

Scientists suggest pregnant women only take paracetamol/acetaminophen if medically necessary

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A group of 13 scientists from the U.S., the U.K., Scotland, Israel, Europe, Canada, Brazil and Australia has penned a consensus statement



regarding the use of paracetamol/acetaminophen (APAP) by pregnant women. In their paper, published in the journal *Nature Reviews Endocrinology*, the group suggests that pregnant women only take paracetamol/acetaminophen if it is medically necessary. *Nature* has also published an Editorial in the same journal issue, outlining the consensus statement and noting that its authors are not calling for a ban on the drug being used, instead they are suggesting that it be taken more cautiously by pregnant women because of a possible risk of birth defects.

In their paper, the authors note that research over the past several years has shown that it is possible under some circumstances for APAP to alter fetal development which in some cases can lead to problems with neurological, urological and reproductive disorders in the baby—they looked at 29 studies and found evidence of birth defects in 26 of them. They call for more research to be conducted to better understand possible problems with the drug being used by pregnant women. They also acknowledge—as do several experts in a reaction piece published on the Science Media Centre, site—that APAP is the only drug currently available for pain management for pregnant women. And they point out that medical use of APAP is generally warranted when the mother experiences problems that can negatively impact her baby—such as having a fever. But they also note that use of APAP by pregnant women appears to have crept up into general use as it has gained a reputation as being safe to use as an all-purpose analgesic.

Notably, both the expert group and the authors of the new paper point out that the recommendation does not differ from that already in use by most OB/GYNs—and similar wording generally appears on bottles of products based on APAP, such as Tylenol.

The authors of the consensus statement further suggest that their intent in publishing such an article is to bring renewed and more focused attention to the possibility of APAP use leading to certain birth defects



and the conditions under which they might arise. They note that current research has shown, for example, that the possibility of harm seems to increase as the duration of APAP use goes up. Thus, they suggest pregnant women consider using the drug for short term pain management, rather than as a long-term solution.

More information: Ann Z. Bauer et al, Paracetamol use during pregnancy—a call for precautionary action, *Nature Reviews Endocrinology* (2021). DOI: 10.1038/s41574-021-00553-7

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