

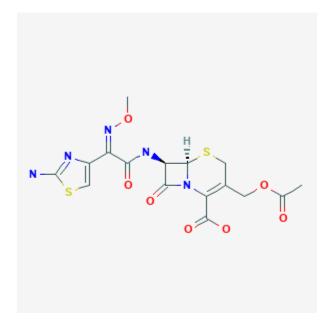
U.S. National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information **NLM Citation:** Drugs and Lactation Database (LactMed) [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US); 2006-. Cefotaxime. [Updated 2018 Oct 31]. **Bookshelf URL:** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/



Cefotaxime

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 63527-52-6



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Limited information indicates that cefotaxime 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 cephalosporins, but these effects have not been adequately evaluated. Cefotaxime is acceptable in nursing mothers.

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. Five postpartum women were given 2 grams of cefotaxime twice daily for 4 days. The average peak milk level on day 4 was 0.68 mg/L (range 0.29 to1.57 mg/L). By 12 hours after the dose the drug was undetectable in milk of all 5 women.[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 .

After a single 1 gram dose of cefotaxime to 12 women, average peak levels of 0.32 mg/L occurred 2 hours after the dose. The highest milk level recorded was 0.52 mg/L in one woman at 3 hours after the dose.[2][3]

After a single 1 gram dose of cefotaxime to 5 women, the drug was not measurable (<0.1 mg/L) in the mothers' milk at any time up to 6 hours after the dose.[4]

After a single 1 gram intravenous dose in 2 women, cefotaxime milk levels were not measurable at any time up to 6 hours after the dose.[5]

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. Harms K, Gerke G, Zaloudek D. Konzentrationsbestimmungen von cefotaxim aus der muttermilch. Infection. 1980;8(suppl 4):S451-3.
- 2. Kafetzis DA, Lazarides CV, Siafas CA et al. Transfer of cefotaxime in human milk and from mother to foetus. J Antimicrob Chemother. 1980;6(suppl A):135-41. PubMed PMID: 6252147.
- 3. Kafetzis DA, Siafas CA, Georgakopoulos PA et al. Passage of cephalosporins and amoxicillin into the breast milk. Acta Paediatr Scand. 1981;70:285-8. PubMed PMID: 7246123.
- 4. Takase Z, Fujiwara M, Kohmoto Y et al. Study of cefotaxime in the perinatal period. Jpn J Antibiot. 1982;35:1893-7. PubMed PMID: 6294369.
- 5. Matsuda S. Transfer of antibiotics into maternal milk. Biol Res Pregnancy. 1984;5:57-60. PubMed PMID: 6743732.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Cefotaxime

CAS Registry Number

63527-52-6

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Anti-Infective Agents

Antibacterial Agents

Cephalosporins