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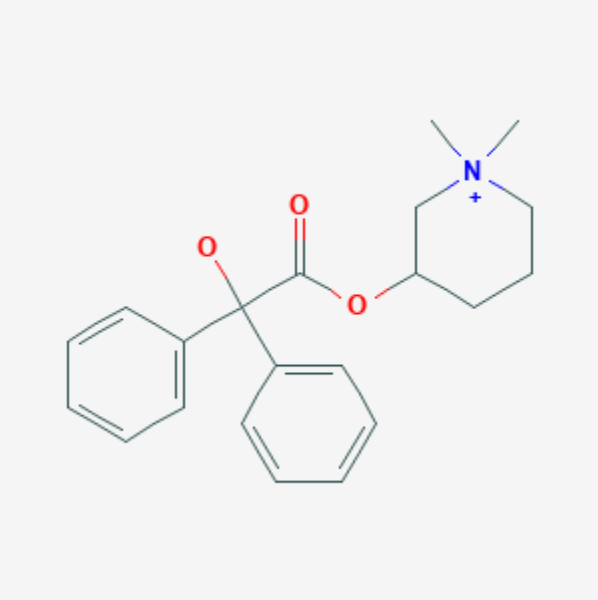
Mepenzolate

Revised: December 3, 2018.

CASRN: 25990-43-6



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

No information is available on the use of mepenzolate during breastfeeding. Because mepenzolate is a quaternary ammonium compound, it is not likely to be absorbed and reach the bloodstream of the infant. Long-term use of mepenzolate might reduce milk production or milk letdown. During long-term use, observe for signs of decreased lactation (e.g., insatiety, 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

Relevant published information was not found as of the revision date.

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

Relevant published information in nursing mothers was not found as of the revision date. Anticholinergics can inhibit lactation in animals, apparently by inhibiting growth hormone and oxytocin secretion.[1][2][3][4][5] Anticholinergic drugs can also reduce serum prolactin in nonnursing women.[6] The prolactin level in a mother with established lactation may not affect her ability to breastfeed.

References

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4. Bizzarro A, Iannucci F, Tolino A et al. Inhibiting effect of atropine on prolactin blood levels after stimulation with TRH. Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 1980;7:108-11. PubMed PMID: 6788407.
5. Svennersten K, Nelson L, Juvnas-Moberg K. Atropinization decreases oxytocin secretion in dairy cows. Acta Physiol Scand. 1992;145:193-4. PubMed PMID: 1636447.
6. Masala A, Alagna S, Devilla L et al. Muscarinic receptor blockade by pirenzepine: effect on prolactin secretion in man. J Endocrinol Invest. 1982;5:53-5. PubMed PMID: 6808052.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Mepenzolate

CAS Registry Number

25990-43-6

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Anti-Ulcer Agents

Muscarinic Antagonists

Parasympatholytics