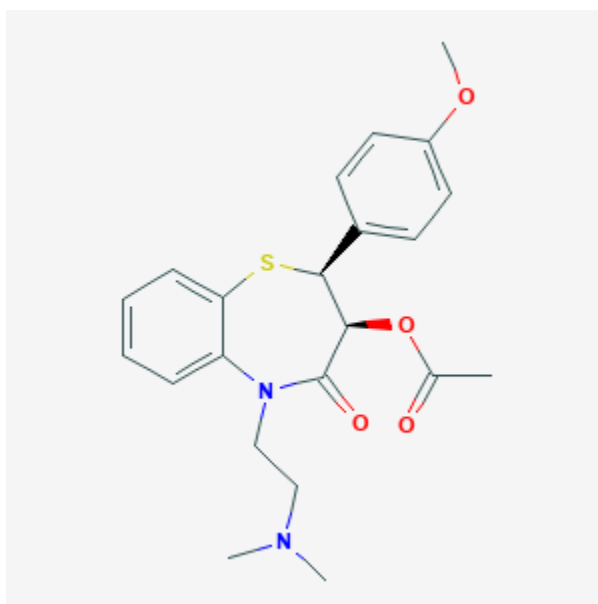




Diltiazem

Revised: October 31, 2018.

CASRN: 42399-41-7



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Based on limited data, amounts of diltiazem ingested by the infant are small and would not be expected to cause any adverse effects in breastfed infants.

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels. In one patient who was 14 days postpartum, peak milk levels of 190 to 230 mcg/L occurred about 2 hours after the dose during an oral regimen of 60 mg four times daily. The levels and time course of the drug in milk closely paralleled serum levels.[1] Using the peak milk level data from this patient, an exclusively breastfed infant would receive an estimated maximum of 0.9% of the maternal weight-adjusted dosage.

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

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.

Alternate Drugs to Consider

Nifedipine, Verapamil

References

1. Okada M, Inoue H, Nakamura Y et al. Excretion of diltiazem in human milk. *N Engl J Med.* 1985;312:992-3. PubMed PMID: 3974691.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Diltiazem

CAS Registry Number

42399-41-7

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Antihypertensive Agents

Calcium Channel Blockers

Antiarrhythmics

Vasodilator Agents