

Psychopharmacotherapy in pregnancy and breastfeeding

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Rule

- Evaluation of the risk and benefits of administering psychotropic drugs during pregnancy and breastfeeding (Individual)
- Non pharmacological interventions
- Risks/Benefits (drug therapy)
- Minimum dose
- Monitoring



breastfeeding

- 1) Milk to plasma (M/P) concentration ratio.
- 2) Relative infant dose(RID) or percent maternal dose ingested via breast milk mg/kg/day

Maternal dose

- ≥10% concerning
- 1) Sertraline
- 2) Escitalopram

(paroxetine)



Disorders

- **≻**MDD
- ➤ Bipolar disorder
- > Schizophrenia
- ➤ Anxiety disorder
- ►O.C.D
- **►**Insomnia
- **>** ADHD



Mood Disorder

Un polar:

- MDD
- Dythymic disorder
- 1-SSRI
- 2-SNRI
- 3- Novel anti depressant (Buprppion)
- 4- TCA
- 5- Brexanolone IV (hyperactive GABA)
- SAGE 217 orally
- 6- Antipsychotics
- 7- ECT

Antidepressant discontinue

- ☐ History of relaps
- ☐ 6 month symptoms free
- **□** Family supports



Non pharmacological intervention mild-moderate

Pharmacological intervention moderate-severe



Anti depressant in pregnancy

- Fluoxetine
- Citalopram
- Sertraline
- Amitriptyline
- Desipramine
- Nortriptyline
- Bupropion



SSRI (side effects)

- Abortion, miscarriages (paroxetine, venlafaxine)
- no overall increased risk of congenital
- Premature birth and low birth weight
- Persistent pulmonary hypertension (PPHN)
- Complication in connection with the birth



SNRI (not first line)

venlafaxine

Pregnancy continue

breastfeeding change

duloxetine

Pregnancy
Not recommended
breastfeeding
use



TCA

Pregnancy |

- Desipramine, nortriptyline, amitriptyline
- Trimipramine, Imipramine, Clomipramine not recommended

Breastfeeding

• Amitriptyline, Nortriptyline, Clomipramine, Imipramine no serious side effect



Novel antidepressant

• FDA approved treat women with postpartum depression (PPD)

- Brexanolone IV synthetic compound made from progesterone hyperactive GABA receptors
- SAGE-217 orally the same



BID

Bipolar disorder

BIID

cyclothymic disoder

- 1- lithium
- 2- valproate
- 3- carbamazepine
- 4- lamotrigine
- 5- antipsychotics
- 6- ECT



Anxiety disorder

- >SSRI
- **Buspiron**
- >SNRI
- >TCA
- ► BZD (avoid durring weeks 5-10) Lorazepam



BZD

- \triangleright Cleftlip \rightarrow avoid BZD during weeks 5-10 of gestation
- ➤ The best → Medium- acting agents (lorazepam)
- ➤ Breastfeeding not recommended

SSRI

- > Sertraline , Fluoxetine, EScitalopram, Citalopram
- > Fluvoxamine not recommended
- ➤ Paroxetine ↑ malformation
- > Breastfeeding:
 - ➤ Sertraline & paroxetine recomended
 - > Fluoxetin & citalopram not recommended



PSYCHOSIS

Antipsychotics

- 1) FGA
- 2) SGA



Antispsychotic drugs

Pregnancy:

Olanzapine → quetiapine and clozapine

Breastfeeding:

• Olanzapine → quetiapine and aripiprazole

Pregnancy

Haloprilol, Perphenazine Recommended

Breastfeeding

Haloprilol, Perphenazine not Recommended



Hypnotics

Zolpidem

Antihistamines



ADHD

- Methylphenidate→ R/B in pregnancy
- No side effect have been described in nursed children
- Atomoxetine pregnancy and breastfeeding not recommended



Risks/Benefits

- Chronic use of psychotropic monotherapy monotherapy during lactation is associated with normal growth and gross motor development as by milestone achievements reported by parents.
- Sleepiness was reported, it seemed self limited with no developmental effect.
- Nirit kronenfeld, ... (2018)



- Sleep disruption caused by late night breastfeeding session is having a significant negative impact on psychiatry symptoms,
- 1) Initiated about switching to formula feeding at night
- 2) Pumping breast milk so that the partner or spouse can handle nighttime feeding.

