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Ticarcillin

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 34787-01-4

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Limited information indicates that ticarcillin 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. Ticarcillin is acceptable in nursing mothers.

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. Only trace levels of ticarcillin were detected for 6 hours after single 1 gram intramuscular doses in 3 women in one study[1][2] and 5 women in another early study.[3]

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After ticarcillin doses of 5 grams intravenously three times a day in 10 women, milk levels averaged 2 to 2.5 mg/L. By 12 hours after the last dose, ticarcillin was undetectable in the milk. The total daily intake of a breastfed infant would be negligible.[4]

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. Matsuda S, Tanno M, Kashiwakura T et al. Laboratory and clinical use of ticarcillin. Chemotherapy (Tokyo). 1977;25:2924-31.
- 2. Matsuda S. Transfer of antibiotics into maternal milk. Biol Res Pregnancy. 1984;5:57-60. PubMed PMID: 6743732.
- 3. Cho N, Nakayama T, Uehara K et al. Laboratory and clinical evaluation of ticarcillin in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. Chemotherapy (Tokyo). 1977;25:2911-23.
- 4. von Kobyletzki D, Dalhoff A, Lindemeyer H et al. Ticarcillin serum and tissue concentrations in gynecology and obstetrics. Infection. 1983;11:144-9. PubMed PMID: 6885173.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Ticarcillin

CAS Registry Number

34787-01-4

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Anti-Infective Agents

Antibacterial Agents

Penicillins