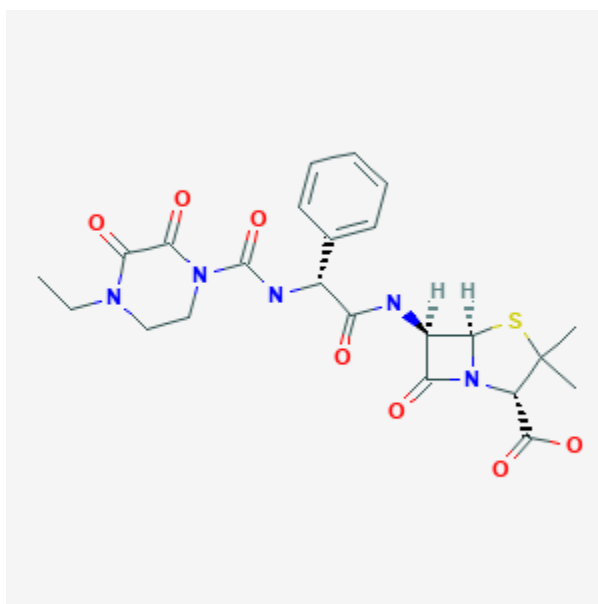




## Piperacillin

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 61477-96-1



## 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. 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. Piperacillin is acceptable in nursing mothers.

### Drug Levels

*Maternal Levels.* Piperacillin in a dosage of 4 grams intravenously every 8 hours for at least 3 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]

**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 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

### CAS Registry Number

61477-96-1

### Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Anti-Infective Agents

Antibacterial Agents

Penicillins