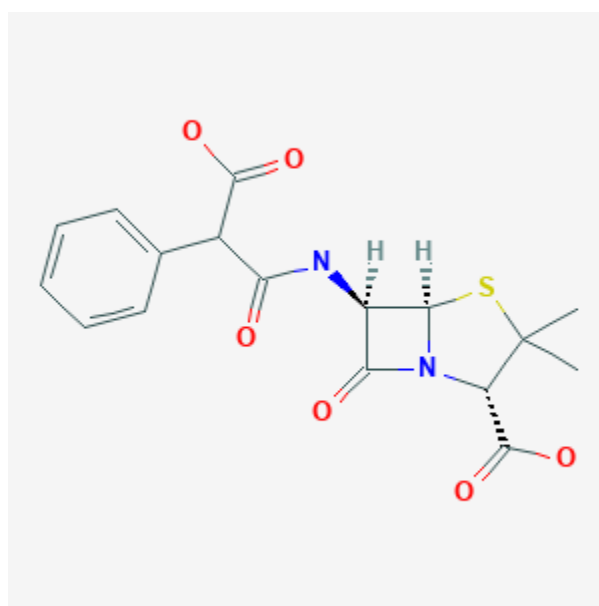




Carbenicillin Indanyl Disodium

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 4697-36-3



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Limited information indicates that carbenicillin 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. Carbenicillin indanyl disodium is acceptable in nursing mothers.

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. Milk levels have not been reported after oral doses of carbenicillin. After a single 1 gram intramuscular dose of carbenicillin in 3 women, milk levels averaged between 0.1 and 0.24 mg/L over the first 6 hours after the dose. Peak milk levels occurred 4 hours after the intramuscular 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. Matsuda S. Transfer of antibiotics into maternal milk. *Biol Res Pregnancy.* 1984;5:57-60. PubMed PMID: 6743732.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Carbenicillin Indanyl Disodium

CAS Registry Number

4697-36-3

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Anti-Infective Agents

Antibacterial Agents

Penicillins