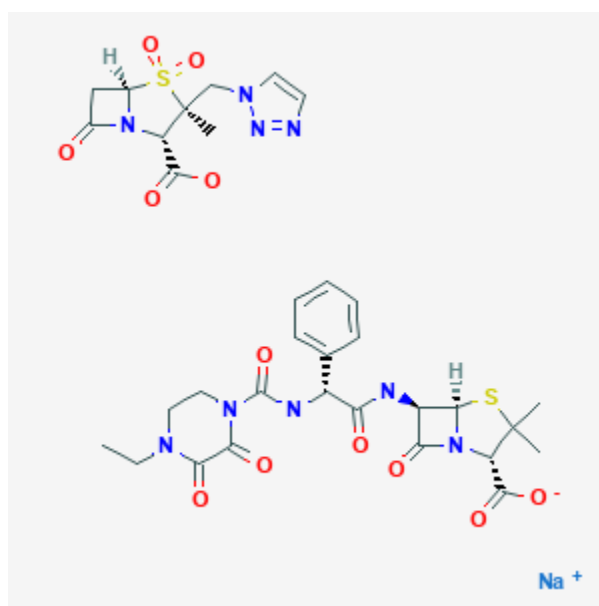




## Piperacillin and Tazobactam

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 157044-21-8



## Drug Levels and Effects

### Summary of Use during Lactation

Limited information indicates that piperacillin produces low levels in milk that are not expected to cause adverse effects in breastfed infants. Tazobactam has not been studied in nursing mothers. Occasionally disruption of the infant's gastrointestinal flora, resulting in diarrhea or thrush have been reported with penicillins, but these effects have not been adequately evaluated.

### Drug Levels

*Maternal Levels.* No studies on the combination of piperacillin and tazobactam during breastfeeding have been reported. Piperacillin in a dosage of 4 gramsg intravenously every 8 hours for 3 or more days was given to 8 women. Milk levels were measured after 2 subsequent doses. After the first dose, milk levels ranged from 0.49 to

1.5 mg/L in the 3 hours after the dose. After the second dose, milk levels ranged from 1.1 to 1.9 mg/L in the 3 hours after the dose. Peak milk levels occurred 2 to 3 hours after the dose.[1]

*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. Baier R, Wolnik L, Puppel H et al. Piperacillin concentrations in milk and serum from lactating women. Proc ICAAC. 1982;203. Abstract 779.

## Substance Identification

### Substance Name

Piperacillin and Tazobactam

### CAS Registry Number

157044-21-8

### Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Anti-Infective Agents

Antibacterial Agents

Penicillins