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Annex to Breastfeeding Counselling: A Training Course

BREASTFEEDING AND MATERNAL MEDICATION

*Recommendations for Drugs in the
Eighth WHO Model List of Essential Drugs*

Division of Diarrhoeal and Acute Respiratory Disease Control

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Contents

Introduction	1
How to use the list	1
How drugs are classified for breastfeeding	1
Some additional considerations	3
References	4

List of drugs

1. Anaesthetics	5
1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen	5
1.2 Local anaesthetics	5
1.3 Preoperative medication	5
2. Analgesics, antipyretics, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and drugs to treat gout	6
2.1 Non-opioids	6
2.2 Opioid analgesics	6
3. Antiallergics and drugs used in anaphylaxis	7
4. Antidotes and other substances used in poisoning	7
4.1 General	7
4.2 Specific	7
5. Antiepileptics	8
6. Anti-infective drugs	8
6.1 Anthelmintics	8
6.1.1 <i>Intestinal anthelmintics</i>	8
6.1.2 <i>Antifilarials</i>	9
6.1.3 <i>Antischistosomes</i>	9

6.2	Antibacterials	9
	6.2.1 <i>Penicillins</i>	9
	6.2.2 <i>Other antibacterials</i>	10
	6.2.3 <i>Antileprosy drugs</i>	11
	6.2.4 <i>Antituberculosis drugs</i>	11
6.3	Antifungal drugs	11
6.4	Antiprotozoal drugs	12
	6.4.1 <i>Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis drugs</i>	12
	6.4.2 <i>Antileishmaniasis drugs</i>	12
	6.4.3 <i>Antimalarial drugs</i>	12
	6.4.4 <i>Antitrypanosomal drugs</i>	13
6.5	Insect repellents	13
7.	Antimigraine drugs	14
8.	Antineoplastic drugs and immunosuppressant drugs used in palliative care	14
	8.1 Immunosuppressant drugs	14
	8.2 Cytotoxic drugs	15
	8.3 Hormones and antihormones	15
9.	Antiparkinsonism drugs	15
10.	Drugs affecting the blood	16
	10.1 Antianaemia drugs	16
	10.2 Drugs affecting coagulation	16
11.	Blood products and plasma substitutes	16
	11.1 Plasma substitutes	16
	11.2 Plasma fractions for specific uses	16
12.	Cardiovascular drugs	17
	12.1 Antianginal drugs	17
	12.2 Antidysrhythmic drugs	17
	12.3 Antihypertensive drugs	17
	12.4 Cardiac glycosides	18
	12.5 Drugs used in vascular shock	18
	12.6 Antithrombotic drugs	18

13.	Dermatological drugs (topical)	19
13.1	Antifungal drugs	19
13.2	Anti-infective drugs	19
13.3	Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic drugs	19
13.4	Astringent drugs	19
13.5	Keratoplastic and keratolytic agents	19
13.6	Scabicides and pediculicides	20
13.7	Ultraviolet-blocking agents	20
14.	Diagnostic agents	20
14.1	Ophthalmic drugs	20
14.2	Radiocontrast media	20
15.	Disinfectants and antiseptics	21
15.1	Antiseptics	21
15.2	Disinfectants	21
16.	Diuretics	21
17.	Gastrointestinal drugs	22
17.1	Antacids and other antiulcer drugs	22
17.2	Antiemetic drugs	22
17.3	Antihaemorrhoidal drugs	22
17.4	Anti-inflammatory drugs	22
17.5	Antispasmodic drugs	22
17.6	Cathartic drugs	23
17.7	Drugs used in diarrhoea	23
18.	Hormones, other endocrine drugs and contraceptives	23
18.1	Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes	23
18.2	Androgens	23
18.3	Contraceptives	24
	18.3.1 Hormonal contraceptives	24
	18.3.2 Intrauterine devices	24
	18.3.3 Barrier methods	24
18.4	Estrogens	24
18.5	Insulins and other antidiabetic agents	25
18.6	Ovulation inducers	25
18.7	Progestogens	25
18.8	Thyroid hormones and antithyroid drugs	25

19. Immunologicals	26
19.1 Diagnostic agents	26
19.2 Sera and immunoglobulins	26
19.3 Vaccines	26
19.3.1 For universal immunization	26
19.3.2 For specific groups of individuals	26
20. Muscle relaxants (peripherally acting) and cholinesterase inhibitors	27
21. Ophthalmological preparations	27
21.1 Anti-infective agents	27
21.2 Anti-inflammatory agents	27
21.3 Local anaesthetics	27
21.4 Miotics and antiglaucoma drugs	27
21.5 Mydriatics	27
22. Oxytocics and antioxytocics	28
22.1 Oxytocics	28
22.2 Antioxytocics	28
23. Peritoneal dialysis solution	28
24. Psychotherapeutic drugs	28
24.1 Drugs used in psychotic disorders	28
24.2 Drugs used in mood disorders	29
24.3 Drugs used in generalized anxiety disorders and for sedation	29
24.4 Drugs used for obsessive-compulsive disorders and for panic attacks	29
25. Drugs acting on the respiratory tract	29
25.1 Antiasthmatic drugs	29
25.2 Antitussives	30
26. Solutions correcting water, electrolyte and acid-based disturbances	30
26.1 Oral rehydration	30
26.2 Parenteral	30
26.3 Miscellaneous	30
27. Vitamins and minerals	31
 Alphabetical list of essential drugs	 33

Introduction

As a health worker you may need to decide whether a mother who is breastfeeding and who needs treatment with drugs can take the necessary medication and still continue to breastfeed safely. There are very few kinds of treatment during which breastfeeding is absolutely contraindicated. However, there are some drugs which a mother may need to take which sometimes cause side-effects in the baby. You need to be aware which drugs these are. The summary box "**Breastfeeding and Mother's Medication**" on page 3 provides a preliminary guide. This booklet gives more detailed information about specific drugs from the Eighth Model List of Essential Drugs.

How to use the list

The drugs are listed in groups according to how they are used and the groups are listed alphabetically, in the same way as in the Eighth Model List of Essential Drugs.

In order to find a particular drug, first look in the index and find the numbers of the sections in which the drug is listed. Some drugs appear in several sections under separate headings because they are used for different conditions. Find the section under the appropriate heading (for example, atropine is mentioned as a solution under **21.5 mydriatics** and as an injection under **1.3 preoperative medication**).

Read the text related to breastfeeding and compare the drug with others listed under the same heading. Decide whether the drug that you have selected is the best choice. For example, if you want to give indometacin as a pain-killer, you will find under **2.1 non-opioids** that ibuprofen is a better choice for a breastfeeding mother.

How drugs are classified for breastfeeding

The following classifications are used in the list:

1. Compatible with breastfeeding

Drugs are classified as compatible with breastfeeding if there are no known or theoretical contraindications for their use, and it is considered safe for the mother to take the drug and continue to breastfeed.

2. Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor infant for side-effects...

Drugs are classified in this way if they could theoretically cause side-effects in the infant but have either not been observed to do so or have only occasionally caused mild side-effects. Inform the mother about any possible side-effects, reassure her that they are unusual, and ask her to return if they occur or if she is worried.

If side-effects do occur, stop giving the drug to the mother, and if necessary find an alternative. If the mother cannot stop taking the drug, she may need to stop breastfeeding and feed her baby artificially until her treatment is completed. Help her to express her breastmilk to keep up the supply so that she can breastfeed again after she stops taking the drug.

3. Avoid if possible. Monitor infant for side-effects ...

Drugs are classified in this way if they have been reported to cause side-effects in the infant, especially if the side-effects could be serious. Use these drugs only when they are really essential for the mother's treatment and when no safer alternative is available. Allow the mother to continue breastfeeding but give her clear instructions about observing the baby and arrange for frequent follow-up. If side-effects occur, stop the drug. If it is not possible to stop giving the drug, stop breastfeeding and feed the baby artificially until treatment is completed. Help her to express her breastmilk to keep up the supply so that she can breastfeed again after she stops taking the drug.

4. Avoid if possible. May inhibit lactation.

Drugs classified this way may reduce breastmilk production and, if possible, they should be avoided. However, if a mother has to take one of these drugs for a short period, she does not need to give artificial milk to her baby. She can offset the possible decrease in milk production by encouraging her baby to suckle more frequently.

5. Avoid.

Drugs are classified in this way if they can have dangerous side-effects on the baby. They should not be given to a mother while she is breastfeeding. If they are essential for treating the mother, she should stop breastfeeding until treatment is completed. If treatment is prolonged, she may need to stop breastfeeding altogether. There are very few drugs in this category apart from anticancer drugs and radioactive substances.

Some additional considerations

The safety of certain drugs also depends on the age of the infant. Premature babies and infants less than 1 month of age have a different capacity to absorb and excrete drugs than older infants. Thus, in general, extra caution is needed for these infants. For some drugs, specific information is available with respect to age and you will find this mentioned in the list.

You may need to give a breastfeeding mother a drug that is not included in this list. Unless the drug falls into a category with clear contraindications (for example cytotoxic drugs), advise the mother to continue breastfeeding and ask her to come back if she notices anything worrying about her infant.

Breastfeeding and Mother's Medication

Breastfeeding contraindicated	Anticancer drugs (antimetabolites); Radioactive substances (stop breastfeeding temporarily)
Continue breastfeeding:	
<i>Side-effects possible Monitor baby for drowsiness</i>	Psychiatric drugs and anticonvulsants
<i>Use alternative drug if possible</i>	Chloramphenicol, tetracyclines, metronidazole quinolone antibiotics (e.g. ciprofloxacin)
<i>Monitor baby for jaundice</i>	Sulfonamides, dapsone sulfamethoxazole+trimethoprim (cotrimoxazole) sulfadoxine+pyrimethamine (Fansidar)
<i>Use alternative drug (may inhibit lactation)</i>	Estrogens, including estrogen-containing contraceptives thiazide diuretics, ergometrine
<i>Safe in usual dosage Monitor baby</i>	Most commonly used drugs: analgesics and antipyretics: short courses of paracetamol, acetylsalicylic acid, ibuprofen; occasional doses of morphine and pethidine. antibiotics: ampicillin, amoxicillin, cloxacillin and other penicillins erythromycin, anti-tuberculars, anti-leprotics (see dapsone above). antimalarials (except mefloquine, Fansidar), anthelmintics, antifungals. bronchodilators (e.g. salbutamol), corticosteroids, antihistamines, antacids, drugs for diabetes, most antihypertensives, digoxin, nutritional supplements of iodine, iron, vitamins.

(adapted from "Breastfeeding counselling: A training course", WHO/CDR/93.3-6)

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<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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1. Anaesthetics

General information: If a procedure requires anaesthesia, help the mother to express her breastmilk in advance and store it in a refrigerator so that her baby can be fed her expressed breastmilk by cup while she is undergoing the operation and recovering from the anaesthesia.

1.1 General anaesthetics and oxygen

ether	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
halothane	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
ketamine	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
nitrous oxide	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
oxygen	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
thiopental	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.

1.2 Local anaesthetics

bupivacaine	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
lidocaine	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.

1.3 Preoperative medication

atropine	□ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor infant for side-effects (drying of secretions, temperature elevation and CNS disturbance).
chloral hydrate	□ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Monitor infant for drowsiness.
diazepam	□ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Avoid giving repeated doses, if possible. Monitor infant for drowsiness. Short-acting benzodiazepines preferred.*
morphine	□ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Avoid giving repeated doses, if possible. Monitor infant for side-effects (apnoea and bradycardia).
promethazine	□ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Avoid giving repeated doses, if possible. Monitor infant for drowsiness.

*See Section 24.3, page 29.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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2. Analgesics, antipyretics, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and drugs to treat gout

2.1 Non-opioids

General information: Ibuprofen and paracetamol have the best documentation on safety during breastfeeding.

acetylsalicylic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in occasional doses. Avoid long-term therapy, if possible. Monitor infant for side-effects (haemolysis, prolonged bleeding time and metabolic acidosis).
allopurinol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available.
colchicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, animal data suggest it can alter the composition of breastmilk.
ibuprofen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
indometacin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible. Monitor infant for convulsions.
paracetamol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.

2.2 Opioid analgesics

General information: Single doses of most opioids are excreted in breastmilk only in small amounts. Repeated doses may result in accumulation in the infant. Avoid repeated doses, especially if the infant is premature or less than 4 weeks old. Avoid drugs from this category if the infant has had an episode of apnoea, bradycardia or cyanosis. If given during delivery, the infant may be drowsy at birth, which may interfere with the initiation of breastfeeding.

codeine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in occasional doses. Avoid repeated doses, if possible. Monitor infant for side-effects (apnoea, bradycardia and cyanosis).
morphine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in occasional doses. Avoid repeated doses, if possible. Monitor infant for side-effects (apnoea, bradycardia and cyanosis).
pethidine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in occasional doses. Avoid repeated doses, if possible. Monitor infant for side-effects (apnoea, bradycardia and cyanosis). Side-effects occur more commonly than with morphine.

Drug

Recommendation during lactation

3. Antiallergics and drugs used in anaphylaxis

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| chlorphenamine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible. Monitor infant for side-effects (drowsiness, irritability). May inhibit lactation. |
| dexamethasone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. No data available about prolonged usage. |
| epinephrine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| hydrocortisone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. No data available about prolonged usage. |
| prednisolone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

4. Antidotes and other substances used in poisoning

4.1 General

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| charcoal, activated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| ippecacuanha | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

4.2 Specific

- | | |
|---|--|
| atropine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor infant for side-effects (drying of secretions, temperature elevation and CNS disturbance). |
| deferoxamine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available |
| dimercaprol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor infant for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice). Avoid in G-6-PD deficient infants. |
| methionine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| methylthionium chloride
(methylene blue) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor infant for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice). |
| naloxone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| penicillamine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| potassium ferric
hexacyanoferrate(II) 2H ₂ O
(prussian blue) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| sodium calcium edetate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| sodium nitrite | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| sodium thiosulfate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |

Drug**Recommendation during lactation****5. Antiepileptics**

General information: Breastfed infants of mothers who are taking anticonvulsants sometimes develop drowsiness. For mothers who need anticonvulsants there is often little alternative. It is essential that they take their medication and it can be dangerous to change antiepileptic medicines suddenly. Breastfeeding is usually possible, but the infant must be monitored. It helps if the dose is kept as low as possible within the effective therapeutic range.

carbamazepine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor infant for side-effects (jaundice, drowsiness, poor suckling, vomiting and poor weight gain).
diazepam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Avoid repeated doses, if possible*. Monitor infant for drowsiness.
ethosuximide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Avoid if possible. Monitor infant for side-effects (drowsiness, poor suckling and poor weight gain).
phenobarbital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor infant for side-effects (drowsiness, poor suckling and poor weight gain).
phenytoin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor infant for side-effects (cyanosis and methaemoglobinaemia).
valproic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor infant for side-effects (jaundice).

6. Anti-infective drugs**6.1 Anthelmintics****6.1.1 Intestinal anthelmintics**

General information: There are limited data available on the use of drugs in this category. However, they act mainly in the intestinal system of the mother and little is absorbed into the general system. They can be considered compatible with breastfeeding.

albendazole	❑ Compatible with breastfeeding.
levamisole	❑ Compatible with breastfeeding.
mebendazole	❑ Compatible with breastfeeding.
niclosamide	❑ Compatible with breastfeeding.
piperazine	❑ Compatible with breastfeeding.
praziquantel	❑ Compatible with breastfeeding.
pyrantel	❑ Compatible with breastfeeding.

* See section 24.3, page 29

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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6. Anti-infective drugs (continued)

6.1.2 Antifilarials

diethylcarbamazine	□ No data available.
ivermectin	□ No data available.
suramin sodium	□ No data available.

6.1.3 Antischistosomes

metrifonate	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
oxamniquine	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
praziquantel	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.

6.2 Antibacterials

General information: If the drug is excreted in breastmilk, there is a possibility of altering the infant's intestinal flora.

Monitor the infant for gastrointestinal disturbances, such as thrush and diarrhoea. If they occur, stop the drug and choose an alternative if necessary. Continue breastfeeding.

6.2.1 Penicillins

General information: Breastfeeding is generally safe. Theoretically, penicillins can cause an allergic reaction in the infant. If the infant develops a rash, it could be a sign of allergy. Stop the drug and choose an alternative if necessary. Continue breastfeeding. Warn the mother that the infant should not be given the drug in future.

amoxicillin	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
ampicillin	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
benzathine benzylpenicillin	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
benzylpenicillin	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
cloxacillin	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
phenoxymethylpenicillin	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
piperacillin	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
procaine benzylpenicillin	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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6. Anti-infective drugs (continued)

6.2.2 Other antibacterials

chloramphenicol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, especially if the infant is less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice). Theoretically there is a risk of bone-marrow depression, but this has never been reported.
ciprofloxacin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, until more data are available.
clindamycin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible. Monitor infant for diarrhoea or bloody stools.
doxycycline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible. Possibility of staining the infant's teeth. Single dose is probably safe.
erythromycin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
gentamycin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor infant for thrush and diarrhoea.
metronidazole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible. Animal data suggest it may be carcinogenic. If given in single dose of 2 grams, discontinue breastfeeding for 12 hours. Help the mother to express her breastmilk in advance and store it in a refrigerator so that her baby can be fed by cup during that time.
nalidixic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice). Avoid in infants with G-6-PD deficiency.
nitrofurantoin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding for healthy, full term infants. Avoid if possible if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice). Avoid in infants with G-6-PD deficiency.
spectinomycin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available.
sulfadimidine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding for older, healthy, full term infants. Avoid if possible if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice). Avoid in infants with G-6-PD deficiency.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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6. Anti-infective drugs (continued)

sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim (cotrimoxazole)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding for older, healthy full term infants. Avoid if possible if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice). Avoid in infant with G-6-PD deficiency.
tetracycline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible. Possibility of staining the infant's teeth. Short course of 3 days is probably safe.
trimethoprim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.

6.2.3 Antileprosy drugs

clofazimine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ May cause skin discoloration, which is reversible.
dapsona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice), especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Avoid in infants with G-6 PD deficiency.
rifampicin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.

6.2.4 Antituberculosis drugs

General information: If the baby develops significant jaundice, stop or change the drug if possible. If this is not possible, it may be necessary to consider feeding the baby artificially.

ethambutol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for jaundice.
isoniazid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for jaundice.
pyrazinamide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for jaundice.
rifampicin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for jaundice.
rifampicin + isoniazid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for jaundice.
streptomycin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for thrush and diarrhoea.
thioacetone + isoniazid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for jaundice and generalised skin rashes.

6. Anti-infective drugs (continued)

6.3 Antifungal drugs

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| amphotericin B | □ No data available. |
| flucytosine | □ No data available. |
| griseofulvin | □ No data available. |
| ketoconazole | □ No data available. |
| nystatin | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

6.4 Antiprotozoal drugs

6.4.1 Antiamoebic and anti giardiasis drugs

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| chloroquine | □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
Monitor for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice), especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old.
Avoid in G-6-PD deficient infants. |
| diloxanide | □ No data available. |
| metronidazole | □ Avoid if possible. Animal data suggest it may be carcinogenic.
If given in single dose of 2 grams, discontinue breastfeeding for 12 hours. Help the mother to express her breastmilk in advance and store it in a refrigerator so that the baby can be fed by cup during that time. |

6.4.2 Antileishmaniasis drugs

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| meglumine antimoniate | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| pentamidine | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

6.4.3 Antimalarial drugs

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| chloroquine | □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
Monitor for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice), especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old.
Avoid in G-6-PD deficient infants. |
| mefloquine | □ Avoid if possible until more data are available. |

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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6. Anti-infective drugs (continued)

primaquine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor for haemolysis and jaundice, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Avoid in G-6-PD deficient infants.
proguanil quinine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor for haemolysis and jaundice, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Avoid in G-6-PD deficient infants.
sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine (Fansidar)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding for older, healthy, full-term infants. Avoid if possible if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice). Avoid in G-6-PD deficient infants.
tetracycline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible. Possibility of staining the infants' teeth. However, short course of 3 days is probably safe.

6.4.4 Antitrypanosomal drugs

benznidazole	□ No data available.
eflornithine	□ No data available.
melarsoprol	□ No data available.
nifurtimox	□ No data available.
pentamidine	□ No data available.
suramin sodium	□ No data available.

6.5 Insect repellents

diethyltoluamide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Avoid direct contact of the infant with the repellent.
------------------	---

Drug

Recommendation during lactation

7. Antimigraine drugs

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| acetylsalicylic acid | <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Compatible with breastfeeding in occasional doses.
Avoid long term therapy, if possible.
Monitor the infant for side-effects (haemolysis, prolonged bleeding time and metabolic acidosis). |
| ergotamine | <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Avoid if possible.
Monitor the infant for side-effects (ergotism). |
| paracetamol | <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| propranolol | <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
Monitor the infant for side-effects (bradycardia, hypoglycaemia and cyanosis). |

8. Antineoplastic drugs and immunosuppressant drugs used in palliative care

8.1 Immunosuppressant drugs

General information: Breastfeeding is contraindicated when a mother has to take a drug which belongs to this category.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| azathioprine | <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Avoid breastfeeding. |
| ciclosporin | <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Avoid breastfeeding. |

Drug

Recommendation during lactation

8. Antineoplastic drugs and immunosuppressant drugs used in palliative care (continued)

8.2 Cytotoxic drugs

General information: Breastfeeding is contraindicated when a mother has to take a drug which belongs to this category.

asparaginase	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
bleomycin	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
calcium folinate	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
cisplatin	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
chlormethine (mustine)	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
cyclophosphamide	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
cytarabine	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
dacarbazine	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
dactinomycin	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
doxorubicin	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
etoposide	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
fluorouracil	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
levamisole	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
mercaptopurine	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
methotrexate	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
procarbazine	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
vinblastine	□ Avoid breastfeeding.
vincristine	□ Avoid breastfeeding.

8.3 Hormones and antihormones

prednisolone	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
tamoxifen	□ Avoid.

9. Antiparkinsonism drugs

biperiden	□ No data available.
levodopa + carbidopa	□ Avoid if possible. Levodopa may inhibit lactation.

Drug**Recommendation during lactation****10. Drugs affecting the blood****10.1 Antianaemia drugs**

ferrous salt	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
ferrous salt + folic acid	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
folic acid	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
hydroxocobalamin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
iron dextran	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

10.2 Drugs affecting coagulation

desmopressin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
heparin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
phytomenadione	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
protamine sulfate	<input type="checkbox"/> No data available.
warfarin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

11. Blood products and plasma substitutes**11.1 Plasma substitutes**

dextran 70	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
polygeline	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

11.2 Plasma fractions for specific uses

albumin, human	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
factor VIII concentrate	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
factor IX complex concentrate	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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12. Cardiovascular drugs

12.1 Antianginal drugs

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| atenolol. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (bradycardia, hypotension and cyanosis). |
| glyceryl trinitrate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| isorbide dinitrate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| propranolol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for side-effects (bradycardia, hypoglycaemia and cyanosis). |
| verapamil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

12.2 Antidysrhythmic drugs

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| atenolol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (bradycardia, hypotension and cyanosis). |
| isoprenaline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ No data available. |
| lidocaine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| procainamide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. However, insufficient data available on side-effects of long-term use. |
| propranolol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for side-effects (bradycardia, hypoglycaemia and cyanosis). |
| quinidine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| verapamil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

12.3 Antihypertensive drugs

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| atenolol | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid if possible, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (bradycardia, hypotension and cyanosis). |
| captopril | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| hydralazine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. However, insufficient data available on long-term use. |
| hydrochlorothiazide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| methyldopa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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12. Cardiovascular drugs (continued)

12.3 Antihypertensive drugs (continued)

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| nifedipine | ☐ Compatible with breastfeeding.
However insufficient data on long term use. |
| propranolol | ☐ Compatible with breastfeeding.
Monitor the infant for side-effects (bradycardia, hypoglycaemia and cyanosis). |
| reserpine | ☐ Avoid. |
| sodium nitroprusside | ☐ No data available. |

12.4 Cardiac glycosides

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| digitoxin | ☐ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| digoxin | ☐ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

12.5 Drugs used in vascular shock

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| dopamine | ☐ No data available. |
|----------|----------------------|

12.6 Antithrombotic drugs

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| acetylsalicylic acid | ☐ Compatible with breastfeeding in small doses used for anti-thrombosis.
Avoid repeated administration in normal doses if possible.
Monitor the infant for side-effects (haemolysis, prolonged bleeding time and metabolic acidosis). |
| streptokinase | ☐ No data available. |

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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13. Dermatological drugs (topical)

General information: Topical preparations are not usually absorbed in significant amounts and can usually be used safely during breastfeeding.

13.1 Antifungal drugs

benzoic acid + salicylic acid	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
miconazole	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
selenium sulfide	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
sodium thiosulfate	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

13.2 Anti-infective drugs

methylrosanilinium chloride (gentian violet)	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
neomycin + bacitracin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
silver sulfadiazine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

13.3 Anti-inflammatory and antipruritic drugs

betamethasone	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
calamine lotion	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
hydrocortisone	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

13.4 Astringent drugs

aluminium diacetate	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
---------------------	---

13.5 Keratoplastic and keratolytic agents

benzoyl peroxide	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
coal tar	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
dithranol	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
flurouracil	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid.
podophyllum resin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
salicylic acid	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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13. Dermatological drugs (topical) (continued)

13.6 Scabicides and pediculicides

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| benzyl benzoate | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| permethrin | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

13.7 Ultraviolet-blocking agents

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| p-aminobenzoic acid, sun protection factor 15 | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| benzophenones, sun protection factor 15 | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| zinc oxide | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

14. Diagnostic agents

14.1 Ophthalmic drugs

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| fluorescein | □ Avoid if possible when the infant is premature or less than 1 month old, especially when under going phototherapy. |
| tropicamide | □ No data available. |

14.2 Radiocontrast media

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| amidotrizoate | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| barium sulfate | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| iopanoic acid | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| meglumine iotroxate | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| propyl iodine | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
- However, iodine-containing drugs for systemic administration are a cause for concern.
 Monitor the infant for side-effects (hypothyroidism).

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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15. Disinfectants and antiseptics

15.1 Antiseptics

chlorhexidine	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
hydrogen peroxide	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
povidone iodine	□ Avoid if possible repeated topical application. Monitor the infant for side-effects (hypothyroidism).

Note: Substances for topical application that contain iodine should be used with caution during lactation because iodine can be absorbed and concentrated in breastmilk and reach levels which are toxic for the infant. Nutritional supplements of iodine given to the mother on appropriate indications are, however, safe.

15.2 Disinfectants

calcium hypochlorite	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
glutaral	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.

16. Diuretics

General information: Large doses of short-acting thiazide diuretics and usual doses of loop diuretics or long-acting thiazide diuretics can inhibit lactation and should be avoided, if possible.

amiloride	□ Avoid if possible. May inhibit lactation.
furosemide	□ Avoid if possible. May inhibit lactation.
hydrochlorothiazide	□ Avoid if possible. May inhibit lactation.
mannitol	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.
spironolactone	□ Compatible with breastfeeding.

*Drug**Recommendation during lactation*

17. Gastrointestinal drugs**17.1 Antacids and other antiulcer drugs**

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| aluminium hydroxide | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| cimetidine | □ Avoid if possible. Insufficient data on long-term side-effects. |
| magnesium hydroxide | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

17.2 Antiemetic drugs

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| metoclopramide | □ Avoid if possible. Insufficient data on long-term side-effects (possible defects in neural development in newborn animals). Increases breastmilk production. |
| promethazine | □ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Avoid repeated doses, if possible. Monitor the infant for drowsiness. |

17.3 Antihaemorrhoidal drugs

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| local anaesthetic, astringent and anti-inflammatory drug | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
|--|----------------------------------|

17.4 Anti-inflammatory drugs

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| hydrocortisone | □ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. No data available on prolonged use. |
| sulfasalazine | □ Avoid if possible, especially if the infant is premature or less than 1 month old. Monitor the infant for side-effects (bloody diarrhoea, haemolysis and jaundice). Avoid in G-6-PD deficient infants. |

17.5 Antispasmodic drugs

- | | |
|----------|---|
| atropine | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for side-effects (drying of secretions, temperature elevation and CNS disturbance). |
|----------|---|

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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17. Gastrointestinal drugs (continued)

17.6 Cathartic drugs

- | | |
|-------|--|
| senna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. However, it is only advisable to use the drug if dietary measures for treating constipation fail. |
|-------|--|

17.7 Drugs used in diarrhoea

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| oral rehydration salts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. □ Compatible with breastfeeding in occasional doses. Avoid repeated doses if possible. Monitor the infant for side-effects (apnoea, bradycardia and cyanosis). |
| codeine | |

18. Hormones, other endocrine drugs and contraceptives

18.1 Adrenal hormones and synthetic substitutes

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| dexamethasone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. No data available on prolonged use. □ No data available. □ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. No data available on prolonged use. □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| fludrocortisone | |
| hydrocortisone | |
| prednisolone | |

18.2 Androgens

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| testosterone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Avoid. |
|--------------|--|

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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18. Hormones, other endocrine drugs and contraceptives (continued)

18.3 Contraceptives

General information: The provision of hormonal contraceptives (including progestogen-only contraceptives) is discouraged during the first 6 weeks post-partum, in order to avoid exposing infants to them. If a contraceptive method is desired, a non-hormonal method should be the first choice.

18.3.1 Hormonal contraceptives

- | | |
|---|--|
| ethinylestradiol +
levonorgestrel | □ Avoid, if possible. May inhibit lactation. |
| ethinylestradiol +
norethisterone | □ Avoid, if possible. May inhibit lactation. |
| depot medroxy-
progesterone
acetate | □ Compatible with breastfeeding from 6 weeks
post-partum. |
| norethisterone | □ Compatible with breastfeeding from 6 weeks
post-partum. |
| norethisterone enantate | □ Compatible with breastfeeding from 6 weeks
post-partum. |

18.3.2 Intrauterine devices

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| copper-containing device | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|

18.3.3 Barrier methods

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| condoms with or without
spermicide (nonoxinol) | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| diaphragms with
spermicide (nonoxinol) | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

18.4 Estrogens

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| ethinylestradiol | □ Avoid, if possible. May inhibit lactation. |
|------------------|--|

Drug

Recommendation during lactation

18. Hormones, other endocrine drugs and contraceptives (continued)

18.5 Insulins and other antidiabetic agents

General information: Some women require reduced doses of drugs in this category while breastfeeding.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| insulin injection | □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
Dosage may need to be reduced during lactation. |
| intermediate acting insulin | □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
Dosage may need to be reduced during lactation. |
| tolbutamide | □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
Monitor the infant for side-effects (jaundice). |

18.6 Ovulation inducers

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| clomifene | □ Avoid (unlikely to be needed). |
|-----------|----------------------------------|

18.7 Progestogens

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| norethisterone | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| medroxyprogesterone acetate | □ Compatible with breastfeeding from 6 weeks post-partum. |

18.8 Thyroid hormones and antithyroid drugs

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| levothyroxine | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| potassium iodide | □ Avoid, if possible.
Monitor the infant for side-effects (hypothyroidism) |
| propylthiouracil | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
19. Immunologicals	
19.1 Diagnostic agents	
tuberculin, purified protein derivative (PPD)	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
19.2 Sera and immunoglobulins	
anti-D immunoglobulin (human)	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
antiscorpion sera	<input type="checkbox"/> No data available.
antitetanus immunoglobulin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
antivenom sera	<input type="checkbox"/> No data available.
diphtheria antitoxin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
immunoglobulin, human, normal	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
rabies immunoglobulin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
19.3 Vaccines	
<i>19.3.1 For universal immunization</i>	
BCG vaccine (dried)	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
diphtheria-tetanus vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
hepatitis B vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
measles-mumps-rubella vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
measles vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
poliomyelitis vaccine (inactivated)	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
poliomyelitis vaccine (live attenuated)	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
tetanus vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
<i>19.3.2 For specific groups of individuals</i>	
influenza vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
meningococcal vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
rabies vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
rubella vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
typhoid vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
yellow fever vaccine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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20. Muscle relaxants (peripherally acting) and cholinesterase inhibitors

alcuronium chloride	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
neostigmine	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid if possible in combination with atropine. Theoretically side-effects may occur.
pyridostigmine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
suxamethonium	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
vecuronium bromide	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

21. Ophthalmological preparations

21.1 Anti-infective agents

gentamicin	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
idoxuridine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
silver nitrate.	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
tetracycline	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

21.2 Anti-inflammatory agents

prednisolone	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
--------------	---

21.3 Local anaesthetics

tetracaine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
------------	---

21.4 Miotics and antiglaucoma drugs

acetazolamide	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
pilocarpine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
timolol	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

21.5 Mydriatics

atropine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.
epinephrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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22. Oxytocics and antioxytocics

22.1 Oxytocics

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| ergometrine | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Avoid repeated doses if possible. May inhibit lactation. |
| oxytocin | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding during short term use. Avoid prolonged use. May cause physiological dependence of the oxytocin reflex in the mother. |

22.2 Antioxytocics

- | | |
|------------|---|
| salbutamol | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
|------------|---|

23. Peritoneal dialysis solution

- | | |
|--|---|
| intraperitoneal dialysis solution of appropriate composition | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
|--|---|

24. Psychotherapeutic drugs

24.1 Drugs used in psychotic disorders

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| chlorpromazine | <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid if possible. Monitor the infant for drowsiness. |
| fluphenazine | <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid if possible. Monitor the infant for drowsiness. |
| haloperidol | <input type="checkbox"/> Avoid if possible. Monitor the infant for drowsiness. |

Drug

Recommendation during lactation

24. Psychotherapeutic drugs (continued)

24.2 Drugs used in mood disorders

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| amitriptyline | □ Compatible with breastfeeding in doses up to 150 mg/day. |
| lithium carbonate | □ Avoid if possible.
Monitor the infant for side-effects (restlessness or weakness).
Monitor lithium levels in mother's blood. |

24.3 Drugs used in generalized anxiety disorders and for sedation

- | | |
|----------|--|
| diazepam | □ Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Avoid repeated doses, if possible. Monitor the infant for drowsiness. Short-acting benzodiazepines preferred.* |
|----------|--|

24.4 Drugs used for obsessive-compulsive disorders and for panic attacks

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| clomipramine | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
|--------------|----------------------------------|

25. Drugs acting on the respiratory tract

25.1 Antiasthmatic drugs

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| aminophylline | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. Monitor the infant for irritability. |
| beclometasone | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| cromoglicic acid | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| epinephrine | □ No data available. |
| salbutamol | □ Compatible with breastfeeding. |

* Suitable short-acting benzodiazepines include oxazepam and lorazepam. However, these are not included in the Model List of Essential Drugs.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
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25.2 Antitussives

- | | |
|---------|--|
| codeine | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding in single dose. Avoid repeated doses, if possible. Monitor the infant for side-effects (apnoea, bradycardia or cyanosis). |
|---------|--|

26. Solutions correcting water, electrolyte and acid-base disturbances

26.1 Oral rehydration

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| oral rehydration salts | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| potassium chloride | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |

26.2 Parenteral

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| compound solution of sodium lactate | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| glucose | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| glucose with sodium chloride | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| potassium chloride | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| sodium chloride | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
| sodium hydrogen carbonate | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |

26.3 Miscellaneous

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| water for injection | <input type="checkbox"/> Compatible with breastfeeding. |
|---------------------|---|

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Recommendation during lactation</i>
27. Vitamins and minerals	
ascorbic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in usual doses. If large doses are used, monitor for side-effects (haemolysis and jaundice), especially if the infant is premature.
calcium gluconate ergocalciferol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding. □ Compatible with breastfeeding in doses used as nutritional supplements. If pharmacological doses are required, monitor the calcium levels of the infant.
iodine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in doses used as nutritional supplements and standard treatment of iodine deficient mothers.* Monitor the infant for side-effects (hypothyroidism).
nicotinamide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
pyridoxine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
retinol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
riboflavin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.
sodium fluoride	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding in doses used as nutritional supplements. Long term, excessive exposure may cause mottling of teeth.
thiamine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Compatible with breastfeeding.

*See Section 15.1, page 21.

Alphabetical list of essential drugs

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Drug</i>	<i>Section</i>
A		C	
acetazolamide	21.4	calamine lotion	13.3
acetylsalicylic acid	2.1, 7.1, 12.6	calcium folinate	8.2
albendazole	6.1.1	calcium gluconate	27
albumin, human	11.2	calcium hypochlorite	15.2
alcuronium chloride	20	captopril	12.3
allopurinol	2.1	carbamazepine	5
aluminium diacetate	13.4	carbidopa + levodopa	9
aluminium hydroxide	17.1	charcoal, activated	4.1
amidotrizoate	14.2	chloral hydrate	1.3
amiloride	16	choloramphenicol	6.2.2
p-aminobenzoic acid	13.7	chlorhexidine	15.1
aminophylline	25.1	chlormethine (mustine)	8.2
amitriptyline	24.2	chloroquine	6.4.1, 6.4.3
amoxicillin	6.2.1	chlorphenamine	3
amphotericin B	6.3	chlorpromazine	24.1
ampicillin	6.2.1	ciclosporin	8.1
anti-D immunoglobulin (human)	19.2	cimetidine	17.1
antihaemophilic fraction (see Factor VIII concentrate)	11.2	ciprofloxacin	6.2.2
antihaemorrhoidal preparation: local anaesthetic, astringent, and anti-inflammatory drug	17.3	cisplatin	8.2
antiscorpion sera	19.2	clindamycin	6.2.2
antitetanus immunoglobulin (human)	19.2	clofazimine	6.2.3
antivenom sera	19.2	clomifene	18.6
ascorbic acid	27	clomipramine	24.4
asparaginase	8.2	cloxacillin	6.2.1
atenolol	12.1, 12.3	coal tar	13.5
atropine	1.3, 4.2, 17.5, 21.5	codeine	2.2, 17.7.2, 25.2
azathioprine	8.1	colchicine	2.1
B		condoms	18.3.3
bacitracin + neomycin	13.2	copper-containing intrauterine device	18.3.2
barium sulfate	14.2	cromoglicic acid	25.1
BCG vaccine (dried)	19.3.1	cyclophosphamide	8.2
beclometasone	25.1	cytarabine	8.2
benzathine benzylpenicillin	6.2.1	D	
benznidazole	6.4.4	dacarbazine	8.2
benzoic acid + salicylic acid	13.1	dactinomycin	8.2
benzophenones	13.7	dapsone	6.2.3
benzoyl peroxide	13.5	deferoxamine	4.2
benzyl benzoate	13.6	desmopressin	10.2
benzylpenicillin	6.2.1	dexamethasone	3, 18.1
betamethasone	13.3	dextran 70	11.1
biperiden	9	diaphragms	18.3.3
bleomycin	8.2	diazepam	1.3, 5, 24.3
bupivacaine	1.2	diethylcarbamazine	6.1.2
		diethyltoluamide	6.5
		digitoxin	12.4
		digoxin	12.4
		diloxanide	6.4.1

<i>Drug</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Drug</i>	<i>Section</i>
measles vaccine	19.3.1	permethrin	13.6
mebendazole	6.1.1	pethidine	2.2
medroxyprogesterone acetate (depot)	18.3.1, 18.7	phenobarbital	5
mefloquine	6.4.3	phenoxymethylpenicillin	6.2.1
meglumine antimoniate	6.4.2	phenytoin	5
meglumine iotroxate	14.2	phytonadione	10.2
melarsoprol	6.4.4	pilocarpine	21.4
meningococcal vaccine	19.3.2	piperacillin	6.2.1
mercaptopurine	8.2	piperazine	6.1.1
methionine	4.2	podophyllum resin	13.5
methotrexate	8.2	poliomyelitis vaccine	19.3.1
methylidopa	12.3	polygeline	11.1
methylene blue (see methylthioninium chloride)	4.2	potassium chloride	26.1
methylrosanilinium chloride (gentian violet)	13.2	potassium ferric hexacyanoferrate (II) ·H ₂ O (Prussian blue)	4.2
methylthioninium chloride (methylene blue)	4.2	potassium iodide	18.8
metoclopramide	17.2	povidone iodine	15
metrifonate	6.1.3	praziquantel	6.1.1, 6.1.3
metronidazole	6.2.2, 6.4.1	prednisolone	3, 8.3, 18.1, 21.2
miconazole	13.1	primaquine	6.4.3
morphine	2.2	procainamide	12.2
N		procaine benzylpenicillin	6.2.1
nalidixic acid	6.2.2	procarbazine	8.2
naloxone	4.2	proguanil	6.4.3
neomycin + bacitracin	13.2	promethazine	1.3, 17.2
neostigmine	20	propranolol	7.2, 12.1, 12.3
nicosamide	6.1.1	propylidone	14.2
nicotinamide	27	propylthiouracil	18.8
nifedipine	12.3	protamine sulfate	10.2
nifurtimox	6.4.4	Prussian blue (see potassium ferric hexacyanoferrate (II) 2H ₂ O)	4.2
nitrofurantoin	6.2.2	pyrantel	6.1.1
nitrous oxide	1.1	pyrazinamide	6.2.4
nonoxinol	18.3.3	pyridostigmine	20
norethisterone	18.3.1, 18.7	pyridoxine	27
norethisterone enantate	18.3.1	pyrimethamine + sulfadoxine	6.4.3
norethisterone + ethinylestradiol	18.3.1	Q	
nystatin	6.3	quinidine	12.2
O		quinine	6.4.3
oral rehydration salts (for glucose- electrolyte solution)	17.7.1, 26.1	R	
oxamniquine	6.1.3	rabies immunoglobulin	19.2
oxygen	1.1	rabies vaccine	19.3.2
oxytocin	22.1	reserpine	12.3
P		retinol	27
paracetamol	2.1, 7.1	riboflavin	27
penicillamine	4.2	rifampicin	6.2.4
pentamidine	6.4.2, 6.4.4	rifampicin + isoniazid	6.2.4
		rubella vaccine	19.3.2

Drug	Section	Drug	Section
S		tetanus vaccine	19.3.1
		tetracaine	21.3
salbutamol	22.2, 25.1	tetracycline	6.2.2, 6.4.3, 21.1
salicylic acid	13.5	thiamine	27
salicylic acid + benzoic acid	13.1	thioacetazone + isoniazid	6.2.4
selenium sulfide	13.1	thiopental	1.1
senna	17.6	timolol	21.4
silver nitrate	21.1	tolbutamide	18.5
silver sulfadiazine	13.2	trimethoprim	6.2.2
sodium bicarbonate (see sodium hydrogen carbonate)	26.2	trimethoprim + sulfamethoxazole	6.2.2
sodium calcium edetate	4.2	tropicamide	14.1
sodium chloride	26.2	tuberculin, purified protein derivate (PPD)	19.1
sodium chloride with glucose	26.2	typhoid vaccine	19.3.2
sodium fluoride	27	V	
sodium hydrogen carbonate	26.2	valproic acid	5
sodium lactate, compound solution	26.2	vecuronium bromide	20
sodium nitrite	4.2	verapamil	12.2
sodium nitroprusside	12.3	vinblastine	8.2
sodium thiosulfate	4.2, 13.1	vincristine	8.2
spectinomycin	6.2.2	W	
spironolactone	16	warfarin	10.2
streptokinase	12.6	water for injection	26.3
streptomycin	6.2.4	Y	
sulfadimidine	6.2.2	yellow fever vaccine	19.3.2
sulfadoxine + pyrimethamine	6.4.3	Z	
sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim	6.2.2	zinc oxide	13.7
sulfasalazine	17.4		
suramin sodium	6.1.2, 6.4.4		
suxamethonium	20		
T			
tamoxifen	8.3		
testosterone	18.2		