

NLM Citation: Drugs and Lactation Database (LactMed®) [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; 2006-. Ozanimod. [Updated 2024 Jan 15]. **Bookshelf URL:** https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/



Ozanimod

Revised: January 15, 2024.

CASRN: 1306760-87-1

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Although ozanimod and its active metabolites are highly bound in maternal plasma and unlikely to reach the breastmilk in large amounts, it is potentially toxic to the breastfed infant. Because there is no published experience with ozanimod during breastfeeding, expert opinion generally recommends that the closely related drug fingolimod should be avoided during breastfeeding, especially while nursing a newborn or preterm infant. [1-6] Some guidelines recommend avoiding ozanimod during breastfeeding because of a lack of data; [7,8] however, the manufacturer's labeling does not recommend against the use of ozanimod in breastfeeding.

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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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.

Alternate Drugs to Consider

(Multiple Sclerosis) Glatiramer, Immune Globulin, Interferon Beta; (Ulcerative Colitis) Adalimumab, Azathioprine, Budesonide, Certolizumab Pegol, Infliximab, Mesalamine, Olsalazine, Prednisone, Sulfasalazine

References

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Substance Identification

Substance Name

Ozanimod

CAS Registry Number

1306760-87-1

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Ozanimod 3

Immunosuppressive Agents

Sphingosine 1 Phosphate Receptor Modulators