MDMA (Molly, Ecstasy)

This sheet talks about exposure to MDMA in a pregnancy and while breastfeeding. This information should not take the place of medical care and advice from your healthcare provider.

**What Is MDMA?**

MDMA is short for 3,4 methylenedioxymethamphetamine. This is a man-made drug that causes people who use it to experience psychedelic and hallucinogenic effects, meaning they see or hear things that are not really there. Common or street names for MDMA are Molly, ecstasy, E, X, XTC and Mandy. MDMA can be swallowed as a pill or capsule, or snorted/inhaled as a powder.

**Can using MDMA make it harder for me to get pregnant?**

Studies on women have not been done to see if MDMA use could make it harder for a woman to get pregnant.

**Does taking MDMA increase the chance for miscarriage?**

Miscarriage can occur in any pregnancy. Studies have not been done to see if MDMA could increase the chance for a woman to have a miscarriage.

**Will MDMA use during pregnancy cause birth defects?**

In every pregnancy, a woman starts out with a 3-5% chance of having a baby with a birth defect. This is called her background risk. It is unclear if MDMA use during pregnancy increases the chance for birth defects. There is very little published data on MDMA use during pregnancy. One small study in humans reported an increase in heart defects and/or club foot (when the foot is twisted). As with other illicit drugs, MDMA may come in a form that is mixed with several other drugs such as cocaine or caffeine. This means that it is hard to know for sure whether it’s the MDMA or something else that is added. Since the effects of MDMA on a baby during pregnancy are unknown, the healthiest choice is to avoid MDMA during pregnancy.

**I used MDMA later during pregnancy. How will this affect the baby?**

Studies are very limited. One study that followed a small group of children exposed one month prior to pregnancy and in the first and second trimester, suggested that babies exposed to MDMA might be delayed in their development up to two years of age. The women also reported exposure to alcohol as well as other recreational drugs.

**I have already used MDMA during my pregnancy. What can I do to find out if the baby has a birth defect?**

If you have used MDMA in pregnancy, talk with your healthcare provider. They can discuss screening options, such as an ultrasound.

**After the baby is born, is it safe to use MDMA while I breastfeed?**

Studies have found MDMA in the breast milk of mothers who used this drug. Amphetamine drugs (like MDMA) are concentrated in the breast milk, meaning they are found at higher levels in breastmilk than in the mother’s blood. The effect of MDMA on a breastfeeding infant is not known. However, the use of MDMA in breastfeeding is strongly discouraged. If MDMA has already been taken, it has been recommended to not breastfeed for 48 hours. During this time breast milk should be expressed and discarded. Be sure to discuss your breastfeeding questions with your healthcare provider.
**What if the father of the baby uses MDMA?**

Some animal studies have found MDMA can damage the DNA in sperm. However, no decrease in the ability to father a pregnancy was seen. At this time there is no evidence that paternal use of MDMA increases the risk for birth defects or other problems. For more information about paternal exposures, please see see the MotherToBaby fact sheet on [Paternal Exposures and Pregnancy](http://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/paternal-exposures-pregnancy/pdf/).

**References:**

- Barenys M. 2009. Chronic exposure to MDMA (ecstasy) increases DNA damage in sperm and alters testes histopathology in male rats. Toxicol Lett. 191:40-46