

NLM Citation: Drugs and Lactation Database (LactMed®) [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; 2006-. Parathyroid Hormone. [Updated 2023 Nov 15]. **Bookshelf URL:** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/



Parathyroid Hormone

Revised: November 15, 2023.

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Because parathyroid hormone is a large protein molecule, the amount in milk is likely to be very low.[1] It is also likely to be partially destroyed in the infant's gastrointestinal tract and absorption by the infant is probably minimal.[2] Evidence from one case indicates no harm to the breastfed infant with maternal recombinant human parathyroid hormone (1-84). Monitor breastfed infants for signs and symptoms of hypercalcemia or hypocalcemia. Serum calcium monitoring should be considered.

Drug Levels

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

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

Effects in Breastfed Infants

A woman with hypoparathyroidism was taking recombinant human parathyroid hormone (1-84) and became pregnant. She stopped the drug at 5 weeks of gestation and the calcium dose was increased to 3500 mg daily and calcitriol 1 mcg daily in divided doses was started. At 12 weeks of pregnancy, her calcitriol dose was increased to 1.5 mcg daily and it remained at this dose for the remainder of pregnancy. She restarted parathyroid hormone postpartum at a dose of 75 mcg daily, discontinued calcitriol and her calcium dose was reduced to 500 mg daily. At 3 months postpartum, her parathyroid hormone dose was reduced to 50 mcg daily. She breastfed (extent not stated) her infant for 6 months. The infant's calcium levels were in the high normal range for her first 8 weeks of breastfeeding, but that could have been caused by the mother's intake of calcitriol during pregnancy. At 4 years and 5 months of age the child was healthy and meeting developmental milestones.[3]

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

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

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.

Attribution Statement: LactMed is a registered trademark of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

References

- 1. Stratigakis A, Paty D, Zou P, et al. A regression approach for assessing large molecular drug concentration in breast milk. Reprod Breed 2023;3:199-207. doi:10.1016/j.repbre.2023.10.003
- 2. Anderson PO. Monoclonal antibodies during breastfeeding. Breastfeed Med 2021;16:591-3. PubMed PMID: 33956488.
- 3. Liao EP, Cusano NE. Use of rhPTH(1-84) for hypoparathyroidism during early pregnancy and lactation. Endocrinol Diabetes Metab Case Rep 2023;2023:22-0401. PubMed PMID: 37335755.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Parathyroid Hormone

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Milk, Human

Parathyroid Hormone

Calcium-Regulating Hormones and Agents

Bone Density Conservation Agents