



Pregnancy **Safety Index**

Based on available
Generics in Bangladesh



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Pregnancy Category ¹

The pregnancy category of a pharmaceutical agent is an assessment of the risk of fetal injury due to the pharmaceutical agents, if it is used as directed, by the mother during pregnancy. It does not include any risks conferred by pharmaceutical agents or their metabolites that are present in breast milk.

How does a medicine affect the developing baby? ²

Drugs that a pregnant woman takes can affect the fetus in several ways. They can act directly on the fetus causing damage or abnormal development leading to birth defects or death. They can also alter the function of the placenta usually by constricting blood vessels and reducing the blood supply of oxygen and nutrients to the fetus from the mother and thus resulting in a baby that is underweight and underdeveloped. Moreover they can cause the muscles of the uterus to contract forcefully; indirectly injuring the fetus by reducing the blood supply or triggering pre-term labor and delivery.

First Trimester of Pregnancy

First trimester (0 to 12 weeks)

The first trimester is the period of greatest risk for the baby. This is because during this stage the baby's organs are developing. Medicines taken during this time have the potential to affect this development, which could result in malformations or birth defects. If a defect is very severe this could cause a miscarriage.



Second Trimester of Pregnancy

Second trimester (13 to 28 weeks)

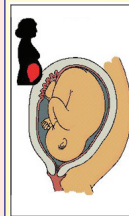
During the second trimester medicines can interfere with the development of the baby's nervous system, or with the growth of the baby, resulting in a low birth weight. However, generally, experts believe that the second trimester is the safest period to take medicines.



Third Trimester of Pregnancy

Third trimester (29 to 40 weeks)

Medicines taken in the final three months of pregnancy can cause complications such as breathing difficulties for the baby after birth. This is because the medicine remains in the baby's body after birth, and the newborn baby may not be able to cope with the medicine in its bloodstream the way the mother can.



Classification of Pregnancy category of drugs from different countries^{1,3}



United States

In 1979, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) introduced a classification of fetal risks due to pharmaceutical agents.

The United States FDA has the following definitions for the pregnancy categories:

United States FDA Pharmaceutical Pregnancy Categories

Pregnancy
Category
A

"Controlled studies in women fail to demonstrate a risk to the fetus in the first trimester (and there is no evidence of a risk in later trimester), and the possibility of fetal harm appears remote."

Pregnancy
Category
B

"Either animal-reproduction studies have not demonstrated a fetal risk but there are no controlled studies in pregnant women or animal-reproduction studies have shown an adverse effect (other than a decrease in fertility) that was not confirmed in controlled studies in women in the first trimester (and there is no evidence of a risk in later trimesters)."

Pregnancy
Category
C

"Either studies in animals have revealed adverse effects on the fetus (teratogenic or embryocidal or other) and there are no controlled studies in women or studies in women and animals are not available. Drugs should be given only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus."

Pregnancy
Category
D

"There is positive evidence of human fetal risk, but the benefits from use in pregnant women may be acceptable despite the risk (e.g., if the drug is needed in a life-threatening situation or for a serious disease for which safer drugs cannot be used or are ineffective.)"

Pregnancy
Category
X

"Studies in animals or human beings have demonstrated fetal abnormalities or there is evidence of fetal risk based on human experience or both, and the risk of the use of the drug in pregnant women clearly outweighs any possible benefit. The drug is contraindicated in women who are or may become pregnant."

One characteristic of the FDA definitions of the pregnancy categories is that the FDA requires a relatively large amount of high-quality data on a pharmaceutical agents for it to be defined as Pregnancy Category A. As a result of this, many drugs that would be considered Pregnancy Category A & B in other countries are allocated to Category C by the FDA.



Australia⁴

Australia has a slightly different pregnancy category system from the United States - notably the subdivision of Category B. The system, as outlined below, was established by the Congenital Abnormalities Sub-committee of the Australian Drug Evaluation Committee (ADEC).

ADEC Pregnancy Categories (Australia)

Pregnancy Category A

Drugs that have been taken by a large number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age without an increase in the frequency of malformations or other direct or indirect harmful effects on the fetus having been observed.

Pregnancy Category B1

Drugs that have been taken by only a limited number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age, without an increase in the frequency of malformation or other direct or indirect harmful effects on the human fetus having been observed. Studies in animals have not shown evidence of an increased occurrence of fetal damage.

Pregnancy
Category
B2

Drugs that have been taken by only a limited number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age, without an increase in the frequency of malformation or other direct or indirect harmful effects on the human fetus having been observed. Studies in animals are inadequate or may be lacking, but available data show no evidence of an increased occurrence of fetal damage.

Pregnancy
Category
B3

Drugs that have been taken by only a limited number of pregnant women and women of childbearing age, without an increase in the frequency of malformation or other direct or indirect harmful effects on the human fetus having been observed. Studies in animals have shown evidence of an increased occurrence of fetal damage, the significance of which is considered uncertain in humans.

Pregnancy
Category
C

Drugs that, owing to their pharmaceutical effects, have caused - or may be suspected of causing - harmful effects on the human fetus or neonate without causing malformations.

Pregnancy
Category
D

Drugs that have caused, are suspected to have caused or may be expected to cause an increased incidence of human fetal malformations. These drugs may also have adverse pharmacological effects.

Pregnancy
Category
X

Drugs that have such a high risk of causing permanent damage to the fetus that they should not be used in pregnancy or when there is a possibility of pregnancy.

The subcategorization of Category B, while offering additional information that may be of benefit in evaluating the risk vs benefit, presents its own problem of data reliability - since human data is lacking or inadequate, the subcategorization is based on animal data. Furthermore, allocation of a drug in Category B does not necessarily imply greater safety than Category C.

Drugs in Category D are not absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy, unlike those of Category X. In some cases, Category D was assigned to a drug on the basis of suspicion.

Categorization of selected agents

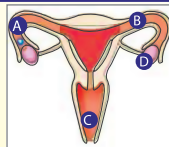
Classification of some agents based on different national bodies

Pharmaceutical agents	FDA(United States)	Australia
Acetaminophen/Paracetamol	B	A
Acetylsalicylic acid/Aspirin	D	C
Amoxicillin	B	A
Amoxicillin with clavulanic acid	B	B
Cefotaxime	B	B
Diclofenac	C	C
Leflunomide	X	X
Loperamide	B	B
Paroxetine	D	D
Phenytoin	D	D
Rifampicin	C	C
Thalidomide	X	X
Theophylline	C	A
Tetracycline	D	D
Triamcinolone (skin)	C	A

*Disclaimer: The data presented is for comparative and illustrative purposes only and may have been superseded by updated data.

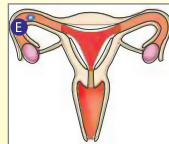
The female monthly cycle⁵

①



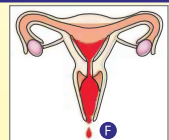
- Ⓐ Egg being released
- Ⓑ Fallopian tube
- Ⓒ Vagina
- Ⓓ Ovary

②



- Ⓔ Egg progressing down the fallopian tube

③



- Ⓕ Uterus lining being shed

Ovulation occurs each month when an egg (ovum) is released from one of the ovaries. Occasionally, more than one egg is released, usually within 24 hours of the first egg. The 'fingers' at the end of the fallopian tubes help to direct the egg down into the tube. At the same time, the lining of the uterus begins to thicken and the mucus in the cervix becomes thinner so that sperm can swim through it more easily.

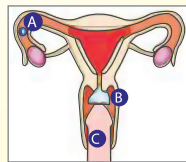
The egg begins to travel down the fallopian tube. If a man and woman have recently had sex, the egg might be fertilised here by the man's sperm. The lining of the uterus is now thick enough for the fertilised egg to be implanted.

If the egg is not fertilised, it will pass out of the body during the woman's monthly period along with the lining of the uterus, which is also shed. The egg is so small that it cannot be seen.

Conception

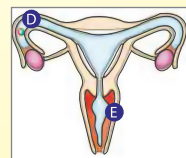
Conception is the process that begins with the fertilisation of an egg and ends with the implantation of an egg into a woman's uterus.

①



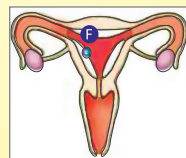
- Ⓐ Egg
- Ⓑ Sperm being ejaculated
- Ⓒ Penis

②



- Ⓐ Egg being fertilised
- Ⓑ Sperm

③



- Ⓐ Attached embryo

Ovulation

A woman conceives around the time when she is ovulating; that is, when an egg has been released from one of her ovaries into one of her fallopian tubes.

Fertilisation

During sex, sperm are ejaculated from a man's penis into a woman's Vaginalina. In one ejaculation there may be more than 300 million sperm. Most of the sperm leak out of the Vagina but some begin to swim up through the cervix. When a woman is ovulating, the mucus in the cervix is thinner than usual to let sperm pass through more easily. Sperm swims into the uterus and into the fallopian tubes. Fertilisation takes place if a sperm joins with an egg and fertilises it.

Implantation

During the week after fertilisation, the fertilised egg (which is now an embryo) moves slowly down the fallopian tube and into the uterus. It is already growing. The embryo attaches itself firmly to the specially thickened uterus lining. This is called implantation. Hormones released by the embryonic tissue prevent the uterus lining from being shed. This is why women miss their periods when they are pregnant.

Clinical trials on human of Cefuroxime for pregnancy category ⁶

In one study of seven pregnant women, cefuroxime 750 mg intravenously one to eight hours before delivery revealed passage of the drug across the placenta. The average maternal plasma, amniotic fluid, umbilical cord, and neonatal plasma cefuroxime levels ranged from 0 to 24, 1.2 to 18.0, less than 2.0 to 11.0, and less than 2.0 to 3.6 mcg per ml, respectively. No adverse effects on the fetus or neonates were observed.

In one study of 78 pregnant women between 15 to 35 weeks' gestation who were given cefuroxime 750 mg intravenously 8 to 138 minutes prior to delivery, the average fetal plasma levels were 7.4 mcg per ml (normal fetuses), 6.2 mcg per ml (hydropic fetuses), and 4.9 mcg per ml (oligohydramniotic fetuses). These data show that Transplacental passage is significantly reduced in the presence of oligohydramnios. Incidentally, the plasma clearance of cefuroxime is significantly increased and the elimination half-life significantly decreased during pregnancy.

Cefuroxime has been assigned to pregnancy category B by the FDA. Animal studies failed to reveal evidence of fetal harm. Cefuroxime should only be given during pregnancy when need has been clearly established.

Clinical trials on human of Meclizine for pregnancy category ⁶

In a study 613 mothers were given meclizine during the first trimester for the control of nausea and vomiting. No increase in the incidence of malformations was noted. In addition, other phenothiazine-type agents used for nausea including prochlorperazine and cyclizine were not associated with malformations. The Collaborative Perinatal Project monitored 50,282 mother-child pairs, of which 1014 were exposed to meclizine during the first 16 weeks of pregnancy. The standardized relative risk was not elevated for meclizine use and malformations overall.

Meclizine has been assigned to pregnancy category B by the FDA. Although meclizine has been shown to be teratogenic in animals, studies of meclizine use in the first trimester of human pregnancy found no increase in the rate of malformations. Meclizine is only recommended for use during pregnancy when benefit outweighs risk.

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Acarbose		Per Oral	B
Acebutolol		Per Oral	B; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim.
Acetazolamide		Per Oral	C
Acyclovir	Acerux [®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
		Topical	B
Acrivastine		Per Oral	B
Adapalene		Topical	C
Adenosine		Parenteral	C
Albendazole		Per Oral	C
Alfuzosin		Per Oral	B
Allopurinol	Duric [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Alprazolam	Alprax [®]	Per Oral	D
Amantadine		Per Oral	C
Ambroxol HCl	Boxol [®]	Per Oral	C
Amikacin		Parenteral	D
Amiloride		Per Oral	B
Aminophylline	Filin [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
		Rectal	C
Amiodarone		Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Amitriptyline	Amilin [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Amlodipine	Amocal [®]	Per Oral	C
Amoxicillin	Moxin [®]	Per Oral	B
Ampicillin	Ampexin [®]	Per Oral	B
Antazoline		Ophthalmic	C
Aripiprazole	Aripen [®]	Per Oral	C
Aspartame		Per Oral	B
Aspirin	Solrin [®]	Per Oral	C
Atenolol	Betasec [®]	Per Oral	D

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Atomoxetine		Per Oral	C
Atorvastatin	Avas [®]	Per Oral	X
Atropine		Ophthalmic	C
Azathioprine		Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Azelastine	Zelanex [®]	Ophthalmic/Nasal	C
Azithromycin	Azicin [®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Bacitracin		Ophthalmic	C
		Parenteral	C
		Topical	C
Baclofen	Beklo [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Beclometasone		Inhalation/ Nasal	C
Benazepril		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Benzocaine		Mouth/Throat	C
Benzyl Penicillin	Pen G [®]	Parenteral	B
Betacarotene		Per Oral	A; X if dose>US RDA
		Per Oral	C; D in 1 st trimester
Betamethasone	Betson [®]	Parenteral	C; D in 1 st trimester
		Topical	C; D in 1 st trimester
Betaxolol		Ophthalmic	C
		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Bisacodyl	Duralax [®]	Per Oral	B
		Rectal	B
Bisoprolol	Bislol [®]	Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Brimonidine	Bricoma [®]	Ophthalmic	B
Brinzolamide	Xolamid [®]	Ophthalmic	C
Bromocriptine	Bromodel [®]	Per Oral	B
		Inhalation	B
Budesonide	Pulmicort [®]	Nasal	B
		Per Oral	C
		Rectal	C

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Bumetanide		Per Oral	C
Bupivacaine		Parenteral	C
Busulfan		Per Oral	D
Caffeine		Per Oral	B
Calcipotriol		Topical	C
Calcitriol	Improcal[®]	Per Oral	C; D if dose > US RDA
		Parenteral	C; D if dose > US RDA
Calcium	Ostogen[®]	Per Oral	B
Calcium acetate	Calci[®]	Parenteral	C
Capecitabine		Per Oral	D
Captopril		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Carbamazepine	Cazep[®]	Per Oral	D
Carbidopa		Per Oral	C
Carbimazole		Per Oral	D
Carbinoxamine		Per Oral	C
Carvedilol	Cardex[®]	Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Cefaclor	Clobac[®]	Per Oral	B
Cefadroxil	Trubid[®]	Per Oral	B
Cefalexin		Per Oral	B
Cefazolin		Parenteral	B
Cefdinir		Per Oral	B
Cefipime	Xenim[®]	Parenteral	B
Cefixime	Ceftid[®]	Per Oral	B
Cefotaxime	Ceftax[®]	Parenteral	B
Cefpodoxime	Rovantin[®]	Per Oral	B
Cefprozil		Per Oral	B
Cefradine	Cephran[®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Ceftazidime	Serozid[®]	Parenteral	B
Ceftibuten		Per Oral	B
Ceftizoxime		Parenteral	B
Ceftriaxone	Traxon[®]	Parenteral	B

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Cefuroxime	Sefur ®	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Celecoxib		Per Oral	C; D in 3 rd trim
Celiprolol		Per Oral	B; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Cetirizine	Citin ®	Per Oral	B
		Per Oral	D
Chlorambucil		Ophthalmic	C
Chloramphenicol	Conicol ®	Ear	C
		Parenteral	C
		Mouth/Throat	B
Chlorhexidine	Kevilon ®	Periodontal implant	C
		Per Oral	C
Chloroquine		Ear	C
Chloroxylenol		Per Oral	B
Chlorphenamine		Per Oral	C
Chlorpromazine	Opsonil ®	Parenteral	C
		Per Oral	B
Chlortalidone		Per Oral	C
Chlorpheniramine Maleate	Histal ®	Parenteral	D
		Per Oral	C
Cilastatin		Per Oral	C
Cilazapril		Per Oral	B
Cilostazol		Parenteral	B
Cimetidine		Per Oral	C
		Ophthalmic	C
Cinnarizine	Cinaryl ®	Per Oral	C
		Per Oral	C
Ciprofloxacin	Ciprox ®	Ear	C
		Parenteral	C
		Per Oral	C
Cisapride		Parenteral	D
Cisplatin		Per Oral	C
Citalopram		Per Oral	C
Clarithromycin	Klabex ®	Per Oral	C

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
		Parenteral	C
Clavulanic Acid		Per Oral	B
Clindamycin	Clindax [®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
		Topical	B
		Vaginal	B
Clobetasol	Dermex [®]	Topical	C
Clomifene		Per Oral	X
Clomipramine		Per Oral	C
Clonazepam	Pase [®]	Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Clonidine		Epidural	C
		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
		Transdermal	C
Clonidogrel	Clont [®]	Per Oral	B
Clotrimazole	Trimazole [®]	Topical	B
		Vaginal	B
Cloxacillin	Cloxin [®]	Per Oral	B
Clozapine		Per Oral	B
Codeine		Per Oral	C; D if prolonged use
		Parenteral	C; D if prolonged use
Colchicine		Per Oral	D
Colecalciferol		Per Oral	C; D if dose> US RDA
Cortisone		Per Oral	C; D in 1 st trim
		Parenteral	C; D in 1 st trim
Crotamiton		Topical	C
Cyanocobalamin		Nasal	C
Cyclobenzaprine		Per Oral	B
Cyclopentolate		Ophthalmic	C
Cyclophosphamide		Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Cyproheptadine		Per Oral	B

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Danazol		Per Oral	X
Dapsone		Per Oral	C
Darifenacin		Per Oral	C
Deferoxamine		Parenteral	C
Desloratadine	Des[®]	Per Oral	C
Desogestrel		Per Oral	X
Desonide		Topical	C
Dexamethasone	Decason[®]	Ophthalmic	C
		Per Oral	C; D in 1 st trim
		Parenteral	C; D in 1 st trim
Dextran		Parenteral	C
Dextromethorphan	D Cough[®]	Per Oral	C
Diazepam	Easium[®]	Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
		Rectal	D
Diclofenac	Diclofen[®]	Ophthalmic	C; D in 3 rd trim
		Per Oral	C; D in 3 rd trim
		Parenteral	C; D in 3 rd trim
		Topical	B
Dicycloverine HCl	Abdorin[®]	Per Oral	B
Difflorasone		Topical	C
Digitoxin		Per Oral	C
Digoxin	Centoxin[®]	Per Oral	C
Diltiazem		Per Oral	C
Dimenhydrinate		Ophthalmic	B
Dinoprostone		Vaginal	C
Diphenhydramine	Rymin[®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Dipyridamole		Per Oral	B
Disopyramide		Per Oral	C
Dobutamine		Parenteral	B
Donepezil		Per Oral	C
Dopamine		Parenteral	C

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Doxepin		Per Oral	C
Doxorubicin		Parenteral	D
Doxycycline	Doxin[®]	Per Oral	D
Duloxetine	Xinolax DR[®]	Per Oral	C
Dutasteride		Per Oral	X
Econazole	Ecozol[®]	Topical	C; Avoid in 1 st trim
		Vaginal	C; Avoid in 1 st trim
Emedastine		Per Oral	B
Enalapril		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Entacapone		Per Oral	C
Entecavir	Enviral[®]	Per Oral	C
Ephedrine		Parenteral	C
		Per Oral	C
Epinastine		Ophthalmic	C
Epinephrine		Nasal	C
		Ophthalmic	C
		Parenteral	C
Eplerenone		Per Oral	B
Ergocalciferol		Per Oral	A; D if dose> US RDA
		Parenteral	A; D if dose> US RDA
Ergometrine		Parenteral	X
		Buccal	X
		Per Oral	X
		Rectal	X
Erythromycin	Ermac[®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
		Topical	B
Escitalopram	Citalex[®]	Per Oral	C
Esomeprazole	Esotid[®]	Per Oral	B
Estradiol		Mouth/Throat	X
		Per Oral	X
		Transdermal	X
		Vaginal	X

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Eszopiclone	Esleep [®]	Per Oral	C
Ethambutol		Per Oral	B
Ethosuximide		Per Oral	C
Etodolac	Edolac [®]	Per Oral	C; D in 3 rd trim
Ezetimibe		Per Oral	D
Famciclovir		Per Oral	B
Famotidine	Peptid [®]	Per Oral	B
Fenofibrate	Tigirate [®]	Per Oral	C
Fentanyl		Buccal	C; D if prolonged use
		Parenteral	C; D if prolonged use
		Transdermal	C; D if prolonged use
Fexofenadine	Fixal [®]	Per Oral	C
Filgrastim		Parenteral	C
Finasteride		Per Oral	X
Flavoxate	Avox [®]	Per Oral	B
Fluconazole	Flucon [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Fluorometholone		Ophthalmic	C
Fluorouracil		Parenteral	X
		Topical	X
Flupentixol		Parenteral	C
Fluphenazine		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Flurazepam		Per Oral	X
Flurbiprofen		Ophthalmic	B; D in 3 rd trim
		Per Oral	B; D in 3 rd trim
Fluticasone	Fluvate [®]	Inhalation	C
		Nasal	C
		Topical	C
Fluvastatin	Lesterol [®]	Per Oral	X
Fluvoxamine		Per Oral	C
Formoterol		Inhalation	C
Furosemide	Frusin [®]	Per Oral	C

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
		Parenteral	C
Gabapentin	Gpentin ®	Per Oral	C
Galantamine		Per Oral	B
Gatifloxacin	Tget ®	Ophthalmic	C
		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Gemfibrozil		Per Oral	C
Gemifloxacin	Flogem ®	Per Oral	C
Gentamicin	Gentin ®	Ophthalmic	C
		Ear	C
		Parenteral	C
		Topical	C
Glibenclamide	Glucon ®	Per Oral	C
Gliclazide	Glizid ®	Per Oral	C
Glimepiride	Glims ®	Per Oral	C
Glipizide		Per Oral	C
Gliclazide	Glizid ®	Per Oral	C
Glycerol		Topical	C
Griseofulvin		Per Oral	C
Guaifenesin		Per Oral	C
Guanethidine		Per Oral	C
Halcinonide		Topical	C
Haloperidol	Halop ®	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Heparin		Parenteral	C
Homatropine		Ophthalmic	C
Hydralazine		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Hydrochlorothiazide		Per Oral	B
		Ophthalmic	C; D in 1 st trim
Hydrocortisone	Cotson ®	Per Oral	C; D in 1 st trim
		Ear	C; D in 1 st trim
		Parenteral	C; D in 1 st trim

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
		Topical	C; D in 1 st trim
Hydroquinone		Topical	C
Hydroxocobalamin		Parenteral	A; C if dose> US RDA
Hydroxyzine	Xyril [®]	Per Oral	C
Hyoscine	Hysomide [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Ibandronic Acid	Bonfix [®]	Per Oral	C
Ibuprofen	Advel [®]	Per Oral	B; D in 3 rd trim
Idoxuridine		Ophthalmic	C
Imipenem	Maxipen [®]	Parenteral	C
Imipramine		Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Indapamide	Hypen SR [®]	Per Oral	B
Indomethacin	Indomet [®]	Ophthalmic	B; D if used for >48 hr
		Per Oral	B; D if used for >48 hr
		Parenteral	B; D if used for >48 h
		Rectal	B; D if used for >48 hr
Iodine		Per Oral	D
Iopamidol		Parenteral	B
Irbesartan	Arbitan [®]	Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Isoniazid		Per Oral	C
Kanamycin		Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Kaolin		Per Oral	C
Ketamine		Parenteral	B
Ketoconazole	Ketocon [®]	Per Oral	C
		Topical	C
Ketoprofen		Per Oral	B; D in 3 rd trimester
Ketorolac tromethamine	Todol [®]	Ophthalmic	C
Ketotifen	Kofen [®]	Ophthalmic	C
Labetalol		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
		Parenteral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Lactulose	Laclose[®]	Per Oral	B
Lamivudine		Per Oral	C
Lamotrigine		Per Oral	C
Lansoprazole	Lantid[®]	Per Oral	B
Latanoprost		Ophthalmic	C
Leflunomide		Per Oral	X
Letrozole		Per Oral	D
Levamisole	Vermicom[®]	Per Oral	C
Levamisole	Vermicom[®]	Per Oral	C
Levetiracetam		Per Oral	C
Levobunolol		Ophthalmic	C
Levobupivacaine		Parenteral	B
Levocetirizine		Per Oral	B
Levodopa		Per Oral	C
Levofloxacin	Levox[®]	Ophthalmic	C; contr in 1 st trim
		Per Oral	C; contr in 1 st trim
		Parenteral	C; contr in 1 st trim
Levonorgestrel		Per Oral	X
		Subdermal	X
Lidocaine		Parenteral	B; as cardiac drug
		Topical	B
Linezolid	Linexil[®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Lisinopril		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Lithium		Per Oral	D
Lodoxamide		Ophthalmic	B
Lomefloxacin	Lomexa[®]	Ophthalmic	C
Loperamide	Loperin[®]	Per Oral	B
Loratadine	Lora[®]	Per Oral	B
Lorazepam		Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Losartan Potassium	Larb[®]	Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Lovastatin		Per Oral	X

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Lynestrenol		Per Oral	D
Magaldrate		Per Oral	C
Magnesium hydroxide	MOM ®	Per Oral	B
Mannitol		Parenteral	C
Maprotiline		Per Oral	B
Mebendazole	Solas ®	Per Oral	C
Meclizine	Emego ®	Per Oral	B
Mefenamic acid	Amifen ®	Per Oral	C; D in 3 rd trim
Mefloquine		Per Oral	C
Meloxicam		Per Oral	C; D in 3 rd trim term
Melphalan		Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Memantine		Per Oral	B
Mepyramine		Per Oral	C
Mercaptopurine		Per Oral	D
Meropenem	Ronem ®	Parenteral	B
Mesalazine		Per Oral	B
		Rectal	B
Metformin	Met ®	Per Oral	B
Methotrexate		Per Oral	X
		Parenteral	X
Methoxsalen		Per Oral	C
		Topical	C
Methyldopa	Dopamet ®	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Methylprednisolone		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Metolazone		Per Oral	B
Metoclopramide	Metocol ®	Per Oral	B
Metoprolol	Preloc ®	Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
		Per Oral	B
Metronidazole	Metryl ®	Parenteral	B

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
		Topical	B
Miconazole	Unigal [®]	Topical	C
		Vaginal	C
Midazolam		Per Oral	D
	Midolam [®]	Parenteral	D
Minoxidil		Per Oral	C
Mirtazapine		Per Oral	C
Misoprostol		Per Oral	X
Mometasone furoate	Nasonex [®]	Nasal	C
		Topical	C
Montelukast	Trilock [®]	Per Oral	B
		Per Oral	C
Morphine		Parenteral	C
	Moxilocin [®]	Ophthalmic	C
Moxifloxacin		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
	Dermoban [®]	Topical	B
Mupirocin		Ophthalmic	B
		Topical	B
Nalbuphine	Raltrox [®]	Parenteral	B; D if prolonged use
Nandrolone		Parenteral	X
Naphazoline			C
Naproxen	Naxin [®]	Per Oral	B; D in 3 rd trim
Natamycin		Ophthalmic	C
Nateglinide		Per Oral	C
Nedocromil		Inhalation	B
		Ophthalmic	B
Nelfinavir		Per Oral	B
Neomycin	Neocin [®]	Topical	C
		Per Oral	C
Neostigmine		Parenteral	C
Netilmicin		Parenteral	D
Nevirapine		Per Oral	C

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Nifedipine		Per Oral	C
Nimodipine		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Nitazoxanide	Zoxan[®]	Per Oral	B
Nitrofurantoin	Urobak[®]	Per Oral	B
Norethisterone		Per Oral	X
Norfloxacin		Ophthalmic	C
		Per Oral	C
Norgestrel		Per Oral	X
Nortriptyline		Per Oral	D
Nystatin	Naf[®]	Mouth/throat	C
		Per Oral	C
		Topical	C
		Vaginal	A
Ofloxacin	Flocet[®]	Ophthalmic	C; Caution 1 st trim
		Per Oral	C; Caution 1 st trim
		Ear	C; Caution 1 st trim
		Parenteral	C; Caution 1 st trim
Olanzapine		Per Oral	C
Olmesartan medoxomil	Olsart[®]	Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Olopatadine	Opatin[®]	Ophthalmic	C
Omeprazole	Ometid[®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Ondansetron	Anset[®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Orlistat		Per Oral	B
Oseltamivir		Per Oral	C
Oxaprozin		Per Oral	C; D in 3 rd trim
Oxazepam		Per Oral	D
Oxcarbazepine		Per Oral	C
Oxiconazole		Topical	B
Oxybuprocaine		Ophthalmic	C

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Oxybutynin		Per Oral	B
Oxymetazoline	Oxynex	Nasal	C
		Ophthalmic	C
Oxyphenonium bromide	Antrenex[®]	Per Oral	C
Oxytetracycline		Per Oral	D
Oxytocin	Ocin[®]	Parenteral	X
Paclitaxel		Parenteral	D
Palonosetron	Panoset[®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Pancreatin	Crezyme[®]	Per Oral	C
Pantoprazole	Pantid[®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Paracetamol	Renova[®]	Per Oral	B
Paroxetine		Per Oral	D
Paracetamol	Renova[®]	Per Oral	B
		Per Oral	C; D if prolonged use
Pentazocine		Parenteral	C; D if prolonged use
		Rectal	C; D if prolonged use
Pentoxifylline		Per Oral	C
Perindopril		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Permethrin	Lorix[®]	Topical	B
		Per Oral	B; D if prolonged use
Pethidine		Parenteral	B; D if prolonged use
Pheniramine	Amarin[®]	Per Oral	C
Phenoxymerthylpenicillin	Open[®]	Per Oral	B
Phenylephrine		Per Oral	C
Phenytoin		Per Oral	D
		Parenteral	D
Phytomenadione		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Pilocarpine	Piloma[®]	Ophthalmic	C

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
		Per Oral	C
Pimecrolimus		Topical	C
Pioglitazone	Piol [®]	Per Oral	C
Piperacillin		Parenteral	B
Piroxicam		Per Oral	C; D in 3 rd trim
Povidone-iodine	Povin [®]	Topical	D
Pramipexole		Per Oral	C
Prazosin		Per Oral	C
Prednisolone	Precodil [®]	Ophthalmic	C
		Per Oral	C; D in 1 st trim
		Parenteral	C; D in 1 st trim
Prednisone		Per Oral	C; D in 1 st trim
Pregabalin	Pregaba [®]	Per Oral	C
Primaquine		Per Oral	C
Procaine		Parenteral	C
Prochlorperazine	Vergon [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
		Rectal	C
Prochlorperazine		Per Oral	C
Procyclidine		Per Oral/Parenteral	C
Promazine		Per Oral/Parenteral	C
Promethazine	Otosil [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Propofol		Parenteral	B
Propranolol HCl	Propranol [®]	Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Pseudoephedrine		Per Oral	C
Pyrantel		Per Oral	C
Pyrazinamide		Per Oral	C
Pyridoxine		Per Oral	A
		Parenteral	A
Pyrimethamine		Per Oral	C
Quetiapine		Per Oral	C
Quinine		Per Oral	X
		Parenteral	X

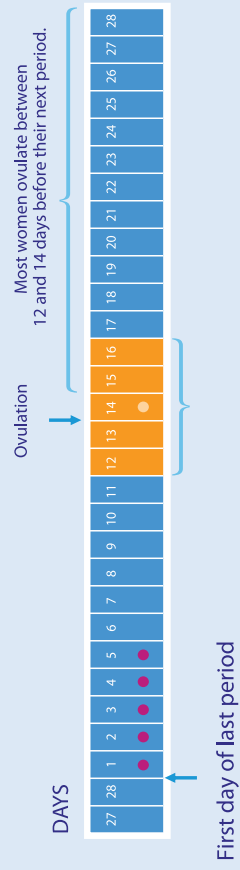
Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Rabeprazole	Finix ®	Per Oral	B
Raloxifene		Per Oral	X
Ramipril	Ramace ®	Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Ranitidine	Ranitid ®	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Repaglinide	Repanid ®	Per Oral	C
Ribavirin		Inhalation	X
		Per Oral	X
		Parenteral	X
Riboflavin		Per Oral	A; C if dose>US RDA
Rifampicin		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Risperidone	Risperdex ®	Per Oral	C
Rivastigmine		Per Oral	B
Rizatriptan		Per Oral	C
Rofecoxib		Per Oral	C; D in 3 rd trim
Ropinirole		Per Oral	C
Rosiglitazone		Per Oral	C
Rosuvastatin	Ropitor ®	Per Oral	X
Rupatadine	Rufast ®	Per Oral	C
Salbutamol	Pulmolin ®	Inhalation	C
		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Salmeterol		Inhalation	C
Scopolamine		Transdermal	C
Selegiline		Per Oral	C
Sennosides A & B		Per Oral	C
Sertraline	Mudiral ®	Per Oral	C
Sibutramine		Per Oral	C
Simethicone	Flatulex ®	Per Oral	C
Sildenafil	Viax ®	Per Oral	B
Silver Sulphadiazine	Neozine ®	Per Oral	C
Simvastatin		Per Oral	X

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Sotalol		Per Oral	B; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
		Parenteral	B; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Sparfloxacin		Per Oral	C
Spectinomycin		Per Oral	C
Streptokinase		Parenteral	C
Streptomycin		Parenteral	D
Sucralfate		Per Oral	B
Sulfacetamide		Ophthalmic	C
		Topical	C
Sulfadiazine		Per Oral	C;
Sulfamethizole		Per Oral	C;
Sulfamethoxazole		Per Oral	C;
Sulfasalazine	Salazine [®]	Per Oral	B;
		Rectal	B;
Sulindac	Clinorel [®]	Per Oral	C
Sumatriptan		Nasal	C
		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Tacrolimus		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
		Topical	C
Tadalafil	Tealis [®]	Per Oral	B
Tamoxifen		Per Oral	D
Tamsulosin	Urinom [®]	Per Oral	B
Tazarotene		Topical	X
Tegaserod		Per Oral	B
Telmisartan		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Terazosin		Per Oral	C
Terbinafine		Per Oral	B
		Topical	B
		Inhalation	B
		Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
Terfenadine		Per Oral	C
Testosterone		Per Oral	X
		Parenteral	X
		Topical	X
		Transdermal	X
Tetracycline		Ophthalmic	D
		Per Oral	D
		Topical	B
Theophylline	Unilin [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Thiamine		Per Oral	A; C if dose> US RDA
Thioridazine		Per Oral	C
Ticlopidine		Per Oral	B
Timolol	Ticoma [®]	Ophthalmic	C
		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Tioconazole		Vaginal	C
Tizanidine	Tizalud [®]	Per Oral	C
Tobramycin	Torcin [®]	Inhalation	D
		Ophthalmic	B
		Parenteral	D
Topiramate		Per Oral	C
Torsenide		Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Tramadol	Tranal [®]	Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Tranexamic acid	Enclot [®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	B
Travoprost		Ophthalmic	C
Tretinoin		Per Oral	D
		Topical	C
Triamcinolone		Inhalation	C
		Nasal	C
		Per Oral	C; D in 1 st trim

Generic Name ^{7,8}	Opsonin Brands	Route Of Administration (ROA)	Pregnancy Category US FDA
		Parenteral	D; D in 1 st trim
		Topical	C
Triamterene		Per Oral	C
Trifluoperazine		Per Oral	C
Trimethoprim		Per Oral	C
Tripolidine		Per Oral	C
Tropicamide		Ophthalmic	C
Urea		Topical	C
Ursodeoxycholic acid	Liconor[®]	Per Oral	B
Valaciclovir		Per Oral	B
Valdecoxib		Per Oral	C
Valsartan		Per Oral	C; D in 2 nd & 3 rd trim
Vancomycin	Vancomin[®]	Per Oral	B
		Parenteral	C
Verapamil		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Vinblastine		Parenteral	D
Vincristine		Parenteral	D
Vitamin E	Ovit-E[®]	Per Oral	A; C if dose> US RDA
Warfarin		Per Oral	X
Xylometazoline HCl	Xylomet[®]	Nasal	C
Zidovudine		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C
Ziprasidone		Per Oral	C
Zolmitriptan		Per Oral	C
Zolpidem		Per Oral	B
Zuclopenthixol		Per Oral	C
		Parenteral	C

This chart shows a 28-day cycle. It may be longer or shorter.



■ You are most likely to conceive if you have intercourse about this time.

- The date of conceived
- The estimated delivery date

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FURTHER INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM:

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Ideas for healthcare

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