

Front Size: 143x383mm

Back Size: 143x383mm

For the use only of a registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory

PG-LIN 75
(Pregabalin Capsules 75 mg)

COMPOSITION:
Each hard gelatin capsule contains:
Pregabalin 75 mg

DESCRIPTION:
PG-LIN 75 is Dark Orange/white coloured hard gelatin capsules size "2" filled with white granular powder. It contains Lactose Monohydrate NF 316, Talc, Maize Starch and Size '2' Dark Orange/White hard gelatin capsule shell as excipients.

PHARMACODYNAMICS / PHARMACOKINETICS:
Mechanism of action
Pregabalin binds to an auxiliary subunit (α₂-δ protein) of voltage-gated calcium channels in the central nervous system.

Pharmacokinetic properties:
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 ≥ 90% and is independent of dose. Following repeated administration, steady state is achieved within 24 to 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 absorption.

Distribution
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.

Biotransformation
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.

Elimination
Pregabalin is eliminated from the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion as unchanged drug. Pregabalin mean elimination half-life is 6.3 hours. Pregabalin plasma clearance and renal clearance are directly proportional to creatinine clearance. Dose adjustment in patients with reduced renal function or undergoing haemodialysis is necessary.

Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups
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. Therefore, there is no need for routine monitoring of plasma concentrations of pregabalin.

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%). Because renal elimination is the major elimination pathway, dose reduction in patients with renal impairment and dose supplementation following haemodialysis is necessary.

Hepatic impairment
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.

Paediatric population
Pregabalin pharmacokinetics were evaluated in paediatric patients with epilepsy (age groups: 1 to 23 months, 2 to 6 years, 7 to 11 years and 12 to 16 years) at dose levels of 2.5, 5, 10 and 15 mg/kg/day in a pharmacokinetic and tolerability study. After oral administration of pregabalin in paediatric patients in the fasted state, in general, time to reach peak plasma concentration was similar across the entire age group and occurred 0.5 hours to 2 hours postdose. Pregabalin C_{max} and AUC parameters increased in a linear manner with increasing dose within each age group. The AUC was lower by 30% in paediatric patients below a weight of 30 kg due to an increased body weight adjusted clearance of 43% for these patients in comparison to patients weighing ≥30 kg.

Pregabalin terminal half-life averaged about 3 to 4 hours in paediatric patients up to 6 years of age, and 4 to 6 hours in those 7 years of age and older. Population pharmacokinetic analysis showed that creatinine clearance was a significant covariate of pregabalin oral clearance, body weight was a significant covariate of pregabalin apparent oral volume of distribution, and these relationships were similar in paediatric and adult patients. Pregabalin pharmacokinetics in patients younger than 3 months old have not been studied.

Elderly
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.

Breast-feeding mothers
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 infant dose from breast milk (assuming mean milk consumption of 150 ml/kg/day) of women receiving 300 mg/day or the maximum dose of 600 mg/day would be 0.31 or 0.62 mg/kg/day, respectively. These estimated doses are approximately 7% of the total daily maternal dose on a mg/kg basis.

INDICATIONS:
Neuropathic pain
Pregabalin Capsules are indicated for the treatment of peripheral and central neuropathic pain in adults.
Epilepsy
Pregabalin Capsules are indicated as adjunctive therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation.
Generalised anxiety disorder
Pregabalin Capsules are indicated for the treatment of Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD) in adults.
Fibromyalgia
Pregabalin is indicated for the management of fibromyalgia

DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION:
The dose range is 150 to 600 mg per day given in either two or three divided doses.
Neuropathic pain
Pregabalin treatment can be started at a dose of 150 mg per day given as two or three divided doses. Based on individual patient response and tolerability, the dose may be increased to 300 mg per day after an interval of 3 to 7 days, and if needed, to a maximum dose of 600 mg per day after an additional 7-day interval.
Epilepsy
Pregabalin treatment can be started with a dose of 150 mg per day given as two or three divided doses. Based on individual patient response and tolerability, the dose may be increased to 300 mg per day after 1 week. The maximum dose of 600 mg per day may be achieved after an additional week.

Generalised anxiety disorder
The dose range is 150 to 600 mg per day given as two or three divided doses. The need for treatment should be reassessed regularly. Pregabalin treatment can be started with a dose of 150 mg per day. Based on individual patient response and tolerability, the dose may be increased to 300 mg per day after 1 week. Following an additional week the dose may be increased to 450 mg per day. The maximum dose of 600 mg per day may be achieved after an additional week.
Fibromyalgia
The usual dose range for most patients is 300 to 450 mg per day given in two divided doses. Some patients may derive additional benefit at 600 mg per day. Dosing should begin at 75 mg two times a day (150 mg/day) and may be increased to 150 mg two times a day (300 mg/day) within 1 week based on efficacy and tolerability. Patients who do not experience sufficient benefit with 300 mg/ day may be further increased to 225 mg two times a day (450 mg/day). If needed, in some patients, based on individual response and tolerability, the dose may be increased to maximum dosage of 600 mg/day after an additional week.

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 1 week independent of the indication.
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, dose reduction in patients with compromised renal function must be individualised according to creatinine clearance (CL_r), as indicated in Table 1 determined using the following formula:

CL cr(ml/min) = $\left[\frac{1.23 \times [140 - \text{age (year)}] \times \text{weight (kg)}}{\text{serum creatinine (}\mu\text{mol/l)}} \right] \times 0.85$ for female patients)

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.

Table 1. Pregabalin dose adjustment based on renal function			
Creatinine clearance (CL _r) (ml/min)	Total pregabalin daily dose *		Dose regimen
	Starting dose (mg/day)	Maximum dose (mg/day)	
≥ 60	150	600	BID or TID
≥ 30 - < 60 ≥	75	300	BID or TID
15 - < 30	25 – 50	150	Once Daily or BID
< 15	25	75	Once Daily
Supplementary dosage following haemodialysis (mg)			
	25	100	Single dose

TID = Three divided doses
BID = Two divided doses
* Total daily dose (mg/day) should be divided as indicated by dose regimen to provide mg/dose
* Supplementary dose is a single additional dose
Hepatic impairment
No dose adjustment is required for patients with hepatic impairment.
Paediatric population
The safety and efficacy of Pregabalin capsules in children below the age of 12 years and in adolescents (12-17 years of age) have not been established.
Elderly
Elderly patients may require a dose reduction of pregabalin due to a decreased renal function.

CONTRAINDICATIONS:
Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients used in PG-LIN 75.

WARNINGS AND SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USE:
Hypersensitivity reactions
Pregabalin should be discontinued immediately if symptoms of angioedema, such as facial, perioral, or upper airway swelling occur.

Dizziness, somnolence, loss of consciousness, confusion and mental impairment
Pregabalin treatment has been associated with dizziness and somnolence, which could increase the occurrence of accidental injury (fall) in the elderly population.

Vision-related effects
Discontinuation of pregabalin may result in resolution or improvement of these visual symptoms.

Renal failure
Cases of renal failure have been reported and in some cases discontinuation of pregabalin did show reversibility of this adverse reaction.

Withdrawal of concomitant anti-epileptic medicinal products
There are insufficient data for the withdrawal of concomitant anti-epileptic medicinal products, once seizure control with pregabalin in the add-on situation has been reached, in order to reach monotherapy on pregabalin.

Congestive heart failure
These reactions are mostly seen in elderly cardiovascular compromised patients during pregabalin treatment for a neuropathic indication. Pregabalin should be used with caution in these patients. Discontinuation of pregabalin may resolve the reaction.

Treatment of central neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury
In the treatment of central neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury the incidence of adverse reactions in general, central nervous system adverse reactions and especially somnolence was increased. This may be attributed to an additive effect due to concomitant medicinal products (e.g. anti-spasticity agents) needed for this condition. This should be considered when prescribing pregabalin in this condition.

Reduced lower gastrointestinal tract function
When pregabalin and opioids will be used in combination, measures to prevent constipation may be considered (especially in female patients and elderly).

Misuse, abuse potential or dependence
Caution should be exercised in patients with a history of substance abuse and the patient should be monitored for symptoms of pregabalin misuse, abuse or dependence.

Lactose intolerance
PG-Lin 75 contains lactose monohydrate. Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MEDICAMENTS:
Oral contraceptives, norethisterone and/or ethinyl oestradiol
Co-administration of pregabalin with the oral contraceptives norethisterone and/or ethinyl oestradiol does not influence the steady-state pharmacokinetics of either substance.

Central nervous system influencing medical products
Pregabalin may potentiate the effects of ethanol and lorazepam.

PREGNANCY AND LACTATION:
Women of childbearing potential/Contraception in males and females
As the potential risk for humans is unknown, effective contraception must be used in women of child bearing potential.

Pregnancy
There are no adequate data from the use of pregabalin in pregnant women.

The potential risk for humans is unknown.
PG-LIN 75 should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly necessary (if the benefit to the mother clearly outweighs the potential risk to the foetus).

Breast-feeding
Pregabalin is excreted into human milk. The effect of pregabalin on newborns/infants is unknown. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue pregabalin therapy taking into account the benefit of breast-feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the woman.

Fertility
There are no clinical data on the effects of pregabalin on female fertility.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS:
The adverse reactions listed may also be associated with the underlying disease and/or concomitant medicinal products. In the treatment of central neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury the incidence of adverse reactions in general, CNS adverse reactions and especially somnolence was increased.

System Organ Class	Adverse drug reactions
Infections and infestations	
Common	Nasopharyngitis
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	
Uncommon	Neutropaenia
Immune system disorders	
Uncommon	Hypersensitivity
Rare	Angioedema, allergic reaction
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	
Common	Appetite increased
Uncommon	Anorexia, hypoglycaemia
Psychiatric disorders	
Common	Euphoric mood, confusion, irritability, disorientation, insomnia, libido decreased
Uncommon	Hallucination, panic attack, restlessness, agitation, depression, depressed mood, elevated mood, aggression, mood swings, depersonalisation, word finding difficulty, abnormal dreams, libido increased, anorgasmia, apathy
Rare	Disinhibition
Nervous system disorders	
Very Common	Dizziness, somnolence, headache
Common	Ataxia, coordination abnormal, tremor, dysarthria, amnesia, memory impairment, disturbance in attention, paraesthesia, hypoaesthesia, sedation, balance disorder, lethargy
Uncommon	Syncope, stupor, myoclonus, loss of consciousness, psychomotor hyperactivity, dyskinesia, dizziness postural, intention tremor, nystagmus, cognitive disorder, mental impairment, speech disorder, hyporeflexia, hyperaesthesia, burning sensation, ageusia, malaise
Rare	Convulsions, parosmia, hypokinesia, dysgraphia
Eye disorders	
Common	Vision blurred, diplopia
Uncommon	Peripheral vision loss, visual disturbance, eye swelling, visual field defect, visual acuity reduced, eye pain, asthenopia, photopsia, dry eye, lacrimation increased, eye irritation
Rare	Vision loss, keratitis, oscillopsia, altered visual depth perception, mydriasis, strabismus, visual brightness
Ear and labyrinth disorders	
Common	Vertigo
Uncommon	Hyperacusis
Cardiac disorders	
Uncommon	Tachycardia, atrioventricular block first degree, sinus bradycardia, congestive heart failure
Rare	QT prolongation, sinus tachycardia, sinus arrhythmia
Vascular disorders	
Uncommon	Hypotension, hypertension, hot flushes, flushing, peripheral coldness
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	
Uncommon	Dyspnoea, epistaxis, cough, nasal congestion, rhinitis, snoring, nasal dryness
Rare	Pulmonary oedema, throat tightness
Gastrointestinal disorders	
Common	Vomiting, nausea, constipation, diarrhoea, flatulence, abdominal distension, dry mouth
Uncommon	Gastroesophageal reflux disease, salivary hypersecretion, hypoaesthesia oral
Rare	Ascites, pancreatitis, swollen tongue, dysphagia
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	
Uncommon	Rash papular, urticaria, hyperhidrosis, pruritus
Rare	Stevens Johnson syndrome, cold sweat
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	
Common	Muscle cramp, arthralgia, back pain, pain in limb, cervical spasm
Uncommon	Joint swelling, myalgia, muscle twitching, neck pain, muscle stiffness
Rare	Rhabdomyolysis
Renal and urinary disorders	
Uncommon	Urinary incontinence, dysuria
Rare	Renal failure, oliguria, urinary retention
Reproductive system and breast disorders	
Common	Erectile dysfunction
Uncommon	Sexual dysfunction, ejaculation delayed, dysmenorrhoea, breast pain
Rare	Amenorrhoea, breast discharge, breast enlargement, gynaecomastia
General disorders and administration site conditions	
Common	Oedema peripheral, oedema, gait abnormal, fall, feeling drunk, feeling abnormal, fatigue
Uncommon	Generalised oedema, face oedema, chest tightness, pain, pyrexia, thirst, chills, asthenia
Investigations	
Common	Weight increased
Uncommon	Blood creatine phosphokinase increased, alanine aminotransferase increased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, blood glucose increased, platelet count decreased, blood creatinine increased, blood potassium decreased, weight decreased
Rare	White blood cell count decreased

The following reactions have been mentioned: insomnia, headache, nausea, anxiety, diarrhoea, flu syndrome, convulsions, nervousness, depression, pain, hyperhidrosis and dizziness, suggestive of physical dependence. The patient should be informed about this at the start of the treatment.

Concerning discontinuation of long-term treatment of pregabalin, data suggest that the incidence and severity of withdrawal symptoms may be dose-related.

OVERDOSE AND TREATMENT:
In the postmarketing experience of innovator drug, the most commonly reported adverse reactions observed when pregabalin was taken in overdose included somnolence, confusional state, agitation, and restlessness. Seizures were also reported.

In rare occasions, cases of coma have been reported. Treatment of pregabalin overdose should include general supportive measures and may include haemodialysis if necessary.

EFFECT ON ABILITY TO DRIVE AND USE MACHINES
PG-LIN 75 may have minor or moderate influence on the ability to drive and use machines. PG-LIN 75 may cause dizziness and somnolence and therefore may influence 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 medicinal product affects their ability to perform these activities.

Instruction for Use
PG-LIN 75 may be taken with ir without food.
PG-LIN 75 is for oral use only

DOSAGE FORM AND PACKAGING AVAILABLE:
Dosage Form : Capsule

Packing : 2 x 7 Capsules.

SHELF LIFE
24 months

STORAGE: Store below 30°C.

Keep the medicine out of reach of children.

Manufactured in India by:

GRACURE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

E-1105, Industrial Area, Phase III, Bhiwadi, Alwar (Rajasthan) India.

Product Registration Holder

Synercam (M) Sdn. Bhd.

A-17-7, BLOCK A, JAYA ONE, NO. 72A,

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SEKSYEN 13, 46200 PETALING JAYA

MALAYSIA

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