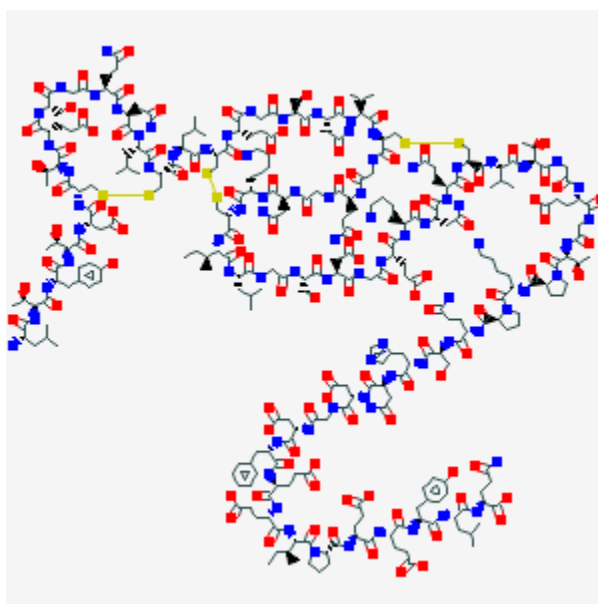




Lepirudin

Revised: May 1, 2019.

CASRN: 138068-37-8



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Lepirudin is no longer marketed in the United States. Limited information indicates that lepirudin in doses up to 100 mg daily produce very low levels in milk. Because of its large molecular weight, it would not be expected to be absorbed from breastmilk by the infant. Lepirudin would not be expected to cause any adverse effects in breastfed infants, especially if the infant is older than 2 months.[1]

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. One mother who was 10 weeks postpartum received lepirudin 50 mg twice daily subcutaneously. Her breastmilk had undetectable (<0.1 mg/L) lepirudin levels 3 hours after a dose.[2]

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

Effects in Breastfed Infants

One infant was breastfed for 3 months during therapeutic lepirudin use beginning at 7 weeks of age. No bleeding events occurred.[2]

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

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

Alternate Drugs to Consider

Acenocoumarol, Dalteparin, Enoxaparin, Heparin, Warfarin

References

1. Bates SM, Greer IA, Middeldorp S et al. VTE, thrombophilia, antithrombotic therapy, and pregnancy: Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. Chest. 2012;141 (2 Suppl):e691S-736S. PubMed PMID: 22315276.
2. Lindhoff-Last E, Willeke A, Thalhammer C et al. Hirudin treatment in a breastfeeding woman. Lancet. 2000;355:467-8. PubMed PMID: 10841132.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Lepirudin

CAS Registry Number

138068-37-8

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Anticoagulants

Antithrombins