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Octreotide

Revised: November 30, 2022.

CASRN: 83150-76-9

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

The excretion of octreotide into breastmilk has not been studied. However, because it has a high molecular weight of 1019 daltons it is likely to be poorly excreted into breastmilk. It is poorly absorbed orally and has been safely administered directly to infants by injection, so it is unlikely to adversely affect the breastfed infant.[1] At least 3 infants have been successfully breastfed with no adverse effects reported. Until more data are available, octreotide should be used in nursing mothers with careful infant monitoring, especially if the infant is under 2 months of age.

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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Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. A woman with acromegaly became pregnant while taking octreotide. During pregnancy she increased her dose to octreotide doses up to 100 mcg injected every 1 to 2 hours (1200 to 2400 mcg/daily) to keep herself free from headaches. The concentration of octreotide in her colostrum was 4.6 mcg/L. The dose at the time of sampling and exact timing of the sample were not provided.[2]

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

Effects in Breastfed Infants

One mother was treated for acromegaly during pregnancy and postpartum with octreotide (dose not stated). She breastfed (extent not stated) her infant for 4 months with no apparent problems noted in the infant.[3]

A woman with acromegaly took long-acting octreotide (Sandostatin LAR; dose not stated) every 6 weeks postpartum while breastfeeding. At 6 months postpartum, the frequency of the injections was increased to every 4 weeks. She breastfed her infant (extent not stated) for 12 months. At age 5 years the child had developed normally.[4]

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

A pregnant woman with acromegaly started long-acting octreotide 10 mg monthly at 12 weeks gestation. After delivery, she breastfed her until 6 weeks postpartum when she required an increase in octreotide LAR to 20 mg monthly. She continued to breastfeed successfully on octreotide.[5]

References

- 1. van der Steen I, van Albada ME, Mohnike K, et al. A multicenter experience with long-acting somatostatin analogues in patients with congenital hyperinsulinism. Horm Res Paediatr. 2018;89:82–9. PubMed PMID: 29241206.
- 2. Maffei P, Tamagno G, Nardelli GB, et al. Effects of octreotide exposure during pregnancy in acromegaly. Clin Endocrinol (Oxf). 2010;72:668–77. PubMed PMID: 19769624.
- 3. Colao A, Merola B, Ferone D, et al. Acromegaly. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 1997;82:2777–81. PubMed PMID: 9284694.
- 4. Babińska A, Olszewska H, Sworczak K. Safe treatment with somatostatin analogues in a woman with acromegaly whilst pregnant and lactating. Neuro Endocrinol Lett 2021;42:433-7. 34969186 and personal comunication with the author.
- 5. Assal A, Malcolm J, Lochnan H, et al. Preconception counselling for women with acromegaly: More questions than answers. Obstet Med. 2016;9:9–14. PubMed PMID: 27512484.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Octreotide

CAS Registry Number

83150-76-9

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Octreotide 3

Lactation

Milk, Human

Antineoplastic Agents, Hormonal

Gastrointestinal Agents

Somatostatin Analogs