

# Migraines and Breastfeeding

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Migraines are different from normal headaches and can be totally debilitating. Pain is often accompanied by nausea and vomiting as well as sensitivity to light and sound. Some people also experience auras and changes in vision. They are said to affect up to 20% of women. Triggers vary for most people but migraines can be associated with missing meals and not drinking enough watery fluids. The pain is often described as throbbing. For further information [www.migrainetrust.org](http://www.migrainetrust.org)

- **Soluble Paracetamol and ibuprofen, diclofenac, naproxen form the basis for treatment of migraines**
- **The addition of metoclopramide to paracetamol (Paramax™) can be useful**
- **Sumatriptan is the best-studied drug in its class and is suitable for use in breastfeeding women**

**All of these drugs can be taken with normal breastfeeding without interruption**

**Codeine and aspirin should be avoided.**

## Treatment of migraine

A simple analgesic such as paracetamol (preferably in a soluble or dispersible form) and/or a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug such as ibuprofen, diclofenac or naproxen is often effective. Aspirin should be avoided because of the associated risk with Reye's syndrome.

Peristalsis and therefore gut absorption is often reduced during migraine attacks so the medication may not be sufficiently well absorbed to be effective; dispersible or effervescent preparations are therefore preferred. It may be useful to take an anti-nauseant such as metoclopramide or domperidone alongside the simple painkiller. Compound paracetamol and metoclopramide is available as Paramax™ which may be prescribed.

Codeine should be taken with caution during breastfeeding and avoided if it causes drowsiness in the baby (more frequent or longer sleeping periods). Codeine is contained in many of the over the counter remedies.

If treatment with an analgesic is inadequate, an attack may be treated with a specific anti-migraine compound such as a 5HT<sub>1</sub>-receptor agonist ('triptan'). The manufacturers recommend that breastfeeding should be interrupted for 12 hours following use of these drugs. Hale however states "Sumatriptan is the best-studied drug in its class and is suitable for use in breastfeeding women. One trial (Wojnar-Horton 1996) measured drug concentrations in the plasma and milk of 5 women given a

**To talk to a mum who knows about breastfeeding call the National Breastfeeding Helpline 0300 100 0212**

*Calls to 0300 numbers cost no more than calls to UK numbers starting 01 and 02 and will be part of any inclusive minutes that apply to your provider and call package.*

*6 mg subcutaneous injection. Milk levels were 4.9 times higher than plasma levels and peaked at 87.2 µg/L at 2.6 hours post-dose. The mean half-life of elimination from the milk was 2.2 hours. Total recovery of the drug via milk was calculated to be about 14.4 µg, or 0.24% of the 6 mg dose. This equates to a relative infant dose of 3.5%. Given that triptans are not given continuously and that the drug has such poor oral bioavailability (14%), the amount of sumatriptan that reaches the infants circulation is expected to be exceedingly low (less than 1%)."*

There has been no research on the passage of any of the other triptans into breastmilk.

Topical cooling pads are also available for symptom relief.

## **Over the counter remedies available**

Caution is advised on any product containing codeine (see not above and observe for drowsiness) or a decongestant such as phenylephrine which may decrease milk supply.

- Migraleve™ - pink tablets contains paracetamol, codeine and buclizine; yellow tablets contains paracetamol and codeine
- Syndol™ which contains paracetamol, codeine and caffeine
- Solpadeine headache™ which contain paracetamol and caffeine
- Solpadeine migraine™ which contain ibuprofen and codeine
- Nurofen migraine™ which contains ibuprofen
- Sudafed congestion & headache relief max strength™ which contains paracetamol, caffeine and phenylephrine
- Nurofen tension headache™ contains ibuprofen
- Boots Cooling Headache and Migraine Pads
- Kool 'n' Soothe Migraine Sheets
- 4head Quickstrip Standard analgesic brands vary in ingredients.

## **Medicine over use headaches**

Excessive use of acute treatments for migraine (opioid and non-opioid analgesics, 5HT1 receptor agonists,) is associated with medication-overuse headache (analgesic-induced headache which may be daily); therefore, increasingly frequent consumption of these medicines even at recommended doses needs careful management. The treatment is to stop all medications even though for a week or so headaches and migraines may be more frequent and worse but they will the return to a less frequent condition. Ten days a month or more of triptan or opiate use is considered to be overuse, whereas fifteen days or more a month of paracetamol (alone) or NSAID use is considered as overuse. Frequent use of codeine can lead to addiction.

## **Bibliography**

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