Neurovan

Pregabalin BP

Composition:
Neurovan-25 Capsule: Each capsule contains Pregabalin BP 25 mg.
Neurovan-50 Capsule: Each capsule contains Pregabalin BP 50 mg.
Neurovan-75 Capsule: Each capsule contains Pregabalin BP 75 mg.

Pharmacology:
Pregabalin is an analog of the neurotransmitter, gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). It has analgesic and anticonvulsant activity. Pregabalin binds to the alpha2-delta (A2D) receptors of an auxiliary subunit associated with voltage-gated calcium channels in central nervous system tissues, and thereby inhibits influx of calcium and release of glutamate, norepinephrine, substance P, and other neurotransmitters.

Indications:
- Peripheral and central neuropathic pain.
- As adjunctive therapy for partial seizures with or without secondary generalization.
- Generalised anxiety disorder.
- Fibromyalgia.

Dosage & administrations:
Neuropathic pain: Adult over 18 years: Initially 150 mg daily in 2-3 divided doses, increased if necessary after 3-7 days to 300 mg daily in 2-3 divided doses, increased further if necessary after 7 days to max. 600 mg daily in 2-3 divided doses.

Epilepsy: Adult over 18 years: Initially 25 mg twice daily, increased at 7-day intervals in steps of 50 mg daily to 300 mg daily in 2-3 divided doses, increased further if necessary after 7 days to max. 600 mg daily in 2-3 divided doses.

Generalised anxiety disorder: Adult over 18 years: Initially 150 mg daily in 2-3 divided doses, increased if necessary at 7-day intervals in steps of 150 mg daily; max. 600 mg daily in 2-3 divided doses.

Fibromyalgia: The recommended dose of Pregabalin is 300-450 mg/day. Dosing should begin at 75 mg twice daily and may be increased to 150 mg two times daily 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 twice daily.

Contraindications:
Pregabalin is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to Pregabalin.

Precautions:
Patients with hereditary problem of galactose metabolism should not take Pregabalin. In some diabetic patients who gain weight on Pregabalin treatment may need to adjust hypoglycemic medications. Pregabalin should be discontinued immediately if symptoms of angioedema such as facial perioral, or upper airway swelling occur. Antiepileptic drugs (AED), including Pregabalin, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behaviour in patients taking these drugs for any indication. Pregabalin should be discontinued if myopathy is diagnosed or suspected or if markedly elevated creatinine kinase levels occur.

Side effects:
Dry mouth, constipation, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, dizziness, drowsiness etc. may occur.

Drug interactions:
Since pregabalin is predominantly excreted unchanged in urine, undergoes negligible metabolism in humans, it does not inhibit drug metabolism.

Use in special group:
Use in pregnancy: Pregabalin is a pregnancy category C drug. It should be used during pregnancy where there are no alternatives and benefits outweigh risks.

Use in nursing mother: There are no data on the excretion of Pregabalin into human milk. Because of the potential for tumorigenicity shown for Pregabalin in animal studies, a decision should be made to discontinue nursing or discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother.

Use in children & adolescents: The safety and effectiveness of Pregabalin have not been established in patients below the age of 18 years.

Elderly (Over 65 years of age): No dosage adjustment is necessary in elderly patients.

Storage:
- Store below 30^{O}C, keep in dry place and protect from light.
- Keep out of the reach of the children.

Packing:
Neurovan-25 Capsule: Each box contains 30 capsules in blister pack.
Neurovan-50 Capsule: Each box contains 30 capsules in blister pack.
Neurovan-75 Capsule: Each box contains 30 capsules in blister pack.

Manufactured by:
ARISTOPHARMA LTD.
Shampur-Kadamtali I/A, Dhaka-Bangladesh

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