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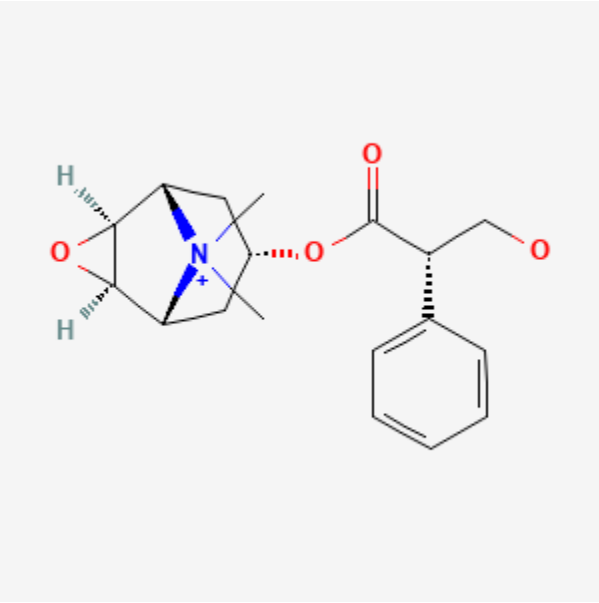
Methscopolamine Bromide

Revised: April 19, 2021.

CASRN: 13265-10-6



Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

No information is available on the use of methscopolamine bromide during breastfeeding. Because methscopolamine bromide is a quaternary ammonium compound, it is not likely to be absorbed and reach the bloodstream of the infant. Long-term use of methscopolamine bromide might reduce milk production or milk letdown, but a single dose is unlikely to interfere with breastfeeding. During long-term use, observe 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.

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.[1-5] 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 hypothalmic-stimulated release of growth hormone in ewes. J Anim Sci. 1997;75:1359–62. PubMed PMID: 9159285.
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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.
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Substance Identification

Substance Name

Methscopolamine Bromide

CAS Registry Number

13265-10-6

Drug Class

Breast Feeding

Lactation

Muscarinic Antagonists

Parasympatholytics