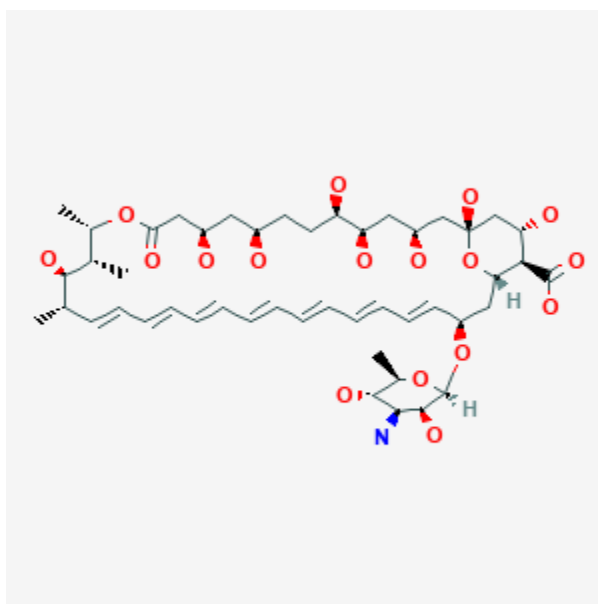




## Amphotericin B

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 1397-89-3



## Drug Levels and Effects

### Summary of Use during Lactation

Although no information exists on the milk excretion of amphotericin B, it is highly protein bound, has a large molecular weight, is virtually unabsorbed orally and has been use directly in the mouths of infants;[1] therefore, most reviewers consider it acceptable to use in nursing mothers.[2][3]

### Drug Levels

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

*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.

## Alternate Drugs to Consider

(Systemic) [Fluconazole](#); (Topical) [Clotrimazole](#), [Miconazole](#), [Nystatin](#)

## References

1. Hoppe JE. Treatment of oropharyngeal candidiasis and candidal diaper dermatitis in neonates and infants: review and reappraisal. *Pediatr Infect Dis J.* 1997;16:885-94. PubMed PMID: 9306485.
2. Mactal-Haaf C, Hoffman M, Kuchta A. Use of anti-infective agents during lactation, Part 3: Antivirals, antifungals, and urinary antiseptics. *J Hum Lact.* 2001;17:160-6. PubMed PMID: 11847833.
3. Ilett KF, Kristensen JH. Drug use and breastfeeding. *Expert Opin Drug Saf.* 2005;4:745-68. PubMed PMID: 16011452.

## Substance Identification

### Substance Name

Amphotericin B

### CAS Registry Number

1397-89-3

### Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Antifungal Agents