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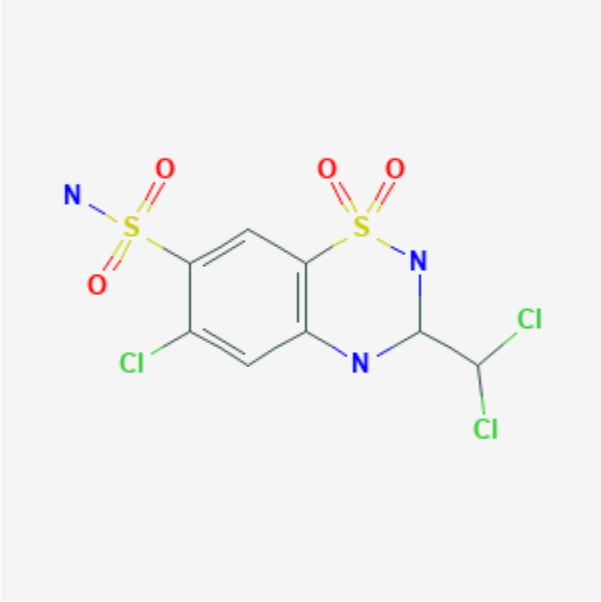
Trichlormethiazide

Revised: February 7, 2019.

CASRN: 133-67-5



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

No information is available on the amount of trichlormethiazide in breastmilk. Intense diuresis with large doses may decrease breastmilk production. Other diuretics in low doses are preferred over trichlormethiazide.

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 on trichlormethiazide was not found as of the revision date. Intense diuresis with thiazides and thiazide-like diuretics, fluid restriction and breast binding have been used to suppress postpartum lactation.[1][2][3] The added contribution of the diuretic to these measures, which are effective in suppressing lactation, has not been studied. There are no data on the effects of diuretics on established, ongoing lactation.

Alternate Drugs to Consider

Chlorothiazide, Hydrochlorothiazide

References

1. Healy M. Suppressing lactation with oral diuretics. Lancet. 1961;277:1353-4.
2. Stout G. Suppression of lactation. Br Med J. 1962;1:1150. Letter. PMC: PMC1958377
3. Reiher KH. [Suppression of lactation by stimulation of diuresis]. Zentralbl Gynakol. 1963;85:188-90. PubMed PMID: 13973786.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Trichlormethiazide

CAS Registry Number

133-67-5

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Antihypertensive Agents

Thiazide Diuretics