

Article: 1936

Topic: EPV44 - e-Poster 44: Treatment Practice

Antipsychotics in Pregnancy

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Introduction

The fear of deleterious effects of psychotic drugs on the fetus is a major concern for women who need this therapy, damaging the medication adherence at the time of pregnancy.

The non-adherence to therapy can take to disease recurrence which will bring additional risks for the pregnancy and the postpartum. So, it is extremely important to evaluate the psychotic drugs safety during pregnancy.

Purpose:

Literature review on the use of antipsychotic drugs during pregnancy.

Methodology

Literature review of the subject, using available database in the Central Library of CHUC

Results

All the antipsychotic drugs cross the placenta and the fetus is always exposed to these. When choosing the antipsychotic drug, the possible morphological teratogenesis must be taken into account, particularly between the third and the eighth week of pregnancy.

The typical antipsychotic drugs do not seem to bring a significant risk of malformations and the antipsychotic drugs with sedative properties can represent an increased risk of non-specific teratogenic effects during the first three months of pregnancy.

In the pregnant woman the atypical antipsychotic drugs cause weight gain, hyperglycemia and dyslipidemia. These disturbances are associated with the considerable risk increase of fetal complications.

Conclusions

No drug is considered completely safe and no antipsychotic drug was approved to be used during pregnancy or breastfeeding by the *Food Drug Administration*.

Though there is no clear evidence of malformations risk, there is evidence of risks related with the pregnancy and the neonatal period.