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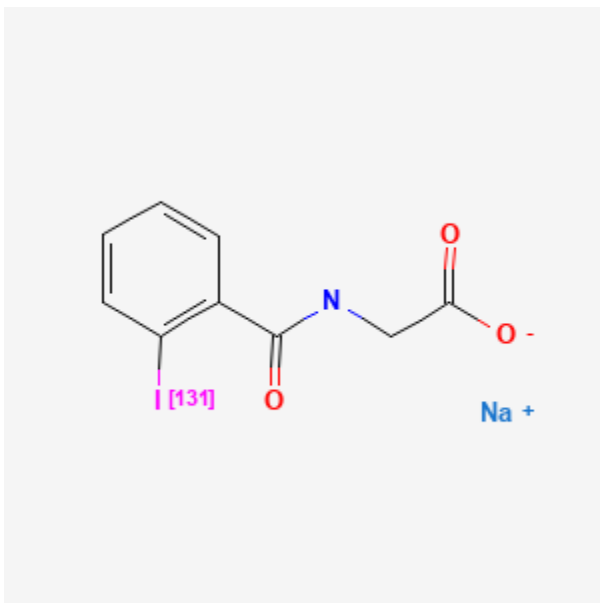
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Iodohippurate Sodium I 131

Revised: October 15, 2023.

CASRN: 881-17-4



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Information in this record refers to the use of iodohippurate sodium I 131 (ortho-iodohippurate sodium I 131; I-131 OIH) as a diagnostic agent. A US Nuclear Regulatory Commission subcommittee has recommended should be interrupted for 4 hours after administration of I-131 OIH.[1] However, some experts recommend nursing the infant just before administration of the radiopharmaceutical and interrupting breastfeeding for 12 to 30 hours after the dose.[2-4] 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.[2,5,6] 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

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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]

Nursing mothers should not work with substances containing I 131 in their workplace.[8]

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.[1] The effective half-life of I-131 OIH averages 4.5 to 6.3 hours (range 2.2 to 7.6 hours). [2,3,7] About 2.4% of an administered dose is excreted into breastmilk.[3]

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 131

CAS Registry Number

881-17-4

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Milk, Human

Radiopharmaceuticals

Iodine Radioisotopes

Diagnostic Agents