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Technetium Tc 99m Albumin

Revised: June 30, 2019.

CASRN: 877003-93-5

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Information in this record refers to the use of technetium Tc 99m aggregated albumin (Tc 99m albumin colloid; Tc 99m microalbumin; Tc 99m HAM) as a diagnostic agent. The International Commission on Radiological Protection states that breastfeeding should be interrupted for 12 hours after administration of Tc 99m HAM.[1] 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][3][4] Mothers need not refrain from close contact with their infants after usual clinical doses. However, reducing close contact with the child to the least possible time for 6 hours following injection of the radiopharmaceutical, will ensure that the exposure is "as low as reasonably achievable".

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.[5]

For nursing mothers who work with Tc 99m substances in their workplace, there is no need to take any precautions other than those appropriate for general radiation protection.[6]

Drug Levels

Tc 99m is a gamma emitter with a principal photon energy of 140.5 keV and a physical half-life of 6.024 hours.[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

Technetium Tc 99m Albumin

CAS Registry Number

877003-93-5

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Radiopharmaceuticals

Technetium Compounds

Diagnostic Agents