

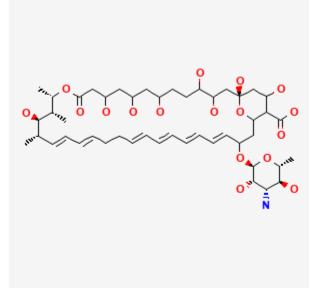
U.S. National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information **NLM Citation:** Drugs and Lactation Database (LactMed®) [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; 2006-. Nystatin. [Updated 2021 Feb 15]. **Bookshelf URL:** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/



# Nystatin

Revised: February 15, 2021.

CASRN: 1400-61-9



## **Drug Levels and Effects**

## Summary of Use during Lactation

Although no information exists on the milk excretion of nystatin, it is virtually unabsorbed orally, therefore most reviewers and clinicians consider it acceptable for use in nursing mothers, including topical application to the nipples.[1-3] Only water-miscible cream or gel products should be applied to the breast because ointments may expose the infant to high levels of mineral paraffins via licking.[4] Any excess cream should be removed from the nipples before nursing. Nystatin is less effective than other topical agents for the treatment of thrush.[5,6]

### **Drug Levels**

Maternal Levels. 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.

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**

(Systemic) Amphotericin B, Fluconazole; (Topical) Clotrimazole, Miconazole

#### References

- 1. Mactal-Haaf C, Hoffman M, Kuchta A. Use of anti-infective agents during lactation, Part 3: Antivirals, antifungals, and urinary antiseptics. J Hum Lact. 2001;17:160–6. PubMed PMID: 11847833.
- 2. Ilett KF, Kristensen JH. Drug use and breastfeeding. Expert Opin Drug Saf. 2005;4:745–68. PubMed PMID: 16011452.
- 3. Brent NB. Thrush in the breastfeeding dyad: Results of a survey on diagnosis and treatment. Clin Pediatr (Phila). 2001;40:503–6. PubMed PMID: 11583049.
- 4. Noti A, Grob K, Biedermann M, et al. Exposure of babies to C(15)-C(45) mineral paraffins from human milk and breast salves. Regul Toxicol Pharmacol. 2003;38:317–25. PubMed PMID: 14623482.
- 5. Huggins KE, Billon SF. Twenty cases of persistent sore nipples: Collaboration between lactation consultant and dermatologist. J Hum Lact. 1993;9:155–60. PubMed PMID: 8260031.
- 6. Hoppe JE, Hahn H. Randomized comparison of two nystatin oral gels with miconazole oral gel for treatment of oral thrush in infants. Antimycotics Study Group. Infection. 1996;24:136–9. PubMed PMID: 8740106.

# **Substance Identification**

#### **Substance Name**

Nystatin

### **CAS Registry Number**

1400-61-9

### **Drug Class**

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Antifungal Agents