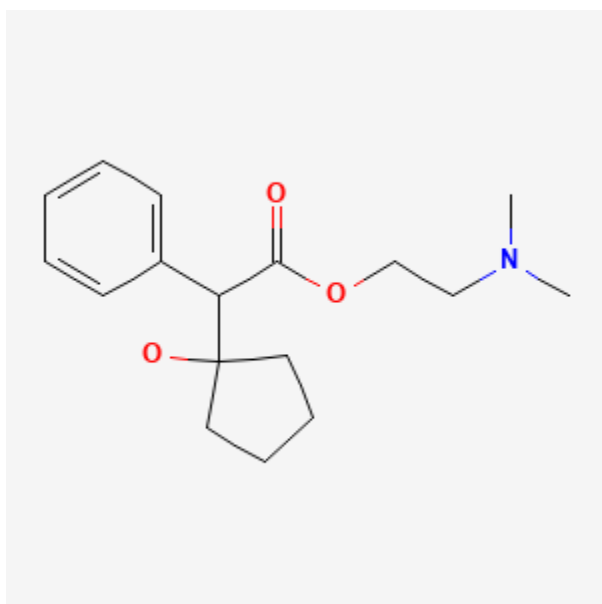




Cyclopentolate

Revised: April 19, 2021.

CASRN: 512-15-2



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

No information is available on the use of cyclopentolate during breastfeeding. Anticholinergic drugs might interfere with breastfeeding. A single dose of ophthalmic cyclopentolate is not likely to interfere with breastfeeding; however, during long-term use, observe the infant for signs of decreased lactation (e.g., insatiety, poor weight gain). To substantially diminish the amount of drug that reaches the breastmilk after using eye drops, place pressure over the tear duct by the corner of the eye for 1 minute or more, then remove the excess solution with an absorbent tissue.

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.

Attribution Statement: LactMed is a registered trademark of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

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

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

1. Aaron DK, Ely DG, Deweese WP, et al. Reducing milk production in ewes at weaning using restricted feeding and methscopolamine bromide. *J Anim Sci.* 1997;75:1434–42. PubMed PMID: 9250502.
2. Powell MR, Keisler DH. A potential strategy for decreasing milk production in the ewe at weaning using a growth hormone release blocker. *J Anim Sci.* 1995;73:1901–5. PubMed PMID: 7592071.
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.
5. Svennersten K, Nelson L, Juvnäs-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

Cyclopentolate

CAS Registry Number

512-15-2

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Mydriatics

Muscarinic Antagonists

Parasympatholytics