PATIENT INFORMATION LEAFLET - PREGABALIN

SCHEDULING STATUS

S5

PREGABALIN 25 CIPLA - 25 mg Capsules

PREGABALIN 75 CIPLA - 75 mg Capsules

PREGABALIN 150 CIPLA - 150 mg Capsules

Pregabalin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking PREGABALIN CIPLA

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have further questions, please ask your doctor, pharmacist, nurse or other health care provider.
- PREGABALIN CIPLA has been prescribed for you personally and you should not share your medicine with other people. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours.

What is in this leaflet

1. What PREGABALIN CIPLA is and what it is used for
2. What you need to know before you take PREGABALIN CIPLA
3. How to take PREGABALIN CIPLA
4. Possible side effects
5. How to store PREGABALIN CIPLA
6. Contents of the pack and other information

1. What PREGABALIN CIPLA is and what it is used for

PREGABALIN CIPLA is used to treat peripheral neuropathic pain (long-lasting pain caused by damage to the nerves), due to diabetes or shingles in adults.

2. What you need to know before you take PREGABALIN CIPLA

Do not take PREGABALIN CIPLA:

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to pregabalin or any of the other ingredients of PREGABALIN CIPLA (listed in section 6).

Warnings and precautions

Take special care with PREGABALIN CIPLA:

- If you have diabetes and gain weight while you are taking PREGABALIN CIPLA, your doctor may need to make a change in your diabetic medicines.
- If you experience an allergic reaction while you are taking PREGABALIN CIPLA, you must contact your doctor immediately. The symptoms of an allergic reaction include swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat, as well as a skin rash.
- If you take PREGABALIN CIPLA you may experience dizziness, sleepiness, loss of consciousness, confusion, and mental impairment. This could increase the possibility of an accidental injury (fall) if you are an elderly patient. Therefore, you should be careful until you are used to any effect caused by PREGABALIN CIPLA.
- If you take PREGABALIN CIPLA you may experience blurring or loss of vision, or other changes in eyesight, many of which are temporary. You should immediately tell your doctor if you experience any changes in your vision.
- If you notice a decrease in passing urine while taking PREGABALIN CIPLA, you should tell your doctor. It may improve if you stop taking PREGABALIN CIPLA.
- If you are taking PREGABALIN CIPLA, or shortly after stopping it, you may experience convulsions (including epilepsy). If this happens, contact your doctor immediately. You

may also experience withdrawal symptoms after short-term or long-term treatment with PREGABALIN CIPLA which include difficulty in sleeping, headache, nausea, anxiety, diarrhoea, flu syndrome, nervousness, depression, pain, hyperhidrosis and dizziness.

- If you have a history of a heart disease you should tell your doctor. Heart failure has been reported in some patients when they were taking PREGABALIN CIPLA.
- If you are taking medicines for spinal cord injury, you may experience an increase in certain side effects such as sleepiness, when you are also taking PREGABALIN CIPLA.
- Some people have had thoughts to harm or kill themselves while taking medicines belonging to the same group as PREGABALIN CIPLA for the treatment of different conditions. If you have thoughts of harming or killing yourself, at any time when you are taking PREGABALIN CIPLA, immediately contact your doctor.
- When PREGABALIN CIPLA is taken with other medicines that may cause constipation (such as some types of pain medicines) it is possible that gastrointestinal problems may occur (e.g. constipation, blocked or paralysed bowel). Tell your doctor if you experience constipation, especially if you are prone to this problem.
- If you have a history of alcoholism or substance abuse or dependence, you should tell your doctor. If you think you need more PREGABALIN CIPLA than prescribed, tell your doctor.
- If you have a history of any serious medical conditions you should tell your doctor. There have been reports of reduction in brain function (encephalopathy) in some patients when they were taking PREGABALIN CIPLA.

If you are not sure whether any of the above applies to you, ask your pharmacist of your doctor.

Other medicines and PREGABALIN CIPLA

Always tell your health care provider if you are taking any other medicine. (This includes all complementary or traditional medicines.)

PREGABALIN CIPLA and certain other medicines may influence each other (interaction). When taken with certain other medicines, PREGABALIN CIPLA may potentiate the side effects seen with these medicines, including respiratory failure and coma. The degree of dizziness, sleepiness and decreased concentration may be increased if PREGABALIN CIPLA is taken together with medicines containing:

- Oxycodone (for treatment of pain)
- Lorazepam (for treatment of anxiety)
- Alcohol

PREGABALIN CIPLA may be taken with oral contraceptives.

PREGABALIN CIPLA with food and drink

PREGABALIN CIPLA may be taken with or without food.

It is advised not to drink alcohol while you are taking PREGABALIN CIPLA.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking PREGABALIN CIPLA.

PREGABALIN CIPLA should not be taken during pregnancy or when breastfeeding. Effective contraception must be used by women of child-bearing potential.

Driving and using machines

PREGABALIN CIPLA may cause dizziness, sleepiness and decreased concentration. Head and body injuries and road traffic incidents have also been reported with PREGABALIN CIPLA. You should not drive, operate machinery or engage in other potentially hazardous activities until you know whether PREGABALIN CIPLA affects your ability to perform these activities.

3. How to take PREGABALIN CIPLA

Do not share medicines prescribed for you with any other person.

Always take PREGABALIN CIPLA exactly as your doctor has told you. Check with your doctor if you are not sure.

Your doctor will determine what dose is appropriate for you.

The usual dose is: 75 mg twice daily, (150 mg/day), with or without food. Based on individual patient response and tolerability, the dose may be increased to 150 mg twice daily after an interval of 3 to 7 days.

PREGABALIN CIPLA is a long-term treatment and you may need to take it for some time. Your doctor will tell you how long your treatment with PREGABALIN CIPLA will last.

PREGABALIN CIPLA is for oral use only. PREGABALIN CIPLA is taken orally with or without food. Swallow the capsule whole with water.

If you have the impression that the effect of PREGABALIN CIPLA is too strong or too weak, tell your doctor or pharmacist.

Children and adolescents:

The safety and efficacy in children and adolescents (under 18 years of age) has not been established and therefore PREGABALIN CIPLA should not be given to patients in this age group.

Kidney disorders:

Your doctor may prescribe a different dosing schedule and/or dose.

Elderly patients:

If you are an elderly patient (over 65 years of age), you should take PREGABALIN CIPLA normally except if you have problems with your kidneys. Discuss with your doctor.

If you take more PREGABALIN CIPLA than you should

In the event of overdosage, consult your doctor or pharmacist, if neither is available, contact the nearest hospital or poison centre. You may feel sleepy, confused, agitated, or restless as a result of taking more PREGABALIN CIPLA than you should. Fits have also been reported.

If you forget to take PREGABALIN CIPLA

It is important to take your PREGABALIN CIPLA capsules regularly at the same time each day. If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember, unless it is time for your next dose. In that case, just carry on with the next dose as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for forgotten individual doses.

Effects when treatment with PREGABALIN CIPLA is stopped:

Do not stop taking PREGABALIN CIPLA unless your doctor tells you to. If your treatment is stopped it should be done gradually over a minimum of one week.

4. Possible side effects

PREGABALIN CIPLA can have side effects.

Not all side effects reported for PREGABALIN CIPLA are included in this leaflet. Should your general health worsen or if you experience any untoward effects while taking PREGABALIN CIPLA, please consult your doctor, pharmacist or other healthcare professional for advice.

If any of the following happens, stop taking PREGABALIN CIPLA and tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital:

- swelling of the hands, feet, ankles, face, lips and mouth or throat, which may cause difficulty in swallowing or breathing,
- rash or itching.

These are all very serious side effects. If you have them, you may have had a serious reaction to PREGABALIN CIPLA. You may need urgent medical attention or hospitalisation.

Patients and caregivers should seek medical attention immediately if someone experiences symptoms of respiratory problems, because these can be life-threatening. Symptoms to watch for include:

- Confusion or disorientation,
- Unusual dizziness or lightheadedness,
- Extreme sleepiness or lethargy,
- Slowed, shallow, or difficult breathing,
- Unresponsiveness, which means a person does not answer or react normally or you cannot wake them up,
- Bluish-coloured or tinted skin, especially on the lips, fingers, and toes.

Tell your doctor immediately or go to the casualty department at your nearest hospital if you notice any of the following:

- heart disorders including heart failure, heart rhythm disturbances, such as increased heart rate, irregular heartbeat,
- an extremely severe skin reaction with rash, ulcers or blisters on the skin (Stevens-Johnson syndrome),
- inflammation of the eyes (keratitis),
- urinary incontinence, difficulty in passing urine, kidney failure, passing small amounts of urine, urinary retention,

- inflammation of the liver (hepatitis),
- yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice).

These are all serious side effects. You may need urgent medical attention.

Tell your doctor if you notice any of the following:

Frequent:

- inflammation of nasal passages (common cold),
- increased appetite,
- feeling of elation, confusion, irritability, disorientation, sleeplessness, and changes in sexual interest,
- dizziness, sleepiness, headache,
- clumsiness, tremor, difficulty with speaking, forgetfulness, loss of memory, disturbance in attention, numbness or ‘pins and needles’, abnormally decreased sensitivity to stimulation,
- sedation, abnormal style of walking (balance disorder), lack of energy,
- blurred vision, double vision,
- sensation of movement,
- vomiting, nausea, constipation, diarrhoea, feeling bloated, abdominal distension, dry mouth,
- muscle cramp, pain in a joint, back pain, pain in a limb, cervical spasm,
- difficulties with erection,
- swelling of feet and lower legs caused by fluid retention, abnormal manner of walking, falling, feeling drunk, abnormal feeling, tiredness,
- weight gain.

Less frequent:

- reduced numbers of white blood cells which may make you more likely to get infections

(neutropaenia),

- loss of appetite, low blood sugar,
- seeing or hearing things that are not there, panic attacks, restlessness, exceeding restlessness, depression, depressed mood, elevated mood, aggression, mood swings, change in perception of self (depersonalisation), difficulty speaking, abnormal dreams, lack of feeling or emotion, loss of inhibition,
- fainting, numbness, contraction of a muscle, loss of consciousness, jerky movements, difficulty of movement, dizziness on standing, tremor on movement, unusual eye movement, decreased consciousness, difficulty with thinking, speech disorder, reduced reflexes, increased sensitiveness of the skin, burning sensation, loss of taste, feeling of bodily discomfort, convulsions, perversion of the sense of smell, partial or complete loss of muscle movement, inability to write coherently, as a symptom of brain disease or damage,
- vision loss, peripheral vision loss, visual disturbance, eye swelling, visual field defect, reduced visual sharpness, eye pain, eye condition that manifests itself through nonspecific symptoms such as fatigue, pain in or around the eyes, the presence of flashes of light, dry eye, watery eyes, eye irritation,
- visual field disturbance, altered visual depth perception, abnormal dilation of the pupil, squinting of eye(s), visual brightness,
- increased sensitivity to sound,
- low blood pressure, high blood pressure, hot flushes, redness of the neck and face, feeling cold,
- shortness of breath, nosebleed, cough, blocked nose, runny nose, snoring, nasal dryness, fluid in the lungs, tightness of the throat,
- heartburn, increased saliva production, numbness around the mouth, abdominal swelling, inflammation of the pancreas, swollen tongue, difficulty in swallowing,
- hives, excessive sweating, itching of the skin, cold sweat,

- joint swelling, pain in a muscle or muscles, muscle twitching, neck pain, muscle stiffness, breakdown of muscle tissue,
- problems with sexual functioning including inability to achieve a sexual climax, increased libido, difficulties with erection, delayed ejaculation, painful menstrual periods, breast pain, absence of menstrual period, breast discharge, breast enlargement, breast enlargement in men,
- generalised swelling caused by fluid retention, swelling of the face, chest tightness, pain, fever, thirst, chills, weakness,
- changes in blood and liver test results (increased blood creatinine phosphokinase, increased alanine amino transferase, increased blood glucose, increased aspartate aminotransferase, decreased platelet count, increased blood creatinine, decreased blood potassium, decreased white blood cell count.

Unknown frequency:

- thoughts of harming or killing one-self.

If you notice any side effects not mentioned in this leaflet, please inform your doctor or pharmacist.

Reporting of side effects

If you get side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse.

You can also report side effects to SAHPRA via the "6.04 Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting Form", found online under SAHPRA's publications: https://www.sahpra.org.za/Publications/Index/8.

By reporting side effects, you can help provide more information on the safety of **PREGABALIN CIPLA**.

5. How to store PREGABALIN CIPLA

Store all medicines out of reach of children.

- Store at or below 25 °C. Keep the blisters in the carton until required for use.
- Keep the container tightly closed.
- Do not use after the expiry date stated on the carton.

Return all unused medicine to your pharmacist.

Do not dispose of unused medicine in drains or sewerage systems (e.g. toilets).

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What PREGABALIN CIPLA contains

Each 25 mg hard gelatine capsule contains 25 mg, 75 mg or 150mg pregabalin.

The other ingredients are**:**

Co-processed starch excipient 3001(starcap 1500) in-house

Talc

Ink containing: Shellac – E904, Dehydrated Alcohol - E1510, Isopropyl Alcohol, Butyl Alcohol, Propylene Glycol - E1520, Strong Ammonia Solution - E527, Black Iron Oxide - El72, Potassium Hydroxide -E525, Purified Water.

PREGABALIN 25 CIPLA & PREGABALIN 50 CIPLA:

Capsule shell: Gelatin, titanium dioxide, purified water, sodium lauryl sulfate

PREGABALIN 75 CIPLA

Capsule shell: Gelatin, titanium dioxide, FD&C Blue 1, FD&C Red 40, FD&C Yellow 6, purified water and sodium lauryl sulfate.

What PREGABALIN CIPLA looks like and contents of the pack

PREGABALIN 25 CIPLA:

White to off white powder filled in size ‘4’ hard gelatin white opaque and white opaque capsule linear printed in black ink with 'Cipla 25 mg' on the cap and ‘677’ on the body.

PREGABALIN 75 CIPLA:

White to off white powder filled in size ‘4’ hard gelatin orange opaque and white opaque capsule linear printed in black ink with 'Cipla 75 mg' on the cap and ‘679’ on the body.

PREGABALIN 150 CIPLA:

White to off white powder filled in size ‘2’ hard gelatin white opaque and white opaque capsule linear printed in black ink with 'Cipla 150 mg' on the cap and ‘682’ on the body.

Contents of the pack:

PREGABALIN CIPLA capsules are packed in plain aluminium blister with PVC/PE/PVDC film (clear PVC film with PE, PVDC film) containing 10, 14, 28, 30, 56 60, 100 and 500 capsules each.

PREGABALIN CIPLA Capsules are also packed in HDPE container pack (30’s & 500’s) and blister pack (10’s) and Fibre drum pack (10000’s) for the strengths 25 mg, 75 mg, and 150 mg.

* Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

7. Holder of Certificate of Registration

Cipla Medpro (Pty) Ltd

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RSA

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9. Registration numbers

PREGABALIN 25 CIPLA: 50/2.5/0601

PREGABALIN 75 CIPLA: 50/2.5/0602

PREGABALIN 150 CIPLA: 50/2.5/0603

Access to the corresponding Professional Information

To access corresponding Professional Information, scan the QR Code below.

PLACE HOLDER: The QR Code to be generated and included after approval.