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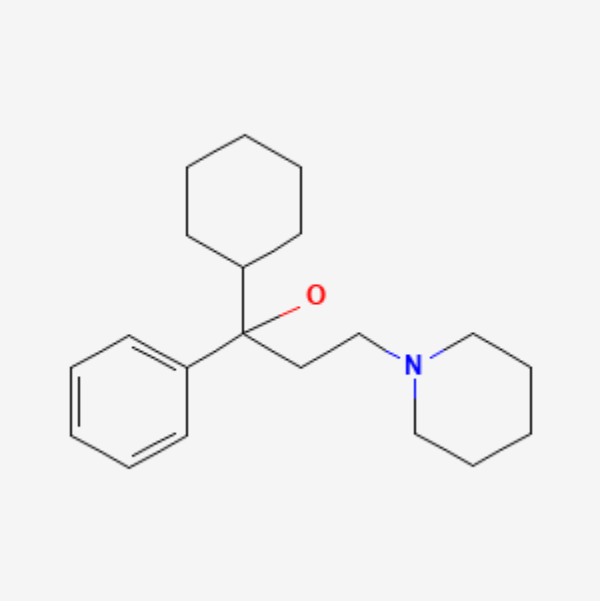
Trihexyphenidyl

Revised: February 15, 2024.

CASRN: 144-11-6



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Limited information indicates that maternal doses of trihexyphenidyl up to 4 mg daily together with haloperidol or risperidone did not produce any adverse effects in breastfed infants. Long-term use of trihexyphenidyl might reduce milk production or milk letdown, but a single dose is not likely to interfere with breastfeeding. The prolactin elevating effect of concurrent antipsychotic agents might counteract any prolactin lowering effect of trihexyphenidyl. During long-term use, observe for signs of decreased lactation (e.g., infant insatiety and poor weight gain).

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

One woman with schizophrenia took trihexyphenidyl and haloperidol during 3 pregnancies and postpartum. The trihexyphenidyl dose was 4 mg daily in all 3 pregnancies. She breastfed (extent not stated) all 3 children for 6 to 8 months using the same doses. Development was age-appropriate in all children aged 16 months at 8 years of age at the time of assessment.[1]

A woman diagnosed with undifferentiated schizophrenia took risperidone 4 to 5 mg and trihexyphenidyl 2 mg daily throughout 5 pregnancies. She breastfed each infant for 20 to 24 months. No adverse developmental consequences were noted in any of the children. At the time of publication, the oldest three children, aged 26, 23 and 22 years, had completed their education and were employed, while the youngest two were 15 and 19 years old and were doing well academically in their education.[2]

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

Anticholinergics can inhibit lactation in animals, apparently by inhibiting growth hormone and oxytocin secretion.[3-7] Anticholinergic drugs can also reduce serum prolactin in nonnursing women.[8] The prolactin level in a mother with established lactation may not affect her ability to breastfeed.

One woman with schizophrenia took trihexyphenidyl and haloperidol during 3 pregnancies and postpartum. She was able to breastfeed (extent not stated) all 3 children for 6 to 8 months.[1]

A woman diagnosed with undifferentiated schizophrenia took risperidone 4 to 5 mg and trihexyphenidyl 2 mg daily throughout 5 pregnancies. She successfully breastfed each infant for 20 to 24 months.[2]

References

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Substance Identification

Substance Name

Trihexyphenidyl

CAS Registry Number

144-11-6

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Milk, Human

Antiparkinson Agents

Muscarinic Antagonists

Parasympatholytics