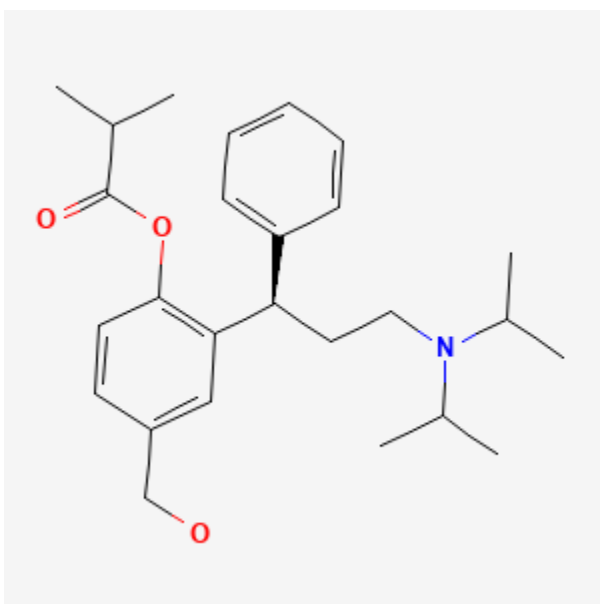




Fesoterodine

Revised: August 16, 2021.

CASRN: 286930-02-7



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

No information is available on the use of fesoterodine during breastfeeding. Long-term use of fesoterodine 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.

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

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.[1-5]

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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3. Daniel JA, Thomas MG, Powell MR, et al. Methscopolamine bromide blocks hypothalamic-stimulated release of growth hormone in ewes. *J Anim Sci.* 1997;75:1359–62. PubMed PMID: 9159285.
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.
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Substance Identification

Substance Name

Fesoterodine

CAS Registry Number

286930-02-7

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Muscarinic Antagonists

Parasympatholytics