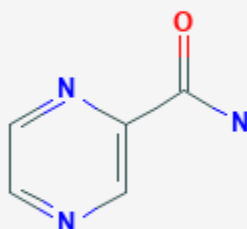




Pyrazinamide

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 98-96-4



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Limited information indicates that maternal pyrazinamide therapy produces low levels in milk and would not usually be expected to cause any adverse effects in breastfed infants, especially if the infant is older than 2 months. Exclusively breastfed infants should be monitored for rare cases of jaundice, hepatitis and arthralgia if this drug is used during lactation.[1] The amount of pyrazinamide in milk is insufficient to treat tuberculosis in the breastfed infant. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other professional organizations state that breastfeeding should not be discouraged in women taking pyrazinamide.[2][3][4]

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. One woman who was lactating, but not breastfeeding (time postpartum not stated) was given a single oral dose of 1 gram of pyrazinamide. A peak milk level of 1.5 mg/L occurred 3 hours after the dose. The

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half-life of the drug in milk was estimated to be 9 hours.[1] Using these data, a fully breastfed infant would receive a maximum of about 1.4% of the maternal weight-adjusted dosage.

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

Effects in Breastfed Infants

Pyrazinamide was used as part of multi-drug regimens to treat 2 pregnant women with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis throughout pregnancy and postpartum. Their two infants were breastfed (extent and duration not stated). At age 1.25 and 5.1 years, the children were developing normally.[5]

Two mothers in Turkey were diagnosed with tuberculosis at the 30th and 34th weeks of pregnancy. They immediately started isoniazid 300 mg, rifampin 600 mg, pyridoxine 50 mg daily for 6 months, plus pyrazinamide 25 mg/kg and ethambutol 25 mg/kg daily for 2 months. Both mothers breastfed their infants (extent not stated). Their infants were given isoniazid 5 mg/kg daily for 3 months prophylactically. Tuberculin skin tests were negative after 3 months and neither infant had tuberculosis at 1 year of age. No adverse effects of the drugs were mentioned.[6]

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

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

References

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4. Bartlett JG. Guidelines section. Infect Dis Clin Pract. 2002;11:467-71. DOI: [10.1097/01.idc.0000086415.30743.15](https://doi.org/10.1097/01.idc.0000086415.30743.15).
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Substance Identification

Substance Name

Pyrazinamide

CAS Registry Number

98-96-4

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Antitubercular Agents