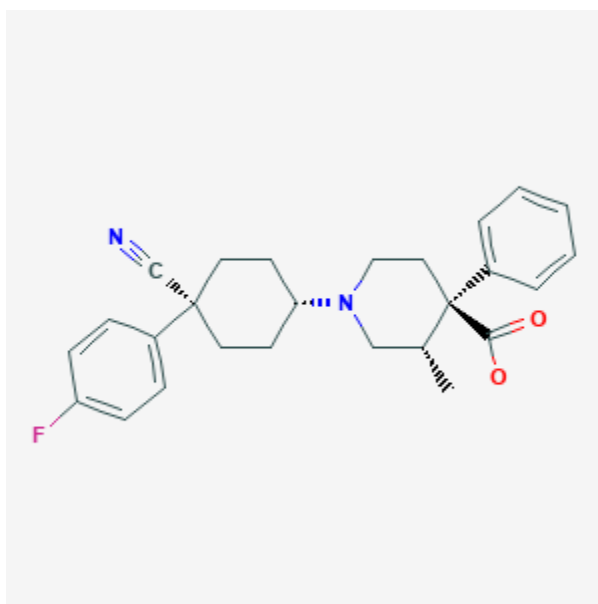




Levocabastine

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 79516-68-0



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Because absorption from the eye is limited, levocabastine would not be expected to cause any adverse effects in breastfed infants. To substantially diminish the amount of drug that reaches the breastmilk after using eye drops, place pressure over the tear duct by the corner of the eye for 1 minute or more, then remove the excess solution with an absorbent tissue.

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. There are no published reports of the excretion of levocabastine into breastmilk. The manufacturer reports that levocabastine was found in breast milk of one nursing woman after ophthalmic administration of the drug (dose and duration not stated). The daily dosage of levocabastine that the infant would receive was calculated to be about 0.5 mcg.[1]

Disclaimer: Information presented in this database is not meant as a substitute for professional judgment. You should consult your healthcare provider for breastfeeding advice related to your particular situation. The U.S. government does not warrant or assume any liability or responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information on this Site .

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

Effects in Breastfed Infants

Relevant published information on levocabastine was not found as of the revision date. In one telephone follow-up study, mothers reported irritability and colicky symptoms in 10% of infants exposed to various antihistamines and drowsiness was reported in 1.6% of infants. None of the reactions required medical attention. [2]

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

Antihistamines in relatively high doses given by injection can decrease basal serum prolactin in nonlactating women and in early postpartum women.[3][4] However, suckling-induced prolactin secretion is not affected by antihistamine pretreatment of postpartum mothers.[3] Whether lower oral doses of antihistamines have the same effect on serum prolactin or whether the effects on prolactin have any consequences on breastfeeding success have not been studied. The prolactin level in a mother with established lactation may not affect her ability to breastfeed.

References

1. Livostin package insert. Novartis Ophthalmics. Duluth GA. January 2006
2. Ito S, Blajchman A, Stephenson M et al. Prospective follow-up of adverse reactions in breast-fed infants exposed to maternal medication. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 1993;168:1393-9. PubMed PMID: 8498418.
3. Messinis IE, Souvatzoglou A, Fais N et al. Histamine H1 receptor participation in the control of prolactin secretion in postpartum. *J Endocrinol Invest.* 1985;8:143-6. PubMed PMID: 3928731.
4. Pontiroli AE, De Castro e Silva E, Mazzoleni F et al. The effect of histamine and H1 and H2 receptors on prolactin and luteinizing hormone release in humans: sex differences and the role of stress. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 1981;52:924-8. PubMed PMID: 7228996.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Levocabastine

CAS Registry Number

79516-68-0

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Antihistamines