Sulfonamides:

Pregnancy Category C

Lactation

- Tetracyclines:
- Excreted into breastmilk in low levels
 Use should be avoided in premature in finished according to the racyclines:
 Pregnancy (a exor)

- Excreted into breastmilk in low levels
- Use should be avoided in premature infants
- Aztreonam
 - Pregnancy Category B, likely safe in pregnancy, little human data
 - Lactation Compatible per AAP
- Clindamycin
 - Pregnancy Category B, commonly used
 - Lactation Compatible per AAP
- Linezolid
 - Pregnancy Category C, no human data available
 - Lactation unknown, myelosuppression in animals
- Metronidazole

- Pregnancy Category B, carcinogenic in animals, avoid in 1 trimester if possible
- Lactation hold feeds for 12-24hrs afterward
- Nitrofurantoin
 - Pregnancy Category B, possible hemolytic anemia with use at term

admitted to the hospital for intravenous (IV) fluid and electrolyte replacement. Antiemetics, which are generally third-line therapy, are given to women who do not respond to IV replacement. Clinical data to support the safety and efficacy of these drugs are minimal and use of the following medications should still be exercised with caution (See Table 2). Currently, no in Alications are approved for the treatment of nausea and vomiting in pregnant women. One other suggested therapy involves giving a fill stamines in the morning to prevent nausea and vomiting. If hyperemesis is resistant to conventional treatment, then the use of or an action or corticosteroids may be considered.

Table 2: Drugs Used in the Management of Nausea and Viciting During Pregnancy

Drug Metoclo, can de (Reglan®)	Pregnancy Risk Category
Metoclogram de (Reglan®)	В
Cyclizine (Marezine®)	В
Ondansetron (Zofran®)	В
Promethazine (Phenergan®)	C
Prochlorperazine (Compazine®)	C
Chlorpromazine (Thorazine®)	C

Adapted from: Nelson-Piercy C. Treatment if Nausea and Vomiting in Pregnancy: When Should It Be Treated and What Can Be Safely Taken? Drug Saf 1998; 19(2): 155-64