

Women on antidepressants less likely to breastfeed

9 March 2012, Nicole Chavez

(Medical Xpress) -- Researchers at the California Teratogen Information Service (CTIS) Pregnancy Health Information Line, a statewide non-profit organization based at the University of California, San Diego School of Medicine, have found women exposed to certain antidepressants during pregnancy were significantly less likely to breastfeed their babies compared to unexposed women. The results of the study were recently published online in the *Journal of Human Lactation*.

The study uses data obtained by counselors at the CTIS Pregnancy Health Information Line, a toll-free service offering evidence-based clinical information about exposures during pregnancy and breastfeeding. It focused on 466 [pregnant women](#) who contacted the CTIS Pregnancy Health Information Line over a 10-year period with questions about a wide variety of exposures and, after being counseled, agreed to participate in a follow-up study of their pregnancy outcome.

The study specifically examines breastfeeding choices of women exposed to [selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor](#) (SSRI) antidepressants at the time of delivery, compared to those who discontinued use of antidepressants earlier in pregnancy as well as to those women who report not taking antidepressants at all. The results showed women exposed to an SSRI anytime in pregnancy were about 60 percent less likely to initiate breastfeeding than women who took no antidepressant.

"While the benefits of breastfeeding an infant are very clear, this study suggests that women who are taking antidepressants in pregnancy are not engaging in this behavior as often as we would like to see," said Christina Chambers, Ph.D., MPH, professor of pediatrics at UC San Diego School of Medicine, CTIS program director, and co-author of the study. "Whether this is due to the mother's fear of harming her baby by breastfeeding while taking

the medication, or due to the mother's depression itself is unclear." According to Chambers, regardless of the reason for [breastfeeding](#) choice, the study suggests that women who have depressive disorders and/or take [antidepressants](#) in pregnancy may require additional encouragement and support when making the choice to breastfeed an infant.

Provided by University of California

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