Congenital Malformation Risk (low, mild, moderate, high)	Specific Birth Malformations	Special Consideration	Lactation Safety Recommendations
Valproic acid		References: 6,7,11	
High risk	Neural tube defects (eg, spina bifida), craniofacial defects (eg, oral clefts, craniosynostosis), cardiovascular malformations, hypospadias, and limb malformations (eg, clubfoot, polydactyly) have been reported.	Risk of congenital malformations increases with higher doses	Recommended; with close infant monitoring
Topiramate		References: 6,7,11	
High risk	Oral cleft lip or palate, hypospadias and atrial septal defect	Risk of congenital malformations increases with higher doses	Recommended
Phenobarbital		References: 6,7,11	
High risk	Oral clefts and cardiac malformations	Risk of congenital malformations increases with higher doses	Breastfeeding with caution; encourage individualized approach and close monitoring
Carbamazepine		References: 4,6,7, 11	
Moderate risk	Neurotube defects (spina bifida), craniofacial defects (cleft lip and palate), hypospasias, genitourinary tract defects, skeletal malformations (club floot and polydactyly), respiratory and gastrointestinal malformations, and cardiovascular malformations	Risk of congenital malformations increases with higher doses and antiseizure polytherapy	Recommended
Phenytoin		References: 6,7	
Moderate risk	Orofacial clefts, cardiac defects, dysmorphic facial features, nail/digit hypoplasia, growth abnormalities including microcephaly, and intellectual disability. Isolated cases of malignancies (including neuroblastoma) and coagulation defects in the neonate (may be life threatening) following delivery have also been reported.	Risk of congenital malformations increases with higher doses	Recommended; with close infant monitoring



Congenital Malformation Risk (low, mild, moderate, high)	Specific Birth Malformations	Special Consideration	Lactation Safety Recommendations
Felbamate		References: 1	
Mild risk Limited data	Postmarketing case reports in humans include fetal death, genital malformation, anencephaly, encephalocele, and placental disorder		Not Recommended
Pregabalin		References: N/A	
Mild risk Limited data			Limited data Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient
Clobazam		References: 7,11	
Mild risk Limited/insufficient data			Breastfeeding with caution only if: low maternal dose and close monitoring of infant for symptoms
Lamotrigine		References: 4,7, 11	
Low risk		Risk of congenital malformations increases with higher doses (>325 mg daily)	Recommended
Levetiracetam		References: 4, 7, 11	
Low risk			Recommended



Congenital Malformation Risk (low, mild, moderate, high)	Specific Birth Malformations	Special Consideration	Lactation Safety Recommendations
Oxcarbazepine		References: 6, 7	
Low risk Limited data	May be associated with craniofacial defects (such as oral clefts) and cardiac malformations (such as ventricular septal defects)	Risk of teratogenic effects is higher with antiseizure drug polytherapy than monotherapy	Recommended
Clonazepam		References: 6, 7	
Low risk Limited/insufficient data			Use of alternative medication recommended
Gabapentin		References: 5	
Limited data	Possible risk of cardiac malformations with prolonged fetal gabapentin exposure; higher risk of preterm birth, smaller gestational status, and increased neonatal intensive care unit admission		Recommended
Eslicarbazepine		References: 6	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety
Lacosamide		References: 6, 7	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient



Congenital Malformation Risk (low, mild, moderate, high)	Specific Birth Malformations	Special Consideration	Lactation Safety Recommendations
Rufinamide		References: 7	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient
Cenobamate		References: 7	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient
Zonisamide		References: 7, 11	
Low risk Limited/insufficient data			Recommended
Primidone		References: 3, 7	
Limited data	Increased risk of fetal loss, increased risk of preterm birth, hypospadias, cleft lip/palate, club foot		Breastfeeding with caution; encourage individualized approach and close monitoring
Stiripentol		References: 2, 4, 7	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient
Tiagabine		References: 4	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient



Congenital Malformation Risk (low, mild, moderate, high)	Specific Birth Malformations	Special Consideration	Lactation Safety Recommendations
Vigabatrin		References: 2, 4	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient
Ethosuximide		References: 9	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient
Brivaracetam		References: 7, 12	
Low risk Limited/insufficient data			Recommended
Fenfluramine		References:	
Limited data	Increased risk of fetal loss, increased risk of preterm birth, hypospadias, cleft lip/palate, club foot		Breastfeeding with caution; encourage individualized approach and close monitoring
Perampanel		References: 7, 10	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient
Retigabine		References:	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient



Fetal Development Chart

Congenital Malformation Risk (low, mild, moderate, high)	Specific Birth Malformations	Special Consideration	Lactation Safety Recommendations
Cannabidiol		References: 7	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient
Acetazolamide		References: 7	
Limited/insufficient data			Insufficient data on safety; careful discussion with patient

REFERENCE

- 1. Hagg S, Spigset O. Anticonvulsant use during lactation. Drug Saf 2000; 22(6): 425-40.
- 2. de Jong J, Garne E, de Jong-van den Berg LT, Wang H. The Risk of Specific Congenital Anomalies in Relation to Newer Antiepileptic Drugs: A Literature Review. Drugs Real World Outcomes 2016; 3(2): 131-43.
- 3. Veroniki AA, Cogo E, Rios P, et al. Comparative safety of anti-epileptic drugs during pregnancy: a systematic review and network meta-analysis of congenital malformations and prenatal outcomes. BMC Med 2017; 15(1): 95.
- 4.Tomson T, Battino D, Bonizzoni E, et al. Comparative risk of major congenital malformations with eight different antiepileptic drugs: a prospective cohort study of the EURAP registry. Lancet Neurol 2018; 17(6): 530-8.
- 5. Patorno E, Hernandez-Diaz S, Huybrechts KF, et al. Gabapentin in pregnancy and the risk of adverse neonatal and maternal outcomes: A population-based cohort study nested in the US Medicaid Analytic eXtract dataset. PLoS Med 2020; 17(9): e1003322.
- 6. Antiepileptic drugs in pregnancy. Drug Ther Bull 2021; 59(7): 99.
- 7. Al-Faraj AO, Pang TD. Breastfeeding recommendations for women taking anti-seizure medications. Epilepsy Behav 2022; 136: 108769.
- 8. Tomson T, Battino D, Bromley R, et al. Breastfeeding while on treatment with antiseizure medications: a systematic review from the ILAE Women Task Force. Epileptic Disord 2022; 24(6): 1020-32.
- 9. Schmidt CT, Deligiannidis KM, Kittel-Schneider S, et al. Transfer of anticonvulsants and lithium into amniotic fluid, umbilical cord blood & breast milk: A systematic review & combined analysis. Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry 2023; 124: 110733.
- 10. Kacirova I, Urinovska R, Grundmann M. Therapeutic monitoring of lacosamide, perampanel, and zonisamide during breastfeeding. Epilepsy Res 2024; 199: 107264.
- 11. Pack AM, Oskoui M, Williams Roberson S, et al. Teratogenesis, Perinatal, and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes After In Utero Exposure to Antiseizure Medication: Practice Guideline From the AAN, AES, and SMFM. Neurology 2024; 102(11): e209279.
- 12. Navarro CE. A healthy outcome of a pregnant woman with drug-resistant juvenile myoclonic epilepsy treated with brivaracetam. Neurol Sci 2023; 44(2): 753-5.

