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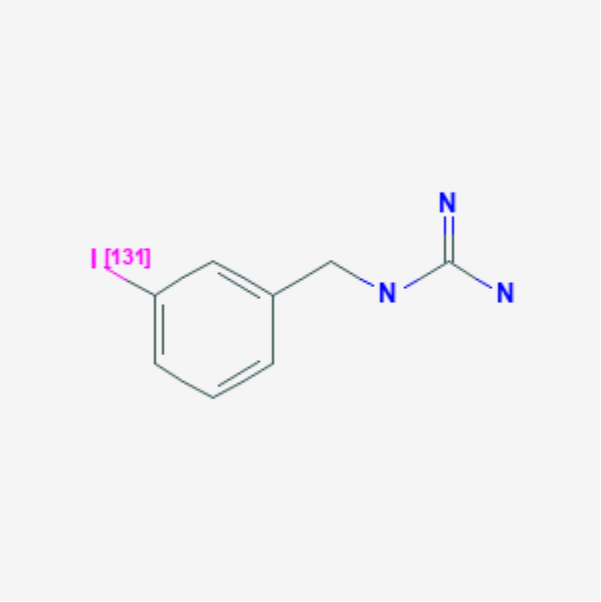
Iobenguane I 131

Revised: October 23, 2019.

CASRN: 77679-27-7



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Information in this record refers to the use of iobenguane I 131 (I 131 meta-iodobenzylguanidine; I 131 MIBG) as a diagnostic agent. International agencies state that breastfeeding should be interrupted for more than 3 weeks following diagnostic use of I 131 MIBG.[1][2] After therapeutic dosages, the manufacturer recommends that breastfeeding should be withheld for 80 days after the final dose. These times usually result in permanent discontinuation of breastfeeding for this infant, and cessation of breastfeeding for the current infant is recommended by most experts.[1][3][4][5] Patients receiving iobenguane I 131usually receive potassium iodide prior to the diagnostic examination to block their thyroid gland's uptake of the I-131 that is released from the I 131 MIBG. Iodide may interfere with the infant's thyroid function.

Nursing mothers should not work with substances containing I 131 in their workplace.[6]

Drug Levels

I 131 is a beta and high-energy gamma emitter with a main gamma emission energy of 364 keV and a physical half-life of 8.04 days.[7] Iodide is actively secreted into breastmilk and actively taken up by the mother's and infant's thyroid glands.

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

Iobenguane I 131

CAS Registry Number

77679-27-7

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Radiopharmaceuticals

Iodine Radioisotopes

Diagnostic Agents