The Transfer of Drugs and Other Chemicals into Human Breast Milk

In this statement, lists of the pharmacologic agents transferred into human breast milk and their possible effects on the infant or on lactation if known are provided (Tables 1 to 4). The fact that infant but indicates that there are no reports in the literature. These tables should assist the physician in counseling a patient regarding breast-feeding when the patient has a condition for which a drug

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Reported Sign or Symptom in Infant or Effect on Lactation</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amethopterin*</td>
<td>Possible immune suppression; unknown effect on growth or association with carcinogenesis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromocriptine</td>
<td>Suppresses lactation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cimetidine†</td>
<td>May suppress gastric acidity in infant, inhibit drug metabolism, and cause CNS stimulation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clemastine</td>
<td>Drowsiness, irritability, refusal to feed, high-pitched cry, neck stiffness</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclophosphamide*</td>
<td>Possible immune suppression; unknown effect on growth or association with carcinogenesis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergotamine</td>
<td>Vomiting, diarrhea, convulsions (doses used in migraine medications)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold salts</td>
<td>Rash, inflammation of kidney and liver</td>
<td>7, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methimazole</td>
<td>Potential for interfering with thyroid function</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenindione</td>
<td>Hemorrhage</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiouracil</td>
<td>Decreased thyroid function; does not apply to propylthiouracil</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data not available for other cytotoxic agents. † Drug is concentrated in breast milk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Recommended Alteration in Breast-Feeding Pattern</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metronidazole</td>
<td>Discontinue breast-feeding 12–24 h to allow excretion of dose</td>
<td>12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiopharmaceuticals</td>
<td>Radioactivity present in milk, consult nuclear medicine physician before performing diagnostic study so that radionuclide which has shortest excretion time in breast milk can be used; prior to study the mother should pump her breast and store enough milk in freezer for feeding the infant; after study the mother should pump her breast to maintain milk production but discard all milk pumped for the required time that radioactivity is present in milk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallium-69 (69Ga)</td>
<td>Radioactivity in milk present for 2 wk</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodine-125 (125I)</td>
<td>Risk of thyroid cancer; radioactivity in milk present for 12 d</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodine-131 (131I)</td>
<td>Radioactivity in milk present 2–14 d depending on study.</td>
<td>16–19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive sodium</td>
<td>Radioactivity in milk present 96 h</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technetium-99m (99mTc), 99mTc macroaggregates, 99mTc O₄</td>
<td>Radioactivity in milk present 15 h to 3 d</td>
<td>21–25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a pharmacologic agent does not appear on the lists is not meant to imply that it is not transferred into breast milk or that it does not have an effect on the is medically indicated. These reports have been obtained from a search of the medical literature. Because methodologies used to quantitate drugs in breast milk continue to improve, current information will require continuous updating of the tables. Brand names are listed.
### TABLE 3. Maternal Medication Usually Compatible with Breast-Feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Reported Sign or Symptom in Infant or Effect on Lactation</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANESTHETICS, SEDATIVES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Drowsiness, diaphoresis, deep sleep, weakness, decrease in linear growth, abnormal weight gain; maternal ingestion of 1 g/kg daily decreases milk ejection reflex</td>
<td>26, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbiturate</td>
<td>None; see antiepileptic drugs</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromide</td>
<td>Rash, weakness, absence of cry with maternal intake of 5.4 g/d</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloral hydrate</td>
<td>Sleepiness</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halothane</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium sulfate</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyprylon</td>
<td>Drowsiness</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secobarbital</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTICOAGULANTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishydroxycoumarin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warfarin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTIEPILEPTICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbamazepine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethosuximide</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenobarbital</td>
<td>Methemoglobinemia (1 case); decreased responsiveness, decreased weight gain, excessive sleeping if mother’s plasma level ≥30 μg/mL</td>
<td>40, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenytoin</td>
<td>Methemoglobinemia (1 case)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primidone</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>40, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiopental</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valproic acid</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTIHISTAMINES, DECONGESTANTS, AND BRONCHODILATORS</strong></td>
<td>Crying, poor sleeping patterns, irritability</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexibrompheniramine maleate with d-iso-ephedrine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphenhydramine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyphylline+</td>
<td>Affects thyroid activity; see miscellaneous iodine</td>
<td>47, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodides</td>
<td>Irritability</td>
<td>49, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophylline</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimeprazine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripelennamine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AND CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atenolol</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captopril</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digoxin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disopyramide</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guanethidine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydralazine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylprednisol</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metoprolol</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadolol†</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propranolol</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>60-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinidine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserpine</td>
<td>Galactorrhea</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTINFECTIVE DRUGS (ALL antibiotics transfer into breast milk in limited amounts)</strong></td>
<td>Urinary retention, vomiting, and skin rash</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amantadine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefadroxil</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefazolin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefotaxime</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Drug is concentrated in breast milk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Reported Sign or Symptom in Infant or Effect on Lactation</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloramphenicol</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>67, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroquine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethambutol</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoniazid</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalidixic acid</td>
<td>Hemolysis in infant with glucose-6-phosphate deficiency (G-6-PD)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrofurantoin</td>
<td>Hemolysis in infant with G-6-PD</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrimethamine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rifampin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salicylazosulfapyridine (sulfasalazine)</td>
<td>None; nonabsorbable by mother</td>
<td>77, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfapyridine</td>
<td>Caution in infant with jaundice or G-6-PD, and ill, stressed, or premature infant</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfathiazole</td>
<td>None; nonabsorbable by mother</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfisoxazole</td>
<td>Caution in infant with jaundice or G-6-PD, and ill, stressed, or premature infant</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetracycline</td>
<td>None; negligible absorption by infant</td>
<td>81, 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimethoprim</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTITHYROID DRUGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbimazole</td>
<td>Goiter</td>
<td>47, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propylthiouracil</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CATHARTICS (Drugs that cause abdominal cramping in mother)</strong></td>
<td>Abdominal cramping, colic-like syndrome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danthron</td>
<td>Increased bowel activity</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodine</td>
<td>Goiter; see miscellaneous, iodine</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iopanoic</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metrizamide</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIURETICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bendroflumethiazide</td>
<td>Suppresses lactation, thrombocytopenia (1 case)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorothiazide</td>
<td>May suppress lactation, therefore avoid prescribing in 1st month of lactation; this may also apply to other thiazides; questionably dose related</td>
<td>89, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorthalidone</td>
<td>Excreted slowly</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyclothiazide</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spironolactone</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HORMONES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorotrianisene</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^3$H-nortriptyline</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 norsteroid</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive pill with estrogen/progesterone</td>
<td>Breast enlargement, dose related; decrease in milk production and protein content</td>
<td>96–101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estradiol</td>
<td>Withdrawal, vaginal bleeding</td>
<td>102, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSCLE RELAXANTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baclofen</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carisoprodol</td>
<td>Drowsiness, intestinal upset</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methocarbamol</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NARCOTICS, NON-NARCOTIC ANALGESICS, ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetaminophen</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>107–109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butorphanol</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codeine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flufenamic acid</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibuprofen</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indomethacin</td>
<td>Seizure (1 case)</td>
<td>114, 115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 3.—Continued**
TABLE 3.—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Reported Sign or Symptom in Infant or Effect on Lactation</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mefenamic acid</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meperidine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>None if mother receiving ≤20 mg/24 h</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphine</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naproxen</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenylbutazone</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prednisolone, prednisone</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>120, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propoxyphene</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salicylates</td>
<td>Metabolic acidosis (dose related); may affect platelet function, rash</td>
<td>123, 124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PSYCHOTROPIC AGENTS

Antianxiety
- Chlordiazepoxide: Conflicting reports of drowsiness | 47, 125–127
- Clorazepate: None | 51
- Diazepam: None | 51
- Meprobamate†: None | 51
- Oxazepam: None | 51
- Prazepam+: None | 51

Antidepressants
- Amitriptyline: None | 51, 128–132
- Amoxapine: None | 51
- Desipramine: None | 51
- Dothiepin: None | 51
- Imipramine: None | 51
- Lithium: Unknown, only 1 report in literature | 140
- Tranlylcypromine: None | 51

Antipsychotic
- Chlorpromazine: Galactorrhea in adult; drowsiness and lethargy in infant | 136, 137
- Haloperidol: None | 138
- Mesoridazine: None | 139
- Piperacetazone: None | 139
- Prochlorperazine: None | 139
- Thioridazine: None | 139
- Trifluoperazine: None | 139

Other
- Marijuana†: Unknown, only 1 report in literature | 140

STIMULANTS
- Amphetamine: Irritability, poor sleeping pattern | 141
- Caffeine: Irritability, poor sleeping pattern excreted slowly | 50, 142, 143
- Nicotine (excess): Shock, vomiting, diarrhea, rapid heart rate, restlessness; decreased milk production | 27

VITAMINS
- B₁₂: None | 45
- B₃: None | 144
- D: Increased calcium levels | 145
- Folic acid: None | 146
- K₁: None | 147
- Pyridoxine: None | 148, 149
- Riboflavin: None | 150
- Thiamin: None | 150

MISCELLANEOUS
- Atropine, scopolamine: None | 79, 151
- Bethanechol: Abdominal pain, diarrhea | 34
- Diphenoxylate with atropine: None | 152
- Iodine (providone-iodine/vaginal douche): Elevated iodine levels in breast milk, odor of iodine on infant’s skin | 48
- Tolbutamide: Jaundice | 153

378 AGENTS TRANSFERRED INTO HUMAN BREAST MILK

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TABLE 4. Food and Environmental Agents: Effect on Breast-Feeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Reported Sign or Symptom in Infant or Effect on Lactation</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aspartame</td>
<td>Caution in patient carrier of phenylketonuria</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromide (photographic laboratory)</td>
<td>Potential absorption and bromide transfer into milk; see “Anesthetics, Sedatives”</td>
<td>29, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlordane</td>
<td>None reported</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate</td>
<td>Irritability or increased bowel activity if excess amounts (16 oz/d) consumed by mother</td>
<td>50, 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclamate</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDT, benzenehexachlorides, dieldrin, aldrin, hepachloropoxide</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>159–162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fava beans</td>
<td>Hemolysis in patient with glucose-6-phosphate deficiency (G-6-PD)</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorides</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexachlorobenzene</td>
<td>Skin rash, diarrhea, vomiting, dark urine, neurotoxicity, death</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexachlorophene</td>
<td>None; contamination of milk from nipple washing</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Neurotoxicity</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl mercury</td>
<td>Affects neurodevelopment</td>
<td>168, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monosodium glutamate (MSG)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated biphenyls</td>
<td>Lack of endurance, hypotonia, sullen expressionless facies</td>
<td>171–173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saccharin</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachlorethylene (cleaning fluid)</td>
<td>Obstructive jaundice, dark urine</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetarian diet</td>
<td>Signs of B₁₂ deficiency</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Drug is concentrated in breast milk.

at the end of the tables in accordance with the 4th Edition AMA Drug Evaluation. The reference list is not inclusive of all articles published.

Physicians who encounter adverse effects in infants fed breast milk due to exposure to drugs that are not included here are urged to document the effects in a communication to the Committee on Drugs of the American Academy of Pediatrics in Evanston. Such communication should include: the generic and brand name of the drug; the maternal dose and mode of administration; the concentration of the drug in breast milk and maternal and infant blood in relation to time of ingestion; the age of the infant; and the method used for laboratory identification. Such reports may significantly increase the pediatric community’s fund of knowledge regarding drug transfer into breast milk and the potential risk to the infant.

Drugs cited in Tables 1 to 4 are listed here by category, in alphabetical order by generic name. For convenience, one or more examples are also given.

ANESTHETICS, SEDATIVES
methyprylon-Noludar
secobarbital-Seconal, Seco-8

ANTICOAGULANTS
bishydroxycoumarin-Dicumarol
phenindione-Hedulin, Eridione
warfarin-Coumadin, Panwarfin

ANTIEPILEPTICS
carbamazepine-Tegretol
ethosuximide-Zarontin
phenytoin-Dilantin
pridimone-Myoline
thiopental-Pentothal
valproic acid-Depakene

ANTIHISTAMINES, DECONGESTANTS, AND BRONCHODILATORS
clemastine-Tavegil, Tavist
dexbrompheniramine maleate with d-isoephedrine-Drixoral, Disophrol Chronotab
diphenhydramine-Benadryl, Benylin cough syrup
dyphylline-Dilor
theophylline-Theo-Dur, Eliophyllin, Slo-Phyllin, Bronkodyl
tripeprazine tartrate-Temaril
tripleennamine-Pyribenzamine

ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AND CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS
atenolol-Tenormin
captopril-Capoten
digoxin-Lanoxin, SK-Digoxin
disopyramide-Norpace
guanethidine sulfate-Ismelin
hydralazine-Apresoline
methylpopa-Aldomet
metoprolol-Lopressor
nadolol-Corgard
propranolol-Inderal
reserpine-Serapil, Reserpoid, Hiserpia
ANTIINFECTIVE AGENTS
amantadine-Symmetrel
cefadroxil-Duricef
cefazolin-Ancef, Kezol
cefotaxime-Cloranfor chloramphenicol-Chloromycetin
cloxacillin-Aralen
cloxacillin-Cleocin ethambutol-Myambutol
isoniazid-INH
metronidazole-Flagyl
nalidixic acid-NegGram
nitrofurantoin-Furadantin, Nitrofor, Macrobid
pyrimethamine-Daraprim
quinine-Quine
rifampin-Rifamycin, Rifadin, Rimactane salicylsulfapyridine-Azulfidine sulfisoxazole-Gantrisin
tetracycline-Achromycin, SK-Tetracycline trimethoprim with sulfamethoxazole-Bactrim, Septra, Septra DS

ANTITHYROID AGENTS
carbimazole-Neo-mercazole
methimazole-Tapazole
propylthiouracil-Propace
thiouracil-Thiouracil

CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY AGENTS
amethopterin-Methotrexate
cyclophosphamide-Cytosar

CATHARTICS
dantron-Dorbane, Modane

DIAGNOSTIC AGENTS
iopanoic acid-Telepaque
metrizamide-Amipaque

DIURETICS
benfroflumethiazide-Naturetin
chlorothiazide-Diuril, Chlotride
clofluthalidone-Hygroton, Combridge
methyclothiazide-Aquatensen, Enduron
spironolactone-Aldactone

HORMONES
chlorotrianisene-TACE
estriol-Estrace
3H-norethindrel-Enovid
prednisone-Delta-Cortef, Sterane

MUSCLE RELAXANTS
baclofen-Lioresal
carisoprodol-Rela, Soma
methocarbamol-Robaxin

NARCOTICS, NON-NARCOTIC ANALGESICS, ANTINFLAMMATORY AGENTS
acetaminophen-Tyleen, Tylelen Extra Strength, Tempra, Phenaphen
butorphanol-Stadol
flunixin acide-Arlef
gold sodium thiomalate-Mycrysine
ibuprofen-Motrin
indomethacin-Indocin
mefenamic acid-Ponstel
meperidine-Demerol, Pethidine
methadone-Westadone
naproxen-Naprosyn
phenylbutazone-Azolid, Butazolidin
prednisolone-Delta-Cortef, Sterane
propoxyphene-Darvon, SK65, Dolene

PSYCHOTROPIC AGENTS
amitriptyline-Elavil, Endep
amoxapine-Asendin
chloridazepoxide-Librium, Libritabs, Menrmin, SK-Lygen
chlorpromazine-Thorazine
clorazepate-Tranxene
desipramine-Norpramin, Pertofrane
diazepam-Valium
dichloralphenazone-Fenazal, Welldorm
dothiepin-Prothiodane
haloperidol-Haldol
imipramine-Tofranil, SK-Pramine, Imavate
meprobamate-Equanil, Miltown, Meprospan, SK-Bamate
mesoridazine-Lidanar
oxazepam-Serax
piperacetazone-Quide
prazepam-Centrax
prochlorperazine-Compazine
thioridazine-Mellaril
tranylcypromine-Parnate
trifluoperazine-Stelazine

STIMULANTS
amphetamine (dexamphetamine sulfate)-Dexedrine
bromocriptine-Parlodel
ergotamine tartrate with caffein-Cafegot

MISCELLANEOUS
acetamide-Colchicine
betheacol chloride-Urecholine
cimetidine-Tagamet
diphenoxylate with atropine-Lomotil
tolbutamide-Orinase, SK-Tolbutamide

FOOD ADDITIVES
monosodium glutamate-MSG
saccharin-Sucaryl

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