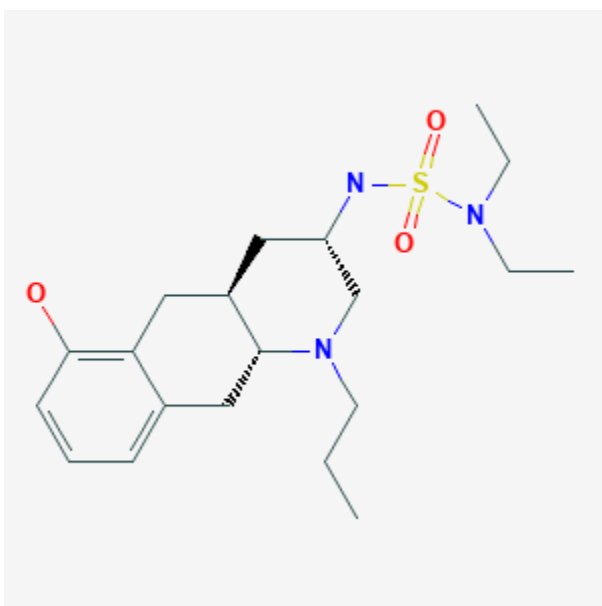




Quinagolide

Revised: November 15, 2023.

CASRN: 87056-78-8



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Quinagolide is not approved for marketing in the US by the US Food and Drug Administration. It is selective dopamine D₂ receptor that reduces serum prolactin. Quinagolide is usually not used during breastfeeding because it suppresses lactation. No published information was found on the use of quinagolide in nursing mothers.

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

A small preliminary study compared quinagolide (CV 205-502) to bromocriptine for 21 days starting in the first day postpartum in mothers who did not wish to breastfeed. Serum prolactin normalized more rapidly with bromocriptine and more women had breast symptoms with quinagolide. Efficacy in suppressing lactation was similar between the groups.[1]

References

1. van der Heijden PF, Kremer JA, Brownell J, Rolland R. Lactation inhibition by the dopamine agonist CV 205-502. *Br J Obstet Gynaecol* 1991;98:270-6. PubMed PMID: 1673628.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Quinagolide

CAS Registry Number

87056-78-8

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Milk, Human

Dopamine Agonists