

Hydroxyurea (Hydrea®; Siklos®)

This sheet is about exposure to hydroxyurea in pregnancy and while breastfeeding. This information is based on available published literature. It should not take the place of medical care and advice from your healthcare provider.

What is hydroxyurea?

Hydroxyurea is a medication that has been used to treat certain blood disorders (sickle cell disease, specific types of blood cancers) and a skin cancer called squamous cell carcinoma. Some brand names for hydroxyurea are Hydrea® and Siklos®.

Sometimes when women find out they are pregnant, they think about changing how they take their medication, or stopping their medication altogether. However, it is important to talk with your healthcare providers before making any changes to how you take your medication. Your healthcare providers can talk with you about the benefits of treating your condition and the risks of untreated illness during pregnancy.

I take hydroxyurea. Can it make it harder for me to get pregnant?

It is not known if hydroxyurea can make it harder to get pregnant. However, having sickle cell disease may make it harder to get pregnant.

Does taking hydroxyurea increase the chance of miscarriage?

Miscarriage is common and can occur in any pregnancy for many different reasons. In 1 study of women with sickle cell disease who were taking hydroxyurea 1 month before a pregnancy started, when a pregnancy began (conception), and during the pregnancy, a higher chance for miscarriage was noted. However, research also shows that some of the conditions this medication is used to treat could increase the chance of miscarriage. This makes it hard to know if it is the medication, the condition, or other factors that could increase the chance for miscarriage.

Does taking hydroxyurea increase the chance of birth defects?

Birth defects can happen in any pregnancy for different reasons. Out of all babies born each year, about 3 out of 100 (3%) will have a birth defect. We look at research studies to try to understand if an exposure, like hydroxyurea, might increase the chance of birth defects in a pregnancy.

Information on the use of hydroxyurea in human pregnancy is very limited. No birth defects were reported in over 100 case reports of women's use of hydroxyurea in pregnancy.

Does taking hydroxyurea in pregnancy increase the chance of other pregnancy-related problems?

Preterm delivery, low birth weight, and respiratory distress (trouble breathing) in the baby have been reported after exposure to hydroxyurea during pregnancy. However, some of the conditions this medication is used to treat can increase risks to a pregnancy. That makes it hard to know if the medication, the condition being treated, or other factors that are related to reported issues.

Does taking hydroxyurea in pregnancy affect future behavior or learning for the child?

Studies have not been done to see if hydroxyurea increases the chance for behavior or learning issues.

Breastfeeding while taking hydroxyurea:

Hydroxyurea gets into breast milk. There is no information on possible side effects in nursing children who are exposed to hydroxyurea through breastmilk.

An expert panel from the National Institutes of Health and the product labels for hydroxyurea recommend that women who are breastfeeding not use this medication. But the benefits of treating your condition, along with the benefits of breastfeeding your baby, may outweigh possible risks. Talk with your healthcare providers about the best way to treat your condition while breastfeeding. Be sure to talk to your healthcare provider about all your breastfeeding questions.

If a man takes hydroxyurea, could it affect fertility or increase the chance of birth defects?

There have been reports of lowered sperm count (number of sperm) and lowered sperm motility (movement of sperm) in men who take hydroxyurea. This can affect a man's fertility (ability to get a woman pregnant). It is not known if hydroxyurea can increase the chance of birth defects above the background risk when taken by men. In general, exposures that men have are unlikely to increase risks to a pregnancy. For more information, please see the MotherToBaby fact sheet Paternal Exposures at <https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/paternal-exposures-pregnancy/>.

Please click here for references.

Questions? Call 866.626.6847 | Text 855.999.3525 | Email or Chat at [MotherToBaby.org](https://mothertobaby.org).

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