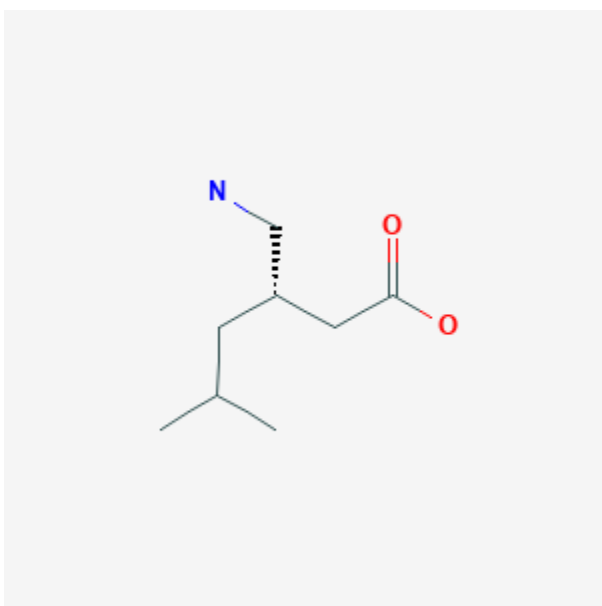




Pregabalin

Revised: October 23, 2019.

CASRN: 148553-50-8



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Limited data indicate that amounts of pregabalin in breastmilk are low. If pregabalin is required by the mother of an older infant, it is not a reason to discontinue breastfeeding, but until more data become available, an alternate drug may be preferred, especially while nursing a newborn or preterm infant.

Drug Levels

In published reports of anticonvulsant use during breastfeeding, most women were taking a combination of anticonvulsants. Some other anticonvulsants (e.g., phenytoin, carbamazepine) stimulate the metabolism of other drugs including anticonvulsants, whereas others (e.g., valproic acid) inhibit the metabolism of other drugs. Therefore, the relationship of the maternal dosage to the concentration in breastmilk can be quite variable,

making calculation of the weight-adjusted percentage of maternal dosage less meaningful than for other drugs in this database

Maternal Levels. In one woman, the breastmilk pregabalin level was about equal to the maternal serum concentration.[1]

Ten women who averaged 35.6 weeks postpartum (range 20 to 43 weeks) were given pregabalin 150 mg every 12 hours for 4 doses. Milk samples were obtained before the last dose and 5 times during the 24 hours after the last dose. Three additional collections were made between 24 and 48 hours after the last dose in 5 of the subjects. The average peak breastmilk pregabalin concentration was 4.63 mg/L and the average breastmilk pregabalin concentration was 2.05 mg/L. The average daily infant dosage was 0.31 mg/kg, or about 7% of the maternal weight-adjusted dosage.[2]

Infant Levels. The breastfed infant of a woman who was taking pregabalin (dose not specified) as an anticonvulsant during pregnancy and breastfeeding had a pregabalin serum concentration of 429 mcg/L at 48 hours postpartum, which was about 8% of the mother's serum concentration. Some of the infant's serum concentration could have been derived from transplacental passage, because the pregabalin half-life in this and another newborn averaged 17 hours.[1]

Effects in Breastfed Infants

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

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

A study randomized pregnant women to either a single dose of pregabalin 150 mg (n = 45), 300 mg (n = 45), or placebo (n = 45) orally 1 hour before induction of anesthesia for an elective cesarean section to reduce postoperative analgesia requirements. Three infants of mothers in the pregabalin 300 mg group had difficulty latching on for breastfeeding for 8 hours after delivery, although none were sedated.[2]

References

1. Ohman I, De Flon P, Tomson T. Pregabalin kinetics in the neonatal period, and during lactation. *Epilepsia*. 2011;52 Suppl 6:249–50 Abstract p824. [10.1111/j.1528-1167.2011.03207.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1528-1167.2011.03207.x). DOI.
2. Lockwood PA, Pauer L, Scavone JM, et al. The pharmacokinetics of pregabalin in breast milk, plasma, and urine of healthy postpartum women. *J Hum Lact*. 2016;32:NP1–NP8. PubMed PMID: 26961752.
3. El Kenany S, El Tahan MR. Effect of preoperative pregabalin on post-caesarean delivery analgesia: A dose-response study. *Int J Obstet Anesth*. 2016;26:24–31. PubMed PMID: 26718698.

Substance Identification

Substance Name

Pregabalin

CAS Registry Number

148553-50-8

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Analgesics

Anticonvulsants