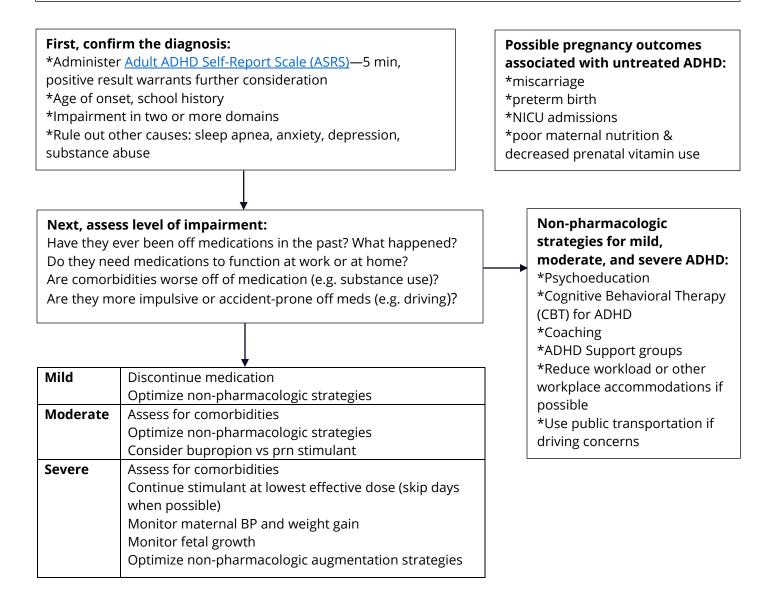
Perinatal Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Laurel Pellegrino, MD

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Perinatal ADHD

Prevalence: 3-4% of adults (prevalence unchanged during pregnancy and postpartum) **Common Comorbidities:** Mood disorder (38%), anxiety disorder (47%), substance use disorder (15%) disorder **Medication Use:** Roughly 20% of pregnant people choose to continue ADHD meds throughout the pregnancy



ADHD Medications in Pregnancy

| | Early Pregnancy | Late Pregnancy | Breastfeeding? |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Methylphenidate | No consistent association with overall defects (~6700 exposures); possible small increased risk of cardiac septal defects (NNH estimates range from 92-333); possible increased risk spontaneous abortions. | Small increased risk of preterm birth. Possible increased risk of preeclampsia, SGA, placental abruption, low Apgar score, NICU admission, CNS disorders, induced terminations | Low levels in breastmilk, undetectable in infant serum. Limited data without adverse effects. |
| Prescribed amphetamines | No consistent association with malformations (~5600 exposures). | Small increased risk of preterm birth and preeclampsia. Possible increased risk of SGA, placental abruption, NICU admission, CNS disorders. | Infant dose 5-15% maternal dose. Very limited data without adverse effects. |
| Bupropion | No consistent association with malformations (~2300 exposures). | No adverse effects (small studies) | Nursing infant exposed to 2% maternal dose; 2 case reports of seizures at 6 months |
| Atomoxetine | No consistent association with malformations (~450 exposures) | Mixed evidence (~700 exposures) | Unknown |
| Guanfacine | Too few exposures to say (~30) | Low birth weight (very small studies) | Unknown |
| Clonidine | No consistent association with malformations based on data from women with HTN | Reduced fetal growth | Excreted in breast milk. Adverse events reports (hypotonia, drowsiness, apnea, seizure) |