

Katy Women's Care
23920 Katy Freeway, Suite #330
Katy, TX 77494
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To Whom It May Concern:

_____ is cleared to have dental work performed during pregnancy with the following restrictions and special considerations:

- Dental X-rays are considered safe with abdominal and thyroid shielding.
- Local anesthesia (lidocaine with or without epinephrine) is safe.
- Penicillins and cephalosporins are generally recommended if antibiotics are necessary. Clindamycin or metronidazole may also be given. For a detailed list of pharmacological considerations in pregnancy, please refer to Oral Health Care During Pregnancy: A National Consensus Statement (https://www.mchoralhealth.org/materials/consensus_statement.php)

Please do not hesitate to call the clinic if you have any questions or concerns.

Best regards,

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Katy Women's Care

Pharmacological Considerations for Pregnant Women

The pharmacological agents listed below are to be used only for indicated medical conditions and with appropriate supervision by a health professional.

Pharmaceutical Agent	Indications, Contraindications, and Special Considerations
Analgesics	
Acetaminophen	May be used during pregnancy. Oral pain can often be managed with non-opioid medication. If opioids are used, prescribe the lowest dose for the shortest duration (usually less than 3 days), and avoid issuing refills to reduce risk for dependency.
Acetaminophen with Codeine, Hydrocodone, or Oxycodone	
Codeine	
Meperidine	
Morphine	
Aspirin	First trimester: Avoid use. Second trimester, 13 up to 20 weeks: May use for short duration, 48 to 72 hours. Second trimester, 20 up to 27 weeks: Limit use. Third trimester: Avoid use.
Ibuprofen	
Naproxen	
Antibiotics	
Amoxicillin	May be used during pregnancy.
Cephalosporins	
Clindamycin	
Metronidazole	
Penicillin	
Ciprofloxacin	Avoid during pregnancy.
Clarithromycin	
Levofloxacin	
Moxifloxacin	
Tetracycline	Never use during pregnancy.
Anesthetics Consult with a prenatal care health professional before using intravenous sedation or general anesthesia. Limit duration of exposure to less than 3 hours in pregnant women in the third trimester.	
Local anesthetics with epinephrine (e.g., Bupivacaine, Lidocaine, Mepivacaine)	May be used during pregnancy.
Nitrous oxide (30%)	May be used during pregnancy when topical or local anesthetics are inadequate. Pregnant women require lower levels of nitrous oxide to achieve sedation; consult with prenatal care health professional.
Antimicrobials Use alcohol-free products during pregnancy.	
Cetylpyridinium chloride mouth rinse	May be used during pregnancy.
Chlorhexidine mouth rinse	
Xylitol	

From *Oral Health Care During Pregnancy: A National Consensus Statement—Summary of an Expert Workgroup Meeting* © 2012 by the National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center, Georgetown University. Table updated 2022. Permission is given to photocopy this table or to forward it, in its entirety, to others.