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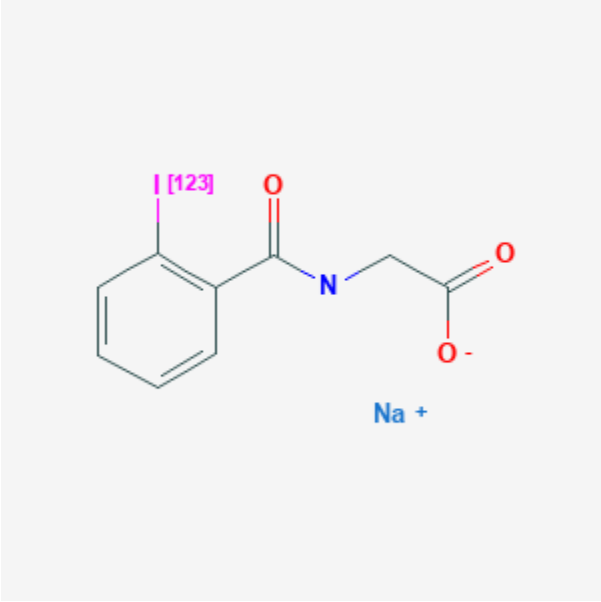
Iodohippurate Sodium I 123

Revised: June 30, 2019.

CASRN: 56254-07-0



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Information in this record refers to the use of iodohippurate sodium I 123 (I 123 ortho-iodohippurate; I 123 OIH) as a kidney function diagnostic agent. The United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission states that breastfeeding need not be interrupted after administration of I 123 OIH in doses up to 100 MBq (4 mCi) to a nursing mother.[1] However, some experts recommend nursing the infant just before administration of the radiopharmaceutical and interrupting breastfeeding for 8 to 12 hours after the dose.[2][3][4] If the mother has expressed and saved milk prior to the examination, she can feed it to the infant during the period of nursing interruption.[2][5] Mothers need not refrain from close contact with their infants after usual clinical doses.[6]

Mothers concerned about the level of radioactivity in their milk could ask to have it tested at a nuclear medicine facility at their hospital. When the radioactivity is at a safe level she may resume breastfeeding. A method for

measuring milk radioactivity and determining the time when a mother can safely resume breastfeeding has been published.[7]

Drug Levels

I 123 is a gamma emitter with a photon energy of 159 keV and a physical half-life of 13.2 hours.[1] The effective half-life of I 123 OIH ranges from 3.5 to 5.8 hours.[2][7]

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

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Substance Identification

Substance Name

Iodohippurate Sodium I 123

CAS Registry Number

56254-07-0

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Radiopharmaceuticals

Iodine Radioisotopes

Diagnostic Agents