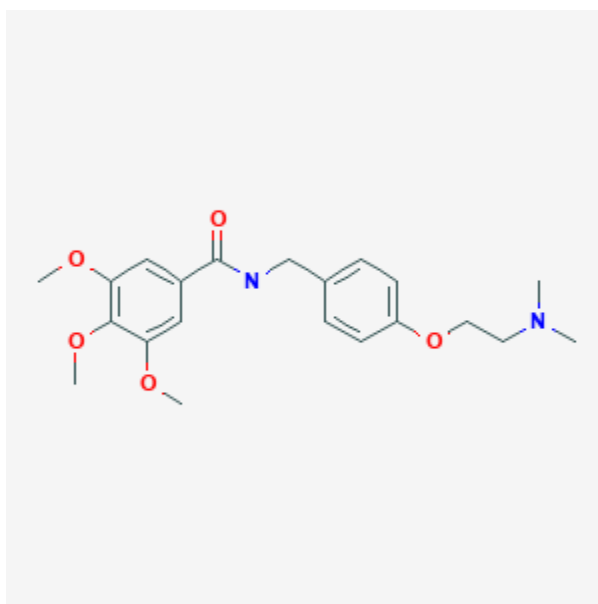




Trimethobenzamide

Revised: December 3, 2018.

CASRN: 138-56-7



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Because no information is available on the continuous use of trimethobenzamide during breastfeeding, an alternate drug may be preferred, especially while nursing a newborn or preterm infant. Occasional, short-term use of trimethobenzamide for the treatment of nausea and vomiting appears to be acceptable.[1]

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.

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.

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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.

Alternate Drugs to Consider

[Prochlorperazine](#)

References

1. Mahadevan U, Kane S. American Gastroenterological Association Institute Technical Review on the Use of Gastrointestinal Medications in Pregnancy. *Gastroenterology* . 2006;131:283-311. PubMed PMID: 16831611.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Trimethobenzamide

CAS Registry Number

138-56-7

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Antiemetics

Gastrointestinal Agents