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Titolo Maternal Drug Use and Infant Congenital Malformations [[electronic

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Soggetti Obstetrics

Pharmacy Epidemiology

Maternal and child health services Obstetrics/Perinatology/Midwifery Drug Safety and Pharmacovigilance

Maternal and Child Health

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Nota di contenuto Background -- Maternal use of antacids or drugs for GERD and infant

congenital malformations -- Maternal use of drugs for intestinal problems, except intestinal inflammations, and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of drugs for inflammatory intestinal disease and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of anti-obesity drugs and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of

insulin or oral hypoglycemic drugs and infant congenital malformations.-Maternal use of vitamins and infant congenital

malformations.-Maternal use of anticoagulants and hemostatic drugs and infant congenital malformations.-Maternal use of drugs for

cardiovascular diseases and infant congenital malformations.-Maternal use of dermatological drugs and infant congenital malformations -Maternal use of prolactin inhibitors or sex hormones and infant

congenital malformations -- Maternal use of drugs for thyroid disease and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal systemic use of

corticosteroids and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of hypophyseal or hypothalamic hormones and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of antibacterial or antifungal drugs and infant congenital malformations.-Maternal use of antiviral drugs, immunoglobulins, or vaccines and infant congenital malformations.-Maternal use of cytostatic/cytotoxic drugs or endocrine drugs used for malignancy and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of immunostimulating or immunosuppressive drugs and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of NSAID drugs and infant congenital malformations.-Maternal use of drugs other than NSAIDs for musculoskeletal diseases and infant congenital malformations --Maternal use of opiates or opioid analgesics and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of mild analgesics and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of drugs for migraine and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of anticonvulsants and infant congenital malformations.-. Maternal use of antipsychotics and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of sedatives or hypnotics and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of antidepressants and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of other psychoactive drugs and infant congenital malformations --Maternal use of antiprotozoans, antihelminthics or insecticides and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of nasal decongestants, other nasal preparations, or throat preparations and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of anti-asthmatics and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of cough and common cold medicines and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of drugs for nausea and vomiting in pregnancy and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of antihistamine drugs for allergy and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of local eye and ear drug therapy and infant congenital malformations -- Maternal use of some groups of drugs with common side effects and infant congenital malformations -- The practical consequences of observed associations between the use of drug and infant congenital malformation.

Sommario/riassunto

This book is the combination of the literature on maternal drug use and birth defects with a set of new data on most types of drugs. In this book, for each group of drugs the relevant scientific literature on drug teratogenicity is presented, with consideration of possible sources of error and also what the findings may mean from a practical point of view. The book also adds data from the Swedish health registers for 1996-2013 based on more than 1.7 million early-pregnancy midwife interviews. Maternal Drug Use and Infant Congenital Malformations will find an engaged audience among people working within the field, and will be of interest to healthcare providers, especially obstetricians and other clinicians who treat women of childbearing age.