

**DCF PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION MONITORING
PREGNANCY CATEGORIES
May 2012**

| MEDICATION | PREGNANCY CATEGORIES |
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| ANTIHYPERTENSIVES | |
| Propranolol (Inderal) | C |
| Clonidine (Catapres) | C |
| Guanfacine (Tenex) | B |
| ATYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS | |
| Aripiprazole (Abilify) | C |
| Clozapine (Clozaril) | B |
| Olanzapine (Zyprexa) | C |
| Paliperidone (Invega) | C |
| Quetiapine (Seroquel) | C |
| Risperidone (Risperdal) | C |
| Ziprasidone (Geodon) | C |
| TYPICAL ANTIPSYCHOTICS | |
| Chlorpromazine (Thorazine) | UNDETERMINED |
| Fluphenazine (Prolixin) | UNDETERMINED |
| Haloperidol (Haldol) | C |
| Loxapine (Loxitane) | UNDETERMINED |
| Perphenazine (Trilafon) | C |
| Trifluoperazine (Stelazine) | C |
| Thiothixene (Navane) | UNDETERMINED |
| SSRI ANTIDEPRESSANTS | |
| Citalopram (Celexa) | C |
| Escitalopram (Lexapro) | C |
| Fluoxetine (Prozac, Serafem) | C |
| Fluvoxamine (Luvox) | C |
| Sertraline (Zoloft) | C |
| TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS | |
| Amitriptyline (Elavil) | D |
| Clomipramine (Anafranil) | C |
| Desipramine (Norpramin) | UNDETERMINED |
| Doxepin (Sinequan) | C |
| Imipramine (Tofranil) | C |
| Nortriptyline (Aventyl, Pamelor) | D |
| MISC. ANTIDEPRESSANTS | |
| Bupropion (Wellbutin, Wellbutrin XL, SR) | C |
| Mirtazapine (Remeron) | C |
| Venlafaxine (Effexor, Effexor XR) | C |
| STIMULANTS | |
| Amphetamine (Adderall, Adderall XR) | C |
| Dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine, Dextrostat) | C |

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| Lisdexamfetamine (Vyvanse) | C |
| Methylphenidate (Focalin, Focalin XR) | C |
| Methylphenidate (Metadate CD, Metadate ER, Methylin, Methylin ER, Ritalin, Ritalin SR, Ritalin LA) | C |
| Methylphenidate (Concerta) | C |
| Methylphenidate Patch (Daytrana Patch) | C |
| NON-STIMULANT ADHD MEDICATION | |
| Atomoxetine (Strattera) | C |
| Bupropion (Wellbutin, Wellbutrin XL, SR) | C |
| MOOD STABILIZERS | |
| Carbamazepine | D |
| Lamotrigine (Lamictal) | C |
| Lithium | D |
| Valproic Acid | D |
| OTHER ANTIANXIETY MEDICATIONS OR SLEEP AIDS | |
| Diphenhydramine (Benadryl) | B |
| Hydroxyzine (Atarax) | C |
| Hydroxyzine pamoate (Vistaril) | C |
| Trazodone | C |
| BENZODIAZEPINES | |
| Alprazolam (Xanax) | D |
| Chlordiazepoxide (Librium) | D |
| Clonazepam (Klonopin) | D |
| Diazepam (Valium) | D |
| Lorazepam (Ativan) | D |
| Oxazepam (Serax) | D |
| Buspirone (Buspar) | B |
| Zolpidem (Ambien) | C |
| Zaleplon (Sonata) | C |
| MEDICATIONS TO COUNTERACT ANTICHOLINERGIC SIDE EFFECTS | |
| Benzotropine (Cogentin) | C |
| Amantadine (Symmetrel) | C |
| Trihexyphenidyl (Artane) | C |
| OPIOID ANTAGONIST MEDICATION FOR SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR | |
| Naltrexone (Revia) | C |

FDA Pregnancy Categories

The FDA has established five categories to indicate the potential of a drug to cause birth defects if used during pregnancy. The categories are determined by the reliability of documentation and the risk to benefit ratio. They do not take into account any risks from pharmaceutical agents or their metabolites in breast milk. The categories are:

Category A

Adequate and well-controlled studies have failed to demonstrate a risk to the fetus in the first trimester of pregnancy (and there is no evidence of risk in later trimesters).

Category B

Animal reproduction studies have failed to demonstrate a risk to the fetus and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women.

Category C

Animal reproduction studies have shown an adverse effect on the fetus and there are no adequate and well-controlled studies in humans, but potential benefits may warrant use of the drug in pregnant women despite potential risks.

Category D

There is positive evidence of human fetal risk based on adverse reaction data from investigational or marketing experience or studies in humans, but potential benefits may warrant use of the drug in pregnant women despite potential risks.

Category X

Studies in animals or humans have demonstrated fetal abnormalities and/or there is positive evidence of human fetal risk based on adverse reaction data from investigational or marketing experience, and the risks involved in use of the drug in pregnant women clearly outweigh potential benefits.