



Pulsatilla

Revised: February 15, 2021.

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Pulsatilla (*Anemone pulsatilla* and other related species) contains ranunculin, protoanemonin, and anemonin as well as triterpene saponins and flavonoids. The fresh plant is extremely irritating to the skin, gastrointestinal tract and mucous membranes. Allergic reactions have been reported to pulsatilla. Homeopathic preparations of pulsatilla are reportedly used for sore nipples and mastitis,[1] to reduce an overabundant milk supply,[2] or to increase milk supply.[3] Galactogogues should never replace evaluation and counseling on modifiable factors that affect milk production.[4,5] No scientifically valid clinical trials support either of these uses. Because of a lack of information, other agents may be preferred in nursing mothers.

Dietary supplements do not require extensive pre-marketing approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Manufacturers are responsible to ensure the safety, but do not need to *prove* the safety and effectiveness of dietary supplements before they are marketed. Dietary supplements may contain multiple ingredients, and differences are often found between labeled and actual ingredients or their amounts. A manufacturer may contract with an independent organization to verify the quality of a product or its ingredients, but that does *not* certify the safety or effectiveness of a product. Because of the above issues, clinical testing results on one product may not be applicable to other products. More detailed information [about dietary supplements](#) is available elsewhere on the LactMed Web site.

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.

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.

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.

References

1. Castro M. Homeopathy. A theoretical framework and clinical application. *J Nurse Midwifery*. 1999;44:280–90. PubMed PMID: 10380446.
2. Eglash A. Treatment of maternal hypergalactia. *Breastfeed Med*. 2014;9:423–5. PubMed PMID: 25361472.
3. Winterfeld U, Meyer Y, Panchaud A, et al. Management of deficient lactation in Switzerland and Canada: A survey of midwives' current practices. *Breastfeed Med*. 2012;7:317–8. PubMed PMID: 22224508.
4. Brodribb W. ABM Clinical Protocol #9. Use of galactogogues in initiating or augmenting maternal milk production, second revision 2018. *Breastfeed Med*. 2018;13:307–14. PubMed PMID: 29902083.
5. Breastfeeding challenges: ACOG Committee Opinion, Number 820. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2021;137:e42–e53. PubMed PMID: 33481531.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Pulsatilla

Scientific Name

Anemone pulsatilla

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Complementary Therapies

Phytotherapy

Plants, Medicinal