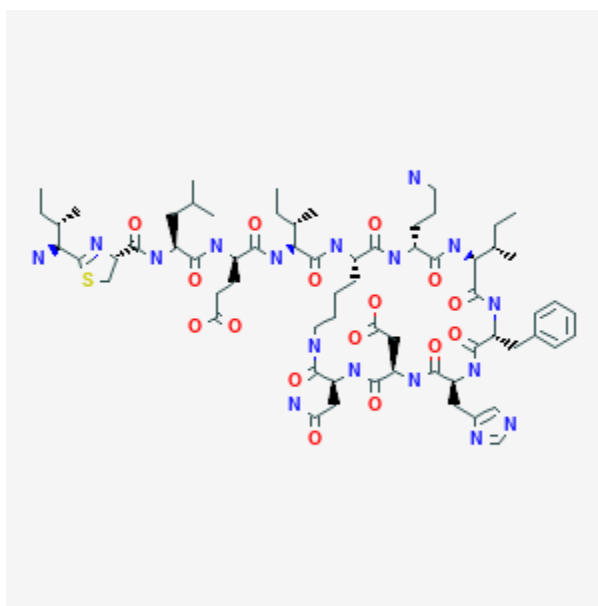




Bacitracin

Revised: May 1, 2019.

CASRN: 1405-87-4



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Because it is poorly absorbed after topical application and oral ingestion, bacitracin is considered a low risk to the nursing infant.[1] 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.[2] Therefore, an alternate cream product is preferred for application to the breast.

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.

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.

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

Mupirocin, Ozenoxacin

References

1. Leachman SA, Reed BR. The use of dermatologic drugs in pregnancy and lactation. *Dermatol Clin.* 2006;24:167-97. PubMed PMID: 16677965.
2. 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.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Bacitracin

CAS Registry Number

1405-87-4

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Anti-Infective Agents, Local

Antibacterial Agents