

Teratogens



PLAY PICMONIC

Medications

ACE-Inhibitors: Kidney Damage

[Ace-card-inhibited and injured-kidney](#)

ACE inhibitors when used after the first trimester may cause decreased urine production in the fetus as a result of kidney injury. This can lead to several of the sequelae associated with poor fetal urine production, such as oligohydramnios, pulmonary hypoplasia, and intrauterine growth restriction.

Aminoglycosides: Ototoxicity

[Amino-amigo-glider with toxic-green ears](#)

Aminoglycoside use during pregnancy has been documented to be associated with ototoxicity in infants. This mechanism is thought to be mediated by damage to hair cells as well as mitochondrial DNA mutations that result in subsequent hearing loss in the child.

Lithium: Ebstein Anomaly

[Lithium battery and egg-stein](#)

When taken during pregnancy, lithium can cause Ebstein anomaly. Ebstein anomaly is a congenital heart malformation characterized by malformed and displaced tricuspid valves. This leads to tricuspid regurgitation and enlargement of the right heart. Ebstein anomaly may also be associated with other cardiac defects such as septal defects and patent foramen ovale.

Folate Antagonists: Neural Tube Defects

[Ant-foliage and withered neuron-tube](#)

Any medications that decrease folate or interfere in its metabolism can cause neural tube defects. These drugs include methotrexate, trimethoprim, and certain anti-epileptic drugs.

Substance Abuse

Cocaine: Low Birth Weight

[Cocaine on down-arrow-scale](#)

Cocaine is a cause of low birth weight. While the exact mechanism is not defined, a contributing factor may be the vasoconstriction and subsequent reduced blood flow to the fetus associated with cocaine use.

Cocaine: Placental Abruption

[Cocaine and placenta-present-ruptured](#)

Acute cocaine intoxication is known to be associated with elevated blood pressure leading to placental abruption. Placental abruption refers to complete or partial separation of the placenta from the uterine wall prior to delivery of the fetus and is a cause of significant maternal morbidity and fetal mortality.

Other

Vitamin A Excess: Spontaneous Abortion

[Up-arrow-viking-apple and spartan-aborting baby](#)

Excess vitamin A has been linked to spontaneous abortion. Though the exact mechanism is unknown, it likely involves disruption of the normal cellular differentiation process that in the fetus is highly active and is largely dependent on appropriate concentrations of vitamin A for the process to take place correctly.

Vitamin A Excess: Cleft Palate

[Viking-apple and cleft-plate](#)

Vitamin A excess during pregnancy has been shown to be linked to higher rates of cleft lip and cleft palate. Vitamin A plays an important role in regulating embryonic development, therefore excess can cause dysfunction in this regulation process, leading to malformations such as cleft palate by affecting epithelial differentiation and apoptosis and preventing tissue development.

X-Rays: Intellectual Disability

[X-ray of baby holding Tar Covered Book](#)

Ionizing radiation has been associated with defects in development of the fetal central nervous system, leading to cases of intellectual disability. This is generally associated with exposure to doses over 10-20 rads with exposure between weeks 8 and 15 of gestation.