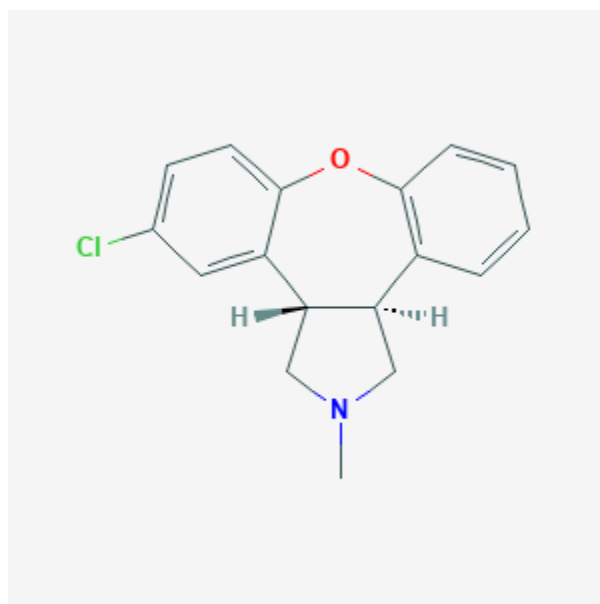




Asenapine

Revised: December 3, 2018.

CASRN: 65576-45-6



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Because no information is available on the use of asenapine during breastfeeding, an alternate drug may be preferred, especially while nursing a newborn or preterm infant.

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.

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 .

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

Galactorrhea has been reported with asenapine.[1] Hyperprolactinemia appears to be the cause of the galactorrhea. The hyperprolactinemia is caused by the drug's dopamine-blocking action in the tuberoinfundibular pathway. The maternal prolactin level in a mother with established lactation may not affect her ability to breastfeed.

Alternate Drugs to Consider

(Antipsychotic Agents) Haloperidol, Olanzapine, Risperidone

References

1. Saphris package insert. Schering-Plough Corporation. August, 2009.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Asenapine

CAS Registry Number

65576-45-6

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Antipsychotic Agents