



Golimumab

Revised: January 15, 2024.

CASRN: 476181-74-5

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Limited information on golimumab indicates that it is almost undetectable in breastmilk. It is also likely to be partially destroyed in the infant's gastrointestinal tract and absorption by the infant is probably minimal.[1] Until more data become available, golimumab should be used with caution during breastfeeding, especially while nursing a newborn or preterm infant. Most experts and guidelines consider golimumab to be probably acceptable to use during nursing.[2-9] Waiting for at least 2 weeks postpartum to resume therapy may minimize transfer to the infant.[10]

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. In a multi-center study of women with inflammatory bowel disease in pregnancy (the PIANO registry), 1 woman receiving golimumab provided milk samples at 1, 12, 24, 48, 72, 96, 120, and 168 hours after drug administration. Golimumab was not detected (<12 mcg/L) in any of the samples.[4]

A lactating woman was receiving golimumab 50 mg subcutaneously every 4 weeks for inflammatory bowel disease. She collected milk samples at 3 and 5 days after the fourth dose had barely detectable levels of golimumab (limit of quantification <0.1 mcg/L).[11]

Infant Levels. Relevant published information was not found as of the revision date.

Effects in Breastfed Infants

In a multi-center study of women with inflammatory bowel disease in pregnancy (the PIANO registry), 1 woman received a golimumab while breastfeeding her infant. Among those who received golimumab or another biologic agent while breastfeeding, infant growth, development or infection rate was no different from infants whose mothers received no treatment. An additional 68 women received a biologic agent plus a thiopurine. Infant outcomes were similar in this group.[4]

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.

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Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

Relevant published information was not found as of the revision date.

Alternate Drugs to Consider

(Inflammatory Bowel Disease) Adalimumab, Certolizumab Pegol, Infliximab; (Rheumatoid Arthritis) Adalimumab, Certolizumab Pegol, Etanercept, Infliximab

References

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Substance Identification

Substance Name

Golimumab

CAS Registry Number

476181-74-5

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Milk, Human

Antirheumatic Agents

Antibodies, Monoclonal, Humanized

Tumor Necrosis Factor Inhibitors