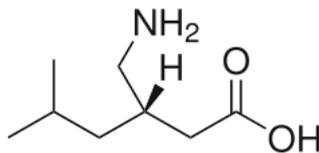


BLOOMS THE CHEMIST PREGABALIN CAPSULES**NAME OF THE MEDICINE**

Pregabalin.

Chemical Name: (S)-3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid

Structural Formula:

Molecular Formula: C₈H₁₇NO₂

Molecular Weight: 159.23

CAS Registry Number: 148553-50-8

DESCRIPTION

Pregabalin is an analogue of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). It has analgesic and anticonvulsant activity. Pregabalin is a white to off-white solid. It is freely soluble in water and basic and acidic aqueous solutions.

Each capsule contains 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg, 225 mg or 300 mg of pregabalin, as the active ingredient.

In addition, each capsule contains the following inactive ingredients: lactose monohydrate, maize starch, purified talc, gelatin, purified water, titanium dioxide, sodium lauryl sulfate and TekPrint SW 9008 black ink. The 75 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg, 225 mg and 300 mg capsules also contain iron oxide red.

PHARMACOLOGY**Pharmacological Actions**

In vitro studies show that pregabalin binds to an auxiliary subunit ($\alpha 2\delta$ protein) of voltage-gated calcium channels in the central nervous system, potently displacing [3H]-gabapentin. Two lines of evidence indicate that binding of pregabalin to the $\alpha 2\delta$ site is required for analgesic and anticonvulsant activity in animal models: (1) Studies with the inactive *R*-enantiomer and other structural derivatives of pregabalin and (2) Studies of pregabalin in mutant mice with defective drug binding to the $\alpha 2\delta$ protein. In addition, pregabalin reduces the release of several neurotransmitters, including glutamate, noradrenaline and substance P. The significance of these effects for the clinical pharmacology of pregabalin is not known.

Pregabalin does not show affinity for receptor sites or alter responses associated with the action of several common drugs for treating seizures or pain. Pregabalin does not interact with either GABA_A or GABA_B receptors; it is not converted metabolically into GABA or a GABA agonist; it is not an inhibitor of acute GABA uptake or degradation.

Pregabalin prevents pain-related behaviours in animal models of neuropathic and post-surgical pain, including hyperalgesia and allodynia.

Pregabalin also shows efficacy in animal models of seizures including: maximal electroshock tonic extensor seizures in mice or rats; threshold clonic seizures from pentylenetetrazol, behavioural and electrographic seizures in hippocampal kindled rats; and tonic and clonic seizures in DBA/2 audiogenic mice. Pregabalin does not reduce the incidence of spontaneous absence seizures in Genetic Absence Epilepsy in Rats from Strasbourg (GAERS).

Pharmacokinetics

Pregabalin steady-state pharmacokinetics are similar in healthy volunteers, patients with epilepsy receiving anti-epileptic drugs and patients with chronic pain.

Absorption

Pregabalin is rapidly absorbed when administered in the fasted state, with peak plasma concentrations occurring within 1 hour following both single and multiple dose administration. Pregabalin oral bioavailability is estimated to be $\geq 90\%$ and is independent of dose. Following repeated administration, steady state is achieved within 24 - 48 hours. The rate of pregabalin absorption is decreased when given with food resulting in a decrease in C_{max} by approximately 25 - 30% and a delay in T_{max} to approximately 2.5 hours. However, administration of pregabalin with food has no clinically significant effect on the extent of pregabalin bioavailability.

Distribution

In preclinical studies, pregabalin has been shown to cross the blood brain barrier in mice, rats and monkeys. Pregabalin has been shown to cross the placenta in rats and is present in the milk of lactating rats. In humans, the apparent volume of distribution of pregabalin following oral administration is approximately 0.56 L/kg. Pregabalin is not bound to plasma proteins. At clinical doses of 150 and 600 mg/day, the average steady-state plasma pregabalin concentrations were approximately 1.5 and 6.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, respectively.

Metabolism

Pregabalin undergoes negligible metabolism in humans. Following a dose of radiolabelled pregabalin, approximately 98% of the radioactivity recovered in the urine was unchanged pregabalin. The N-methylated derivative of pregabalin, the major metabolite of pregabalin found in urine, accounted for 0.9% of the dose. In preclinical studies, there was no indication of racemisation of pregabalin S-enantiomer to the R-enantiomer.

Excretion/Elimination

Pregabalin is eliminated from the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion as unchanged drug. Renal clearance (CrCl) derived from Phase I studies was 73 mL/min.

Pregabalin mean elimination half-life is 6.3 hours. Pregabalin plasma clearance and renal clearance are directly proportional to creatinine clearance (see Special Populations, Renal Impairment).

Pregabalin clearance is reduced in patients with impaired renal function (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Use in Renal Impairment, Table 7**).

Linearity / Non-linearity

Pregabalin pharmacokinetics are linear over the recommended daily dose range. Inter-subject pharmacokinetic variability for pregabalin is low ($< 20\%$). Multiple dose pharmacokinetics are predictable from single-dose data.

Special Populations

Race

Population pharmacokinetic analyses of the Phase 2/3 studies in patients with chronic pain, general anxiety disorder (GAD) or partial seizures showed that the relationship between daily dose and pregabalin exposure is similar among Caucasians, Blacks and Hispanics.

Gender

Population pharmacokinetic analyses of the Phase 2/3 studies in patients with chronic pain, GAD or partial seizures showed that the relationship between daily dose and pregabalin drug exposure is similar between genders when adjusted for gender-related differences in CrCl.

Renal Impairment

Pregabalin clearance is directly proportional to creatinine clearance. In addition, pregabalin is effectively removed from plasma by haemodialysis (following a 4-hour haemodialysis treatment, plasma pregabalin concentrations are reduced by approximately 50%). Since renal elimination is the major elimination pathway, dosage reduction in patients with renal impairment and dosage supplementation following haemodialysis is necessary (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Use in Renal Impairment, Table 7**).

Hepatic Impairment

No specific pharmacokinetic studies were carried out in patients with impaired liver function. Since pregabalin does not undergo significant metabolism and is excreted predominantly as unchanged drug in the urine, impaired liver function would not be expected to significantly alter pregabalin plasma concentrations.

Elderly (> 65 years)

Pregabalin clearance tends to decrease with increasing age. This decrease in pregabalin oral clearance is consistent with decreases in creatinine clearance associated with increasing age. Reduction of pregabalin dose may be required in patients who have age related compromised renal function (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Use in Renal Impairment, Table 7**).

Paediatrics (< 18 years)

No specific pharmacokinetic studies have been undertaken in patients < 18 years of age.

Breastfeeding Women

The pharmacokinetics of 150 mg pregabalin given every 12 hours (300 mg daily dose) was evaluated in 10 lactating women who were at least 12 weeks postpartum. Lactation had little to no influence on pregabalin pharmacokinetics. Pregabalin was excreted into breast milk with average steady-state concentrations approximately 76% of those in maternal plasma. The estimated average daily infant dose of pregabalin from breast milk (assuming mean milk consumption of 150 mL/kg/day) was 0.31 mg/kg/day, which on a mg/kg basis would be approximately 7% of the maternal dose (see **PRECAUTIONS, Use in Lactation**).

CLINICAL TRIALS

Neuropathic Pain

The effectiveness of pregabalin for the management of neuropathic pain was investigated in 11 double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-centre studies with either twice a day (BID) or three times a day (TID) dosing.

The analysis of the primary efficacy variable is provided below for each study within the diabetic peripheral neuropathy and post-herpetic neuralgia population.

The overall picture of the primary efficacy variable across populations is confirmed by the responder rates. The response rates for a 30% reduction in pain score showed that the proportion of patients responding increased with increasing doses, from 34 - 49% at 150 mg/day to 54 - 65% at 600 mg/day, compared with 19 - 45% for placebo. The response rates for a 50% reduction in pain score showed that the proportion of patients responding increased with increasing doses, from 19 - 34% at 150 mg/day to 39 - 50% at 600 mg/day, compared with 8 - 30% for placebo.

Up to 88% of patients treated with 300 or 600 mg/day pregabalin reported benefit, compared with 26 - 66% for placebo, as measured by an improvement in the Patient Global Impressions of Change (PGIC) score. The PGIC is a patient-rated instrument that measures change in a patient's overall status on a scale ranging from 1 (very much improved) to 7 (very much worse).

A significant reduction in pain was seen by Week 1 and maintained relative to placebo throughout the treatment. Significant reductions in sleep interference were seen, when patients were treated with pregabalin for neuropathic pain, by Week 1 and maintained throughout the treatment.

Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy

The effectiveness of pregabalin for the management of neuropathic pain was investigated in 6 double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-centre studies with either twice a day (BID) or three times a day (TID) dosing. A total of 1525 patients were enrolled in the 6 studies. To enter the study patients had to have moderate to severe pain. The mean age of patients in these studies was 59 years (range 21 to 85 years), 89% of patients had Type II diabetes mellitus with an average HbA1c of 8.9%.

In the 5 completed studies, the average age was 59 years, the duration of diabetes was 11 years and the average baseline pain score was 6.5. The use of concurrent medication that may affect the assessments was prohibited. Antidiabetic medication was required to be stable and constant during the study.

Table 1: Results of the Primary Outcome (Endpoint Mean Pain Scores) for Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy Studies

Study/Treatment Group	Treatment Comparisons (Pregabalin – Placebo)				
	n	Mean Baseline	Mean End-point	Difference	95% CI
Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy Pain Model					
Study 014 TID [6 weeks] n = 246					
Placebo (n = 85)	82	6.9	5.55		
Pregabalin 150 mg/day (n = 79)	79	6.5	5.11	-0.44	(-1.08, 0.20)
Pregabalin 600 mg/day (n = 82)	82	6.7	4.29	-1.26	(-1.89, -0.64)
Study 029 TID [5 weeks] n = 337					
Placebo (n = 97)	97	6.6	5.06		
Pregabalin 75 mg/day (n = 77)	77	6.7	4.91	-0.15	(-0.76, 0.46)
Pregabalin 300 mg/day (n = 81)	81	6.2	3.80	-1.26	(-1.86, -0.65)
Pregabalin 600 mg/day (n = 82)	81	6.2	3.60	-1.45	(-2.06, -0.85)
Study 040 TID [8 weeks] n = 167					
Placebo (n = 81)	80	6.3	4.60		
Pregabalin 600 mg/day (n = 86)	86	6.9	3.96	-0.64	(-1.37, 0.08)
Study 131 TID [8 weeks] n = 146					
Placebo (n = 70)	69	6.1	5.46		
Pregabalin 300 mg/day (n = 76)	75	6.5	3.99	-1.47	(-2.19, -0.75)
Study 149 BID [12 weeks] n = 395					
Placebo (n = 96)	93	6.4	4.66		
Pregabalin 150 mg/day (n = 99)	96	6.2	4.33	-0.33	(-0.94, 0.28)
Pregabalin 300 mg/day (n = 99)	96	6.4	4.48	-0.18	(-0.79, 0.43)
Pregabalin 300/600 mg/day* (n = 101)	98	6.6	3.69	-0.97	(-1.58, -0.36)
Study 173 BID [12 weeks] n = 147					
Placebo (n = 31)	29	6.3	5.33		
Pregabalin 150 mg/day (n = 34)	34	6.3	4.77	-0.55	(-1.54, 0.43)
Pregabalin 300 mg/day (n = 44)	43	6.8	4.99	-0.34	(-1.29, 0.61)
Pregabalin 300/600 mg/day* (n = 39)	38	6.7	4.09	-1.24	(-2.21, -0.27)

CI = Confidence Interval

* Patients randomised to the 300/600 mg/day pregabalin group received either 300 or 600 mg/day based on their CrCl.

Post-herpetic Neuralgia

The effectiveness of pregabalin for the management of neuropathic pain was investigated in 5 double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-centre studies with either BID or TID dosing. A total of 1250 patients were enrolled in the 5 studies. To enter the study patients had to have moderate to severe pain for ≥ 3 months (or ≥ 6 months in one study). The mean duration of post-herpetic neuralgia for patients in these studies was 3 years (range < 1 to 22 years).

In the 4 completed studies, the average age was 71 years, the average duration of post-herpetic neuralgia was 38 months and the average baseline pain score was 6.6. Concomitant use of analgesics and antidepressants was allowed, provided the regimen was stable and in place at the time of randomisation.

Table 2: Results of the Primary Outcome (Endpoint Mean Pain Scores) for Post-herpetic Neuralgia Studies

Study/Treatment Group Post-herpetic Neuralgia Pain Model	Treatment Comparisons (Pregabalin – Placebo)				
	n	Mean Baseline	Mean End-point	Difference	95% CI
Study 030 TID [5 weeks] n = 225					
Placebo (n = 88)	87	6.6	5.59		
Pregabalin 75 mg/day (n = 84)	83	6.7	5.46	-0.14	(-0.71, 0.43)
Pregabalin 150 mg/day (n = 83)	82	6.4	5.52	-0.07	(-0.64, 0.50)
Study 045 TID [8 weeks] n = 238					
Placebo (n = 81)	81	6.6	6.33		
Pregabalin 150 mg/day (n = 81)	81	6.9	5.14	-1.20	(-1.81, -0.58)
Pregabalin 300 mg/day (n = 76)	76	7.0	4.76	-1.57	(-2.20, -0.95)
Study 127 TID [8 weeks] n = 173					
Placebo (n = 84)	84	6.4	5.29		
Pregabalin 300/600 mg/day* (n = 89)	88	6.3	3.60	-1.69	(-2.33, -1.05)
Study 132 BID [12 weeks†] n = 216					
Placebo (n = 52)	52	6.0	6.23		
Pregabalin 150 mg/day (n = 51)	51	6.9	5.05	-1.18	(-1.90, -0.46)
Pregabalin 300 mg/day (n = 62)	62	6.6	4.90	-1.33	(-2.01, -0.65)
Pregabalin 300/600 mg/day* (n = 51)	50	6.6	4.26	-2.02	(-2.74, -1.31)
Study 196 BID [13 weeks] n = 368					
Placebo (n = 93)	93	6.9	6.14		
Pregabalin 150 mg/day (n = 87)	87	6.4	5.26	-0.88	(-1.53, -0.23)
Pregabalin 300 mg/day (n = 98)	98	6.7	5.07	-1.07	(-1.70, -0.45)
Pregabalin 300/600 mg/day* (n = 90)	88	6.7	4.35	-1.79	(-2.43, -1.15)

CI = Confidence Interval

* Patients randomised to the 300/600 mg/day pregabalin group received either 300 or 600 mg/day based on their CrCl.

† Study stopped prematurely.

Epilepsy

The efficacy of pregabalin as adjunctive therapy was investigated in three 12-week, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-centre studies involving 1052 patients, with BID and/or TID dosing. Patients had refractory partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation and had mean baseline seizure rates of 21 to 22 and median baseline seizure rates of 10 to 12 seizures per 28 days.

The primary efficacy measure in all studies was based on seizure reduction as analysed by response ratio (RRatio), a measure of change defined as $[(T - B)/(T + B)] \times 100$, where B is the patient's baseline seizure frequency and T is the patient's seizure frequency during treatment. The RRatio is distributed within the range -100 to +100. A zero value indicates no change and a complete elimination of seizures would give a value of -100. Responder rate was defined as the proportion of patients who have a $\geq 50\%$ reduction in partial seizure frequency during treatment as compared to baseline.

Table 3. Results of the Primary Outcomes (RRatio and Responder Rate) for Epilepsy Studies

Study/Treatment Group	RRatio					Responder Rate					
	n	Mean	SD	Median	Mean	Treatment difference between Pregabalin and Placebo					
						(SE)	p Value	95% CI	Responder (%)	%	(SE)
Study 009 BID/TID											
Placebo	98	0.6	28.8	-0.4					9 (9.2)		
Pregabalin 600 mg/day BID	103	-28.4	36.7	-21.7	-29 (5.0)	≤ 0.0001*	(-38.9, -19.0)		44 (42.7)	33.5 (5.7)	≤ 0.001* (22.4, 44.7)
Pregabalin 600 mg/day TID	111	-36.1	40	-31.7	-36.7 (5.0)	≤ 0.0001*	(-46.4, -27.0)		54 (48.7)	39.5 (5.6)	≤ 0.001* (28.5, 50.4)
Study 011 TID											
Placebo	96	0.9	26	0.7					6 (6.2)		
Pregabalin 150 mg/day	99	-11.5	22.9	-9	-12.4 (4.1)	0.0007*	(-20.5, -4.3)		14 (14.1)	7.9 (4.3)	0.087 (-0.5, 16.3)
Pregabalin 600 mg/day	92	-31.4	36.3	-27.1	-32.3 (4.2)	≤ 0.0001*	(-40.6, -24.0)		40 (43.5)	37.2 (5.7)	≤ 0.001* (26.0, 48.5)
Study 034 BID											
Placebo	100	-3.8	25.6	0					14 (14.0)		
Pregabalin 50 mg/day	88	-6.2	23.7	-4.5	-2.3 (4.8)	0.4232	(-11.7, 7.1)		13 (14.8)	0.8 (5.1)	0.840 (-9.3, 10.8)
Pregabalin 150 mg/day	86	-20.5	29.6	-21	-16.6 (4.8)	≤ 0.0001*	(-26.1, -7.2)		274 (31.4)	17.4 (6.1)	0.006* (5.5, 29.3)
Pregabalin 3000 mg/day	90	-27.8	36.5	-22.5	-24.0 (4.8)	≤ 0.0001*	(-33.3, -14.6)		36 (40.0)	26.0 (6.2)	≤ 0.001* (13.8, 38.2)
Pregabalin 600 mg/day	89	-37.4	44.4	-34.1	-33.5 (4.8)	≤ 0.0001*	(-42.9, -24.1)		45 (50.6)	36.6 (6.3)	≤ 0.001* (24.1, 49.0)

SD = Standard deviation; SE = Standard error; CI = Confidence interval

* Statistically significant based on Hochberg's (Study 009) or the Ruberg (Studies 011 and 034) procedure ($\alpha = 0.049$ for Studies 009 and 034, $\alpha = 0.05$ for Study 011).

A significant reduction in seizure frequency was observed by Week 1. Overall, there was a significant reduction in seizure frequency over the 12-week treatment period.

Long-term efficacy data in support of the chronic use of pregabalin for the treatment of patients with partial seizures were provided by four open label extension studies. These studies permitted pregabalin as adjunctive therapy with marketed antiepileptic drugs (AEDs). Data from the long-term studies support the long-term use of pregabalin for the treatment of patients with partial seizures, as well as demonstrating the maintenance of effect over the long term.

INDICATIONS

Pregabalin is indicated for the treatment of neuropathic pain in adults.

Pregabalin is indicated as adjunctive therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Pregabalin is contraindicated in patients who have demonstrated hypersensitivity to pregabalin or to any of the excipients.

PRECAUTIONS

Hereditary Problems of Galactose Metabolism

Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicine.

Weight Gain

In the controlled studies, weight gain occurred more frequently in patients treated with pregabalin than in patients treated with placebo. Pregabalin-associated weight gain was related to dose and length of exposure, but did not appear to be associated with baseline BMI, gender or age.

In accordance with current clinical practice, some diabetic patients who gain weight on pregabalin treatment may need to adjust hypoglycaemic medications.

Hypersensitivity Reactions

There have been reports in the post-marketing experience of hypersensitivity reactions, including cases of angioedema. Pregabalin should be discontinued immediately if symptoms of angioedema occur, such as facial, perioral or upper airway swelling.

Dizziness and Somnolence

Pregabalin causes dizziness and somnolence (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS**). In the controlled studies, dizziness and somnolence generally began shortly after initiation of pregabalin and occurred more frequently at higher doses. Dizziness and somnolence were the adverse events most frequently leading to withdrawal (4% each) from controlled studies. In pregabalin-treated patients reporting these adverse events in short-term controlled studies, dizziness persisted until the last dose in 31% and somnolence persisted until the last dose in 46%.

There have also been reports of loss of consciousness, confusion and mental impairment

Suicidal Behaviour and Ideation

Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including pregabalin, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviour in patients taking these drugs for any indication. Patients treated with any AED for any indication should be monitored for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts or behaviour and/or any unusual changes in mood or behaviour.

Pooled analyses of 199 placebo-controlled clinical trials (mono- and adjunctive therapy) of 11 different AEDs showed that patients randomised to one of the AEDs had approximately twice the risk (adjusted Relative Risk 1.8, 95% CI:1.2, 2.7) of suicidal thinking or behaviour compared to patients randomised to placebo. In these trials, which had a median treatment duration of 12 weeks, the estimated incidence rate of suicidal behaviour or ideation among 27,863 AED-treated patients was 0.43%, compared to 0.24% among 16,029 placebo-treated patients, representing an increase of approximately one case of suicidal thinking or behaviour for every 530 patients treated. There were four suicides in drug-treated patients in

the trials and none in placebo-treated patients, but the number is too small to allow any conclusion about drug effect on suicide.

The increased risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviour with AEDs was observed as early as one week after starting drug treatment with AEDs and persisted for the duration of treatment assessed. Because most trials included in the analysis did not extend beyond 24 weeks, the risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviour beyond 24 weeks could not be assessed.

The risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviour was generally consistent among drugs in the data analysed. The finding of increased risk with AEDs of varying mechanisms of action and across a range of indications suggests that the risk applies to all AEDs used for any indication. The risk did not vary substantially by age (5 to 100 years) in the clinical trials analysed. Table 4 shows absolute and relative risk by indication for all evaluated AEDs.

Table 4: Risk by Indication for Antiepileptic Drugs in the Pooled Analysis

Indication	Placebo Patients with Events per 1000 Patients	Drug Patients with Events per 1000 Patients	Relative Risk: Incidence of Events in Drug Patients/Incidence in Placebo Patients	Risk Difference: Additional Drug Patients with Events per 1000 Patients
Epilepsy	1.0	3.4	3.5	2.4
Psychiatric	5.7	8.5	1.5	2.9
Other	1.0	1.8	1.9	0.9
TOTAL	2.4	4.3	1.8	1.9

The relative risk for suicidal thoughts or behaviour was higher in clinical trials for epilepsy than in clinical trials for psychiatric or other conditions, but the absolute risk differences were similar for the epilepsy and psychiatric indications.

Anyone considering prescribing pregabalin or any other AED must balance this risk with the risk of untreated illness. Epilepsy and many other illnesses for which AEDs are prescribed are themselves associated with morbidity and mortality and an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviour. Should suicidal thoughts and behaviour emerge during treatment, the prescriber needs to consider whether the emergence of these symptoms in any given patient may be related to the illness being treated.

Patients, their caregivers and families should be informed that AEDs increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behaviour and should be advised of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of the signs and symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behaviour, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behaviour or thoughts about self-harm. Behaviours of concern should be reported immediately to the treating doctor.

Monotherapy for Seizure Control

There are insufficient data on seizure control when pregabalin is used as monotherapy once concomitant antiepileptic medical products have been withdrawn in patients where pregabalin was used as add-on therapy.

Substance Misuse, Abuse and Dependence

There have been post-marketing reports of substance misuse and abuse with pregabalin. As with any CNS drug, patients should be carefully evaluated for a history of substance abuse and observed for signs of pregabalin misuse or abuse (e.g. development of tolerance, increase in dose, drug-seeking behaviour).

Renal Failure

Renal failure is a rare adverse reaction to pregabalin. Although the effects of discontinuation on the reversibility of renal failure have not been systematically studied, cases of renal failure have been reported and in some cases discontinuation of pregabalin did show reversibility of this adverse reaction.

Discontinuation

After discontinuation of short-term and long-term treatment with pregabalin withdrawal symptoms have been observed in some patients. The following events have been mentioned: insomnia, headache,

nausea, anxiety, hyperhidrosis and diarrhoea.

Blurred Vision

In controlled studies, a higher proportion of patients treated with pregabalin reported blurred vision than did patients treated with placebo (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS**). In the majority of cases, blurred vision resolved with continued dosing. If blurred vision persists, further assessment should be considered.

Post marketing experience with pregabalin has reported transient visual blurring and other changes in visual acuity. Discontinuation of pregabalin may result in resolution or improvement of these visual symptoms.

Congestive Heart Failure

There have been post-marketing reports of congestive heart failure in some patients receiving pregabalin. Pregabalin should be used with caution in these patients.

Peripheral Oedema

In controlled studies, peripheral oedema occurred more frequently in patients treated with pregabalin than in patients treated with placebo (see **ADVERSE EFFECTS**). Peripheral oedema was not associated with laboratory changes suggestive of deterioration in renal or hepatic function. There are limited data on the use of pregabalin in patients with congestive heart failure and pregabalin should be used with caution in these patients.

Creatine Kinase Elevations

Treatment with pregabalin was associated with creatine kinase elevations. Mean changes in creatine kinase from baseline to the maximum value were 60 U/L for pregabalin treated patients and 28 U/L for the placebo patients. In all controlled trials across multiple patient populations, 2% of patients on pregabalin and 1% of placebo patients had a value of creatine kinase at least three times the upper limit of normal. Three pregabalin treated subjects had events reported as rhabdomyolysis in premarketing clinical trials. The relationship between these myopathy events and pregabalin is not completely understood because the cases had documented factors that may have caused or contributed to these events. Pregabalin should be discontinued if myopathy is diagnosed or suspected or if markedly elevated creatine kinase levels occur.

Effects on Fertility

Preclinical data

In male rats, oral administration of high doses of pregabalin resulted in reversible decreased sperm motility and fertility. These were not observed at exposures (plasma AUC) up to 11 times the expected human exposure at the maximum recommended clinical dose of 600 mg/day. There were also no drug-related effects on sperm parameters in a long-term monkey study with exposures up to 8 times the expected maximum human exposure. In female rats, oestrus cycles were prolonged by high oral doses of pregabalin, but fertility was unaffected and an increase in post-implantation loss also occurred. No adverse effects were seen at an exposure approximately 50 times the expected maximum human exposure.

Human data

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial to assess the effect of pregabalin on sperm motility, 30 of 46 healthy male subjects were exposed to pregabalin at 600 mg/day for 3 months. Pregabalin did not exhibit detrimental effects on the reproductive function of healthy male subjects, as measured by semen analysis.

Use in Pregnancy (Category B3)

Pregabalin has not been studied in pregnant women and it should not be used during pregnancy unless the benefit to the mother clearly outweighs the potential risk to the foetus. In a pre- and post-natal study in rats, pregabalin treatment resulted in offspring developmental toxicity at exposures (plasma AUC) \geq 5 times the expected human exposure at the maximum recommended clinical dose of 600 mg/day. Offspring development was unaffected at 2 times the expected maximum human exposure.

Labour and Delivery

The effects of pregabalin on labour and delivery in pregnant women are unknown. In a pre- and post-natal development study in rats, pregabalin prolonged gestation and induced dystocia at exposures (plasma AUC) approximately 50 times the expected human exposure at the maximum recommended clinical dose of 600 mg/day. These effects were not observed at an exposure that was approximately 12 times the expected human exposure.

Teratogenicity

Pregabalin was not teratogenic in mice, rats or rabbits. Foetal developmental toxicity was not observed after treatment of pregnant mice and rabbits with oral doses that resulted in respective pregabalin exposures that were 30 times and 17 times the expected human exposure at the maximum recommended clinical dose of 600 mg/day. Increased foetal skeletal variations were seen in rats at oral doses resulting in exposures > 17 times the expected maximum human exposure, but lower doses were not tested in a full study.

Use in Lactation

Pregabalin is excreted in the milk of lactating women (see **PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics, Breastfeeding Women**). As the safety of pregabalin in infants is not known, breastfeeding is not recommended in women taking pregabalin. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breastfeeding or to discontinue pregabalin therapy, taking into account the benefit of breastfeeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

Use in the Elderly (> 65 years)

Pregabalin treatment has been associated with dizziness and somnolence, which may increase the occurrence of accidental injury (falls) in the elderly population.

Genotoxicity

Pregabalin is not genotoxic based on results of *in vitro* and *in vivo* tests. It was not mutagenic in bacteria or in mammalian cells *in vitro*, not clastogenic in mammalian systems *in vitro* and *in vivo* and did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in mouse or rat hepatocytes.

Carcinogenicity

Two-year carcinogenicity studies with pregabalin were conducted in rats and mice. No increased incidence of tumours was observed in rats at exposures (plasma AUC) up to 25 times the expected human exposure at the maximum recommended clinical dose of 600 mg/day. In mice, no increased incidence of tumours was found at exposures similar to the expected maximum human exposure, but an increased incidence of haemangiosarcoma was observed at exposures 6 - 33 times the expected maximum human exposure. The precise non-genotoxic mechanism of pregabalin-induced tumour formation is not fully characterised. However, available data show that platelet changes associated with the formation of this tumour in mice are not seen in rats, monkeys or humans. Although long-term data in humans are limited, these findings in mice are thought not to pose a risk to humans.

Effect on Laboratory Tests

Pregabalin is not known to interfere with any laboratory tests. Some changes in clinical laboratory tests have been noted in patients taking pregabalin (see **ADVERSE EVENTS, Table 6 - Body System: Investigations**).

Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines

Pregabalin may cause dizziness and somnolence and therefore may have an influence on the ability to drive or use machines. Patients are advised not to drive, operate complex machinery or engage in other potentially hazardous activities until it is known whether this medication affects their ability to perform these activities.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES

Since pregabalin is predominantly excreted unchanged in the urine, undergoes negligible metabolism in humans (< 2 % of a dose recovered in urine as metabolites), does not inhibit drug metabolism *in vitro* and is not bound to plasma proteins, pregabalin is unlikely to produce, or be subject to, pharmacokinetic interactions.

Accordingly, in *in vivo* studies, no clinically relevant pharmacokinetic interactions were observed between pregabalin and phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, gabapentin, lorazepam, oxycodone or ethanol. In addition, population pharmacokinetic analysis indicated that the three commonly used drug classes, oral antidiabetics, diuretics and insulin, and the commonly used antiepileptic drugs phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, phenobarbital, tiagabine and topiramate, had no clinically significant effect on pregabalin clearance. Similarly, these analyses indicated that pregabalin had no clinically significant effect on the clearance of phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, topiramate and phenobarbital.

Co-administration of pregabalin with the oral contraceptives norethisterone and/or ethinyl oestradiol did not influence the steady-state pharmacokinetics of either agent.

Pregabalin may potentiate the effects of ethanol and lorazepam. In controlled clinical trials, multiple oral doses of pregabalin co-administered with oxycodone, lorazepam or ethanol did not result in clinically important effects on respiration. Pregabalin appears to be additive in the impairment of cognitive and gross motor function caused by oxycodone. In post-marketing experience, there are reports of respiratory failure and coma in patients taking pregabalin and other CNS depressant medications.

There are post-marketing reports of events related to reduced lower gastrointestinal tract function (e.g. intestinal obstruction, paralytic ileus, constipation) when pregabalin was co-administered with medications that have the potential to produce constipation, such as opioid analgesics.

No specific pharmacodynamic interaction studies were conducted in elderly volunteers.

ADVERSE EFFECTS

The pregabalin clinical programme involved over 9000 patients who were exposed to pregabalin, of whom over 5000 were in double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. The clinical efficacy program included patients treated for a maximum of 12 weeks duration.

The most commonly reported adverse effects were dizziness and somnolence. Adverse effects were usually mild to moderate in intensity. In all controlled studies, the discontinuation rate due to adverse events was 13% for patients receiving pregabalin and 7% for patients receiving placebo.

The most common adverse effects resulting in discontinuation from pregabalin treatment groups were dizziness and somnolence.

The adverse effects listed may also be associated with the underlying disease and concomitant medications.

Table 5: Adverse Events Reported in at least 1% of Patients in Pregabalin Controlled Epilepsy and Neuropathic Pain Studies (% of Patients)

MedDRA Preferred Term	Pregabalin (PGB) Total Daily Dose				
	Placebo n = 1151	150 mg/day n = 699	300 mg/day n = 723	600 mg/day n = 918	All PGB ^a n = 2589
Dizziness	6.8	13.2	24.5	30.4	21.9
Somnolence	4.6	8.2	13.1	19.5	13.2
Vision blurred	2.1	3.6	4.0	9.0	5.5
Fatigue	3.2	4.3	3.2	8.2	5.3
Weight increased	0.5	3.0	3.9	9.3	5.3
Dry mouth	1.4	3.3	4.6	7.3	5.1
Headache	5.1	3.9	2.9	5.7	4.2
Ataxia	0.6	1.6	2.6	7.6	4.0
Oedema peripheral	1.2	3.4	5.8	3.6	3.8
Balance impaired NOS	0.9	1.6	3.2	5.8	3.6
Diplopia	0.9	2.3	1.9	5.7	3.2
Tremor	1.0	0.9	1.8	5.8	2.9
Constipation	1.3	1.3	2.5	4.1	2.7
Gait abnormal	0.2	0.9	1.8	4.2	2.3
Nausea	4.0	3.0	1.2	2.7	2.2
Confusional state	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.3	1.9
Dysarthria	0.2	0.4	1.2	3.4	1.7
Lethargy	0.1	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.7
Memory impairment	0.5	1.0	0.8	2.8	1.5
Appetite increased NOS	0.3	0.6	0.7	2.9	1.4
Oedema NOS	0.3	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.4
Disturbance in attention	0.7	1.0	0.6	2.4	1.4
Vertigo	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
Diarrhoea NOS	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.1
Coordination abnormal NOS	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.2	1.1
Peripheral swelling	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.0

^a The All PGB group also includes patients who received pregabalin 50 or 75 mg/day.

Additional adverse effects, reported in a pooled analysis of all pregabalin clinical trials, are listed in the next table by System Organ Class (SOC). The frequency of these terms have been based on all-causality adverse drug reactions in the clinical trial data set (very common ($\geq 1/10$), common ($\geq 1/100$, $< 1/10$), uncommon ($\geq 1/1000$, $< 1/100$) and rare ($< 1/1000$)).

Table 6: Adverse Drug Reactions from Pregabalin Clinical Trial Experiences

Body System	Rate	Adverse Effect
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Uncommon	Neutropenia
Cardiac disorders	Uncommon	Tachycardia, atrioventricular block first degree, sinus bradycardia
	Rare	Sinus tachycardia, sinus arrhythmia
Ear and labyrinth disorders	Common	Vertigo
	Uncommon	Hyperacusis
Eye disorders	Common	Vision blurred, diplopia
	Uncommon	Visual disturbance, visual field defect, dry eye, eye swelling, visual acuity reduced, eye pain, asthenopia, lacrimation increased, photopsia, peripheral vision loss, eye irritation,
	Rare	Mydriasis, oscillopsia, altered visual depth perception, strabismus, visual brightness
Gastrointestinal disorders	Common	Vomiting, constipation, flatulence, abdominal distension, dry mouth
	Uncommon	Salivary hypersecretion, gastrooesophageal reflux disease, hypoaesthesia oral
	Rare	Ascites, dysphagia, pancreatitis
General disorders and administration site conditions	Common	Oedema peripheral, oedema, gait abnormal, fall, feeling drunk, feeling abnormal, fatigue
	Uncommon	Asthenia, thirst, chest tightness, generalised oedema, pain, chills, pyrexia
Infections and Infestations	Common	Nasopharyngitis
Investigations	Common	Weight increased
	Uncommon	Alanine aminotransferase increased, blood creatine phosphokinase increased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, platelet count decreased, blood glucose increased, blood potassium decreased, weight decreased
	Rare	Blood creatinine increased, white blood cell count decreased, blood sodium increased, blood urea increased
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Common	Appetite increased
	Uncommon	Anorexia, hypoglycaemia
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	Common	Muscle cramp, arthralgia, back pain, pain in limb, cervical spasm
	Uncommon	Muscle twitching, joint swelling, myalgia, muscle stiffness, neck pain

Body System	Rate	Adverse Effect
	Rare	Rhabdomyolysis
Nervous system disorders	Very common	Dizziness, somnolence
	Common	Ataxia, co-ordination abnormal, tremor, dysarthria, amnesia, memory impairment, disturbance in attention, paraesthesia, hypoaesthesia, sedation, balance disorder, lethargy
	Uncommon	Cognitive disorder, nystagmus, speech disorder, myoclonus, hyporeflexia, dyskinesia, psychomotor hyperactivity, dizziness postural, hyperaesthesia, burning sensation, intention tremor, syncope
	Rare	Hypokinesia, parosmia, dysgraphia, encephalopathy, muscle spasticity, ageusia, stupor
Psychiatric disorders	Common	Euphoric mood, confusion, irritability, depression, disorientation, insomnia, libido decreased.
	Uncommon	Depersonalisation, anorgasmia, restlessness, agitation, mood swings, depressed mood, word finding difficulty, hallucination, abnormal dreams, libido increased, elevated mood
	Rare	Disinhibition, panic attack, apathy
Renal and urinary disorders	Uncommon	Dysuria, urinary incontinence
	Rare	Oliguria, renal failure
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Uncommon	Ejaculation delayed, sexual dysfunction, erectile dysfunction, dysmenorrhoea
	Rare	Amenorrhoea, breast pain, breast discharge, breast enlargement
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Uncommon	Dyspnoea, cough, epistaxis, nasal congestion, rhinitis, snoring
	Rare	Throat tightness, nasal dryness
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Uncommon	Sweating, rash papular, urticaria
	Rare	Cold sweat, Henoch-Schonlein purpura
Vascular disorders	Uncommon	Hypotension, hypertension, flushing, hot flushes, peripheral coldness
	Rare	Petechiae

Post-Marketing Experience

The following adverse events were reported during post-marketing surveillance:

Immune system disorders

Uncommon: Hypersensitivity
Rare: Angioedema, allergic reaction

Nervous system disorders

Very common: Headache
Uncommon: Loss of consciousness, mental impairment

Cardiac disorders

Rare: Congestive heart failure

Eye disorders

Rare: Keratitis

Gastrointestinal disorders

Common: Nausea, diarrhoea
Rare: Swollen tongue

General disorders and administration site conditions

Uncommon: Malaise

Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders

Uncommon: Face swelling, pruritis, alopecia

Renal and urinary disorders

Rare: Urinary retention

Reproductive system and breast disorders

Rare: Gynaecomastia

Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders

Rare: Pulmonary oedema

Vital Signs

No consistent changes in vital signs have been seen in patients taking pregabalin. Changes in vital signs reported in controlled clinical trials are shown in Table 6.

Elderly (> 65 years)

In a total of 998 elderly patients, no overall differences in safety were observed compared with patients less than 65 years of age.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

The dose range is 150 to 600 mg per day given in two divided doses.

Pregabalin may be taken with or without food.

Neuropathic Pain

Pregabalin treatment can be started at a dose of 150 mg per day, given as two divided doses. Based on individual patient response and tolerability, the dosage may be increased to 300 mg/day, given as two divided doses, after an interval of 3 to 7 days, and if needed, to a maximum dose of 600 mg/day after an additional 7-day interval.

Since diabetes is frequently complicated by renal disease, patients with diabetic neuropathy, in accordance with current clinical practice, should be assessed for renal impairment prior to commencing pregabalin and dosage adjusted appropriately.

The effectiveness of pregabalin in the treatment of neuropathic pain has not been assessed in controlled clinical trials for treatment periods longer than 12 weeks (see **CLINICAL TRIALS**). The risks and benefits

of treatment to an individual patient should be assessed before extending therapy for longer than 12 weeks.

Epilepsy

Pregabalin treatment can be started with a dose of 150 mg/day given as two divided doses. Based on individual patient response and tolerability, the dosage may be increased to 300 mg/day given as two divided doses after 1 week. The maximum dosage of 600 mg/day given as two divided doses may be achieved after an additional week.

It is not necessary to monitor plasma pregabalin concentrations to optimise pregabalin therapy. Pregabalin does not alter the plasma concentrations of other commonly used antiepileptic drugs (AEDs). Similarly, commonly used AEDs do not alter plasma concentrations of pregabalin (see **INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICINES**).

Discontinuation of Pregabalin

In accordance with current clinical practice, if pregabalin has to be discontinued, it is recommended this should be done gradually over a minimum of one week.

Use in Renal Impairment

Pregabalin is eliminated from the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion as unchanged drug. As pregabalin clearance is directly proportional to creatinine clearance (see **Pharmacokinetics, Elimination**), dosage reduction in patients with compromised renal function must be individualised according to creatinine clearance (CrCl), as indicated in Table 7 determined using the following formula:

$$\text{CrCl (mL/min)} = \frac{[140 - \text{age (years)}] \times \text{weight (kg)}}{72 \times \text{serum creatinine (mg/dL)}} (\times 0.85 \text{ for female population})$$

Pregabalin is removed effectively from plasma by haemodialysis (50% of drug in 4 hours). For patients receiving haemodialysis, the pregabalin daily dose should be adjusted based on renal function. In addition to the daily dose, a supplementary dose should be given immediately following every 4-hour haemodialysis treatment (see Table 7).

Table 7: Pregabalin Dosage Adjustment Based on Renal Function

Creatinine Clearance (CrCl) (mL/min)	Total Pregabalin Daily dose *		Dose Regimen
	Starting dose (mg/day)	Maximum dose (mg/day)	
≥ 60	150	600	Two divided doses
30 - 60	75	300	Single daily dose or two divided doses
15 - 30	25 - 50	150	Single daily dose or two divided doses
< 15	25	75	Single daily dose
	Supplementary dosage following haemodialysis (mg)		
	25	100	Single dose+

* Total daily dose (mg/day) should be divided as indicated by dose regimen to provide mg/dose

+ Supplementary dose is a single additional dose

Use in Hepatic Impairment

No dosage adjustment is required for patients with hepatic impairment (see **Pharmacokinetics, Hepatic Impairment**).

Paediatric Use (< 18 years)

The safety and effectiveness of pregabalin has not been established in patients below the age of 18 years, with either epilepsy or neuropathic pain.

Use in the Elderly (> 65 years)

No dosage adjustment is necessary for elderly patients unless their renal function is compromised (see Table 7).

OVERDOSAGE

Symptoms

In overdoses up to 15 g, no unexpected adverse effects were reported.

In post-marketing experience, the most commonly reported adverse events observed when pregabalin was taken in overdose included affective disorder, somnolence, confusional state, depression, agitation and restlessness. Seizures were also reported.

Management

There is no specific antidote for pregabalin. Treatment of pregabalin overdose should be symptomatic and supportive.

Consider administration of activated charcoal in the event of a potentially toxic ingestion. Activated charcoal is most effective when administered within one hour of ingestion. In patients who are not fully conscious or have impaired gag reflex, consideration should be given to administering activated charcoal via nasogastric tube once the airway is protected.

Haemodialysis may be useful in patients with severe toxicity or those with significant renal impairment (see **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, Use in Renal Impairment**). Standard haemodialysis procedures result in significant clearance of pregabalin (approximately 50% in 4 hours). Emesis is not recommended because of the potential for CNS depression and seizures.

For information on the management of overdose, contact the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia).

PRESENTATION AND STORAGE CONDITIONS

Blooms The Chemist Pregabalin capsules are intended for oral administration.

Each capsule contains 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg, 225 mg or 300 mg of pregabalin, as the active ingredient.

25 mg capsules:

Capsules with a white body/white cap; imprinted with “APO” and “P25” in black ink.
Blister packs (PVC/Al) of 14, 20, 56, 60 capsules (AUST R 193298).

50 mg capsules:

Capsules with a white body/white cap; imprinted with “APO” and “P50” in black ink.
Blister packs (PVC/Al) of 14, 20, 56, 60 capsules (AUST R 193299).

75 mg capsules:

Capsules with a white body/orange cap; imprinted with “APO” and “P75” in black ink.
Blister packs (PVC/Al) of 14, 20, 56, 60 capsules (AUST R 193300).

100 mg capsules:

Capsules with an orange body/orange cap; imprinted with “APO” and “P100” in black ink.
Blister packs (PVC/Al) of 14, 20, 56, 60 capsules (AUST R 193301).

150 mg capsules:

Capsules with a white body/white cap; imprinted with “APO” and “P150” in black ink.
Blister packs (PVC/Al) of 14, 20, 56, 60 capsules (AUST R 193302).

200 mg capsules:

Capsules with a light orange body/light orange cap; imprinted with “APO” and “P200” in black ink.
Blister packs (PVC/Al) of 14, 20, 56, 60 capsules (AUST R 193303).

225 mg capsules:

Capsules with a white body/light orange cap; imprinted with “APO” and “P225” in black ink.
Blister packs (PVC/Al) of 14, 20, 56, 60 capsules (AUST R 193304).

300 mg capsules:

Capsules with a white body/orange cap; imprinted with “APO” and “P300” in black ink.
Blister packs (PVC/Al) of 14, 20, 56, 60 capsules (AUST R 193305).

* Not all strengths and/or pack sizes may be available.

Storage

Store below 25°C.

POISON SCHEDULE OF THE MEDICINE

S4 - Prescription Only Medicine.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SPONSOR

Apotex Pty Ltd
16 Giffnock Avenue
Macquarie Park NSW 2113

DATE OF FIRST INCLUSION IN THE AUSTRALIAN REGISTER OF THERAPEUTIC GOODS (THE ARTG): 19 September 2012

DATE OF MOST RECENT AMENDMENT: 18 May 2017