Venlafaxine (Effexor®)

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

**What is venlafaxine?**

Venlafaxine is a medication approved to treat depression, panic disorder, social phobia and anxiety. It has also been used for ADHD, binge eating disorder, bipolar disorder, diabetic neuropathy, obsessive-compulsive disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), premenstrual dysphoric disorder, and tension-type headaches. Venlafaxine is marketed under the brand name Effexor®.

**I just found out I am pregnant. Should I stop taking venlafaxine?**

You should speak with your healthcare providers before making any changes to this medication. Women who suddenly stop taking their antidepressants are at risk for withdrawal. Symptoms include dizziness, stomach upset, and nervousness or anxiety. If a woman plans to stop taking her venlafaxine, it has been recommended that this be done slowly over time.

**Can taking venlafaxine during my pregnancy increase the chance for miscarriage?**

Miscarriage can happen in any pregnancy. One study found that women taking venlafaxine were more likely to miscarry, but other studies have not found venlafaxine to increase the chance of miscarriage. Depression itself may increase the chance for miscarriage, which makes it difficult to find out whether the medications used to treat depression can also cause miscarriage.

**Can taking venlafaxine during my pregnancy cause birth defects in my baby?**

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. Studies have looked at nearly 700 babies born to women who took venlafaxine during early pregnancy or throughout the first trimester. These studies suggest that using venlafaxine during pregnancy is unlikely to increase the chance of birth defects above the background population risk.

**Could taking venlafaxine in the second and third trimester cause other pregnancy complications?**

Some studies suggest that taking venlafaxine throughout pregnancy might increase the chance for premature delivery (birth before week 37). However, not all studies have noticed a higher chance for premature delivery when a mother uses venlafaxine. Research has also shown that when depression is left untreated during pregnancy, there could be an increased chance for pregnancy complications. This makes it difficult to determine if it is the medication or the untreated depression that is increasing the chance for premature delivery. Please see our fact sheet on Depression and Pregnancy at [https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/depression-pregnancy/pdf/](https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/depression-pregnancy/pdf/).

**I need to take venlafaxine throughout my entire pregnancy. Will it cause withdrawal symptoms in my baby?**

Possibly. If you are taking venlafaxine at the time of delivery, your baby may have jitteriness, increased muscle tone, irritability, changes in sleep patterns, tremors (seizure like activity), difficulty eating and some problems with breathing. Symptoms usually start by day 4. Some babies may need to stay in the hospital for several days. However, most of the time these effects are mild and go away on their own. They usually go away within 2 to 21 days. A small number of follow-up data have not found that babies with these symptoms will have ongoing health problems. Not all babies exposed to venlafaxine will have these symptoms.

**Will taking venlafaxine during my pregnancy have any long-term effect on my baby’s behavior and development?**

Right now there is no evidence that taking venlafaxine during pregnancy causes changes in the baby’s behavior or intellect. Several studies found no difference in IQ scores between children whose mothers took venlafaxine when compared to mothers taking other antidepressants or who had maternal depression. No meaningful difference in children’s IQ was seen in mothers who took venlafaxine when compared to mothers without depression. More long-
term studies are needed to determine if venlafaxine has any effects on a child’s learning or behavior.

**Can I take venlafaxine while breastfeeding?**

Venlafaxine and its breakdown products are found in breast milk. Most of the reports about taking venlafaxine when breastfeeding have not found harmful effects in the infants. Long term studies on children older than two years have not been done. Because the amount of medication in the breast milk can vary, infants can be watched for unusual sleepiness and monitored for good weight gain. If there is a concern, infant blood levels can be taken. Be sure to talk to your healthcare provider about all of your breastfeeding questions.

**What if the father of the baby takes venlafaxine?**

There are no studies looking at possible risks to a pregnancy when the father takes venlafaxine. In general, exposures that fathers have are unlikely to increase risks to a pregnancy. For more information, please see the MotherToBaby fact sheet on Paternal Exposures at [https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/paternal-exposures-pregnancy/pdf/](https://mothertobaby.org/fact-sheets/paternal-exposures-pregnancy/pdf/).

Please click [here](#) to view references.