Maartje Conijn¹, Anneke L.M. Passier¹, Petra J. Woestenberg ^{1*}, Miranda van Tuyl¹

¹Netherlands pharmacovigilance centre Lareb, The Netherlands

*Presenting author: p.woestenberg@lareb.nl







teratology information service lareb

Background

- Galactagogues are medicines, herbals and foods used by breastfeeding women to increase their milk supply or milk flow.
- They may be prescribed (like domperidone and oxytocin) or bought over-the-counter (OTC) in a drugstore. Data on the effectiveness of galactagogues is often limited.
- Many women worry about insufficient milk supply, while their production is objectively sufficient. Furthermore, the placebo effect may play an important role in the effectiveness of galactagogues.
- The objective of this study was to determine the selfperceived effectiveness of galactagogues and to compare it between OTC galactagogues and prescribed galactagogues.

Methods

- Participants of the **Dutch Pregnancy Drug Register** selfreport on their medication use, their health and the health of their (unborn) child(ren) during pregnancy and the firstyear post-partum.
- Breastfeeding women are asked whether they use a medicine to increase their milk supply. Women who answered 'yes' to this question were included for analysis.
- We analyzed data on the galactagogues including timing and duration of use and the perceived effectiveness.
 Baseline characteristics of the galactagogue users were compared to those of the general breastfeeding cohort.
- The yes/no perceived effectiveness on the milk supply was compared between domperidone and OTC products. Oxytocin was excluded for this analysis because its positive effect mainly concerns the milk ejection reflex.
- Lastly, we analyzed reported effects of the galactagogues on breastfed infants.



Results

- A total of **455 galactagogues** (28 different products) were used by **381 women** (5.8% of the breastfeeding cohort).
- Women using a galactagogue were more likely to be breastfeeding for the first time compared to the general breastfeeding cohort. They also more often had a twin pregnancy or a premature birth.
- The most used prescribed galactagogues were oxytocin (37.8%) and domperidone (24.9%). The most used OTC galactagogue was 'Boezemvriendjes' (25.7%), a Dutch brand containing a combination of herbals. All OTC galactagogues contained herbal ingredients.
- Most galactagogues (61.1%) were initiated in the first month after birth and discontinued within two weeks after start (53.0%).
- Overall, the majority of women (69.2%) perceived an effect of the galactagogue on their milk; 41.0% mentioned an increase in milk supply and 14.1% an improvement of the milk ejection reflex. For 15.5% the nature of the effect was not specified.



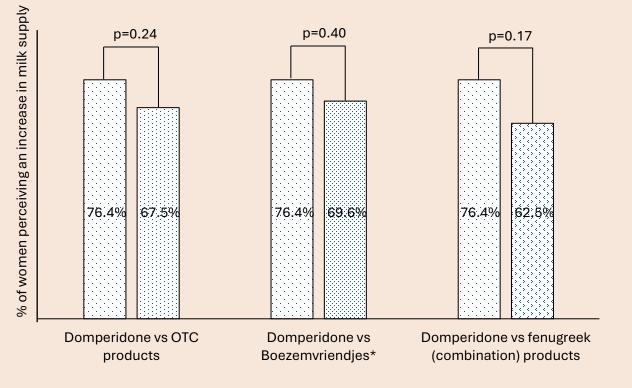
Figure 1. Percentage of women perceiving an effect of the galactagogue. Only single exposures were included for this figure; women using multiple galactagogues at the same time were excluded. MER; milk ejection reflex.

* a Dutch brand containing a combination of herbals



Results

- The comparison of domperidone with OTC products showed no significant difference in the number of women perceiving an increase in milk supply.
- No major adverse effects on infants were reported.



Conclusion

- There is a wide variety in medicines and products that breastfeeding women use to increase their milk supply or milk flow.
- The majority of women perceived a positive effect of the used galactagogue on their milk supply.
- We did not find a difference in the perceived effectiveness of domperidone compared to OTC galactagogues.

Figure 2. Comparison of the percentage of women experiencing an increase in milk supply after using domperidone or over-the-counter products.

* a Dutch brand containing a combination of herbals

