



# Size = 210X297(A4)mm

## Print Color = Black

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For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital only.

### PBREN M-75

(Pregabalin and Mecobalamin Capsules)

**COMPOSITION:**  
Each Hard Gelatin capsules contains:  
Pregabalin .....75 mg  
Mecobalamin J.P .....750 mcg  
Excipients .....q.s.

**DESCRIPTION:**  
**Pregabalin:**  
Pregabalin is an anticonvulsant drug used for neuropathic pain, as an adjunct therapy for partial seizures, and in generalized anxiety disorder. It is designed as a more potent successor to gabapentin.

**Mecobalamin:**  
Mecobalamin is the neurologically active form of Vitamin B12, used by the enzyme methionine synthase to turn homocysteine (HCY) into methionine. Methionine is further converted to the important methyl donor, S-adenosylmethionine (SAMe). It occurs in bone and cerebrospinal fluid. It is taken by nerve tissues more actively and extensively than other homologues of vitamin B12. Mecobalamin accelerates the synthesis of nucleic acid in bone marrow as well as promotes the maturation and division of erythroblast and haeme synthesis, resulting in an increase in erythrocyte (RBCs) production.

Pregabalin and Mecobalamin are prescribed for the treatment of spinal cord injury related neuropathic pain, fibromyalgia, perioperative pain, migraine, chronic pain and peripheral neuropathy. Pregabalin and Mecobalamin can improve energy, memory and learning, supports nervous and immune systems, promotes cardiovascular health, control plasma levels of homocysteine.

**PREGABALIN CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:**

**Mechanism of Action:**  
Pregabalin binds to the  $\alpha 2\text{-}\delta$  subunit of the voltage-gated calcium channels in central nervous system tissues. In vitro, pregabalin reduces calcium influx at nerve terminals, which may inhibit the release of excitatory neurotransmitters such as glutamate. Through this mechanism, Pregabalin may modulate nerve impulses involved in the transmission of pain. However, the clinical relevance of these findings in man is unknown.

**Pharmacodynamics**  
Pregabalin binds with high affinity to the  $\alpha 2\text{-}\delta$  protein (a calcium channel subunit) of brain tissues and has analgesic, antiepileptic, and anxiolytic activity. Pregabalin is known chemically as (S)-3-(amino methyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid.  
Pregabalin reduces the release of several neurotransmitters, suggesting a modulatory action on calcium channel function. Pregabalin does not mimic GABA or GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors, nor does it augment GABA<sub>A</sub> responses like benzodiazepines or barbiturates. In contrast to vascular calcium channel blockers, pregabalin does not alter systemic blood pressure or cardiac function. Various in vitro and in vivo results differentiate pregabalin from GABA uptake inhibitors or GABA transaminase inhibitors. In addition, pregabalin does not block sodium channels, it is not active at opiate receptors, it does not alter cyclooxygenase enzyme activity, it is not a serotonin agonist, it is not a dopamine antagonist, and it is not an inhibitor of dopamine, serotonin or noradrenaline reuptake.  
Pregabalin treatment reduces pain-related behavior in neuropathic models of diabetes, peripheral nerve damage or chemotherapeutic insult and in a model of musculoskeletal-associated pain. Pregabalin given intrathecal prevents pain-related behaviors and reduces pain-related behavior caused by spinally administered agents, suggesting that it acts directly on tissues of the spinal cord or brain.

**Pharmacokinetics**

All pharmacological actions following pregabalin administration are due to the activity of the parent compound; pregabalin is not appreciably metabolized in humans. Pregabalin pharmacokinetics are linear over the recommended daily dose range. Inter-subject pharmacokinetic variability for pregabalin is low (< 20%).  
**Absorption:** Pregabalin is rapidly absorbed when administered in the fasted state, with peak plasma concentrations occurring within 1.5 hours following both single- and multiple-dose administration. Pregabalin oral bioavailability is  $\geq 90\%$  and is independent of dose. C<sub>max</sub> and AUC values increase proportionally following single- and multiple-dose administration. Following repeated administration, steady state is achieved within 24 to 48 hours. Multiple dose pharmacokinetics are predictable from single-dose data.  
**Distribution:** Pregabalin is a substrate for system L transporter which is responsible for the transport of large amino acids across the blood-brain barrier. In humans, the apparent volume of distribution of pregabalin following oral administration is approximately 0.5 L/kg. Pregabalin is not bound to plasma proteins.  
**Metabolism:** Pregabalin undergoes negligible metabolism in humans. Following a dose of radiolabeled 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.  
**Excretion:** Pregabalin is eliminated from the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion as unchanged drug. Pregabalin mean t<sub>1/2</sub> is 6.3 hours. Pregabalin elimination is proportional to creatinine clearance. Pregabalin clearance is reduced in patients with impaired renal function.  
**Toxicity:** Most common adverse reactions ( $\geq 5\%$  and twice placebo) are dizziness, somnolence, dry mouth, edema, blurred vision, weight gain and thinking abnormal (primarily difficulty with concentration/attention).

**MECOBALAMIN CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY:**

**Pharmacodynamics:** Mecobalamin or Vitamin B12 is normally involved in several metabolism such as DNA synthesis and regulation, fatty acid synthesis, and energy production. It is a coenzyme of methionine synthase, which is required for the formation of methionine from homocysteine in the methylation cycle which involves methylation of DNA or proteins. Compared with other analogs, Mecobalamin is the most effective one in being up taken by subcellular organelles of neurons. Pregabalin may reduce excitatory neurotransmitter release by binding to the  $\alpha 2\text{-}\delta$  protein subunit of voltage-gated calcium channels.  
**Pharmacokinetics:** Metabolism is reported Hepatic.  
**Metabolism:** Metabolism is reported Hepatic. Renal Excretion accounts for 40-80% & also excreted in bile and plasma half life is 12.5 hr.

**PREGABALIN INDICATIONS AND CLINICAL USE:**

- Pregabalin is indicated for the management of neuropathic pain associated with:
- Diabetic peripheral neuropathy and Postherpetic neuralgia
  - Pregabalin is indicated for the management of neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury.
  - Pregabalin is indicated for the management of pain associated with fibromyalgia.

The efficacy of Pregabalin in the management of pain associated with fibromyalgia for up to 6 months was demonstrated in a placebo-controlled trial in patients who had initially responded to Pregabalin during a 6-week open-label phase.  
**Geriatrics (> 65 years of age):** Pregabalin oral clearance tended to decrease with increasing age. This decrease in Pregabalin oral clearance is consistent with age-related decreases in creatinine clearance. Reduction of pregabalin dose may be required in patients who have age-related compromised renal function.  
**Pediatrics (< 18 years of age):** The safety and efficacy of pregabalin in pediatric patients (< 18 years of age) have not been established and its use in this patient population is not indicated.

**MECOBALAMIN INDICATION:**

- Mecobalamin is primarily indicated in conditions like
- Congenital cobalamin malabsorption
  - Congenital intrinsic factor deficiency
  - Homocysteinemia
  - Methylmalonylacidurias
  - Peripheral neuropathy, Pernicious anaemia
  - Post gastrectomy or B-12 deficiency
  - Transcobalamin II deficiency
  - Vitamin B12 deficiency

**PREGABALIN & MECOBALAMIN DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION:**

Indication	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
DPN Pain	3 divided doses per day	300 mg/kg within 1 week
PHN	2 or 3 divided doses per day	300 mg/day within 1 week. Maximum dose of 600 mg/day
Adjunctive Therapy for Adult Patients with Partial Onset Seizures	2 or 3 divided doses per day	Maximum doses of 600 mg/day
Fibromyalgia	2 divided doses per day	300 mg/day within 1 week. Maximum Dose of 450 mg/day
Neuropathic pain Associated with Spinal Cord Injury	2 divided doses per day	300 mg/day within 1 week. Maximum dose of 600 mg/day

Dose should be adjusted in patients with reduced renal function.

**PREGABALIN CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Patients who are hypersensitive to pregabalin or to any ingredient in the formulation or component of the container.

**MECOBALAMIN CONTRAINDICATIONS:** Mecobalamin is contraindicated in conditions like Hypersensitivity to any component of product.

**PREGABALIN WARNINGS:**

**Angioedema:**  
There have been post-marketing reports of angioedema in patients, some without reported previous history/episode(s), during initial/acute and chronic treatment with Pregabalin. Specific symptoms included swelling of the face, mouth (tongue, lips, and gums), neck, throat, and larynx/upper airway.  
**Hypersensitivity**  
There have been post marketing reports of hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., skin redness, blisters, hives, rash, dyspnea, and wheezing). Pregabalin should be discontinued immediately if such symptoms occur.

**Renal Failure:**  
In both clinical trials of various indications and post-marketing database, there are reports of patients, with or without previous history, experiencing renal failure while receiving pregabalin alone or in combination with other medications.  
**Tumorigenic Potential:**  
In standard/preclinical in vivo lifetime carcinogenicity studies of pregabalin, a high incidence of hemangiosarcoma was identified.

**Ophthalmological Effects:**  
In controlled studies, pregabalin treatment was associated with vision-related adverse events such as blurred vision (amblyopia) [6% pregabalin and 2% placebo] and diplopia (2% pregabalin and 0.5% placebo).  
**Peripheral Edema:**  
Pregabalin may cause peripheral edema. In controlled peripheral neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia clinical trials, pregabalin treatment caused peripheral edema in 9% of patients compared with 3% of patients in the placebo group. peripheral edema was not associated with laboratory changes suggestive of deterioration in renal or hepatic function.

**Congestive Heart Failure:**  
In controlled clinical studies, events of congestive heart failure were reported at an infrequent rate (between 0.1% and 1%). There have been post-marketing reports of congestive heart failure in some patients receiving pregabalin. Although this adverse reaction has mostly been observed in elderly cardiovascular compromised patients during pregabalin treatment for a neuropathic pain indication.

**Serious Skin Reactions:**  
There have been very rare post-marketing reports of serious cutaneous reactions, including Stevens - Johnson syndrome (SJS), Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN), dermatitis exfoliative, bullous skin reactions, and erythema multiform in patients treated with Pregabalin.  
**Gastrointestinal:**  
There have been post-marketing reports of events related to reduced lower gastrointestinal tract function (e.g. intestinal obstruction, paralytic ileus, and constipation) in patients, some without reported previous history/episode(s), during initial/acute and chronic treatment with Pregabalin, primarily in combination with other medications that have the potential to produce constipation.

**Weight Gain/Pregabalin may cause weight gain.**  
In pregabalin-controlled peripheral neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia clinical trials with durations of up to 14 weeks, a gain of 7% or more over baseline weight was observed in 8% of pregabalin-treated patients and 3% of placebo-treated patients. Pregabalin-associated weight gain was related to dose and duration of exposure. Pregabalin associated weight gain did not appear to be associated with baseline BMI, gender, or age. Among diabetic patients, pregabalin-treated patients gained an average of 1.6 kg (range: -16 to 16 kg), compared to an average 0.3 kg (range: -10 to 9 kg) weight gain in placebo patients.  
**Dizziness and Somnolence:**  
Pregabalin may cause dizziness and somnolence. In controlled peripheral neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia studies, pregabalin caused dizziness in 32% of patients compared to 8% in placebo. Somnolence was experienced by 17% and 4% of the patients treated with pregabalin and placebo, respectively.

**Encephalopathy:**  
There have been serious post-marketing reports of encephalopathy, mostly in patients with underlying conditions that may precipitate encephalopathy. Some cases were reported in patients with a history of kidney or liver disease.  
**Suicidal Behavior and Ideation:**  
There have been post-marketing reports of suicide-related events, including completed suicide, suicide attempt, and suicidal ideation in patients treated with pregabalin for a variety of indications such as neuropathic pain, fibromyalgia, etc.

**Sexual Function/Reproduction**  
**Impairment of Male Fertility**  
Pregabalin did not exhibit significant detrimental effects on the reproductive function of healthy male subjects, as measured by semen analysis, when compared with placebo (n = 16). However, due to the small sample size and short-term exposure to pregabalin (only one complete sperm cycle), no conclusions can be made regarding possible reproductive effects of pregabalin during long-term exposure.

**PREGABALIN PRECAUTIONS:**  
**Post-Marketing Adverse Drug Reactions** - Because pregabalin is eliminated primarily by renal excretion, the dose of pregabalin should be adjusted as noted for elderly patients or those with renal impairment  
**Adjustment of Dose in Renally - Impaired Patients:** In patients with a medical history of significant renal insufficiency, daily dosages should be reduced accordingly.

**Pregnancy**

Pregnant Women There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Pregabalin should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus.  
Patients should be encouraged to enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAED) Pregnancy Registry if they become pregnant. The primary goal is to determine the frequency of major malformations, such as heart defects, spina bifida and cleft lip, in the infants exposed during pregnancy to anticonvulsant drugs.

**Labor and Delivery:**

Nursing Women Pregabalin is excreted in the milk of lactating women. As the safety of pregabalin in infants is not known, breast-feeding is not recommended during treatment with pregabalin. A decision must be made whether to discontinue breast-feeding or to discontinue from pregabalin therapy taking into account the benefit of breast feeding for the child and the benefit of therapy for the women. Pregabalin was excreted into breast milk with average peak and steady-state concentrations approximately 53 and 76% of those in maternal plasma, respectively.

**Pediatrics** (< 18 years of age): The safety and efficacy of pregabalin in pediatric patients (< 18 years of age) have not been established.  
**Geriatrics** (> 65 years of age) Pregabalin oral clearance tended to decrease with increasing age. This decrease in pregabalin oral clearance is consistent with age-related decreases in creatinine clearance. Reduction of pregabalin dose may be required in patients who have age-related compromised renal function. In general, the incidence of adverse events did not increase with age.

**Creatine Kinase Elevations:** Pregabalin treatment 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. Pregabalin treatment should be discontinued if myopathy is diagnosed or suspected or if markedly elevated creatine kinase levels occur.

**Laboratory Changes, Decreased Platelet Count** Pregabalin treatment was associated with a decrease in platelet count. Pregabalin-treated subjects experienced a mean maximal decrease in platelet count of 20 x 10<sup>3</sup>L, compared to 11 x 10<sup>3</sup>L in placebo patients. In the overall database of controlled trials, 2% of placebo patients and 3% of pregabalin patients experienced a potentially clinically significant decrease in platelets, defined as 20% below baseline value and < 150 x 10<sup>3</sup>L. In randomized controlled trials, pregabalin was not associated with an increase in bleeding related adverse events.

**ECG Changes:** PR interval Prolongation Pregabalin treatment was associated with mild PR interval prolongation. In analyses of clinical trial ECG data, the mean PR interval increase was 3-6 msec at pregabalin doses  $\leq$  300 mg/day. This mean change difference was not associated with an increased risk of PR increase  $\geq$  25% from baseline, an increased percentage of subjects with on-treatment PR > 200 msec, or an increased risk of adverse events of second or third degree AV block.

**MECOBALAMIN WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:**

Mecobalamin should be used with caution in patients with any pre-existing illnesses or any allergies. This medication should be used only as directed during pregnancy or lactation.  
Pregnancy  
Mecobalamin is classified as pregnancy category C. Adequate studies in humans have not been conducted; however, no maternal or fetal complications have been associated with doses that are recommended during pregnancy, and appropriate treatment should not be withheld from pregnant women with vitamin B12 responsive anemias. Conversely, pernicious anemia resulting from vitamin B12 deficiency may cause infertility or poor pregnancy outcomes. Vitamin B12 deficiency has occurred in breast-fed infants of vegetarian mothers whose diets contain no animal products (e.g., eggs, dairy), even though the mothers had no symptoms of deficiency at the time. Maternal requirements for vitamin B12 increase during pregnancy. The usual daily recommended amounts of methylcobalamin, vitamin B12 either through dietary intake or supplementation should be taken during pregnancy.

**Breast-feeding**  
Methylcobalamin is distributed into breast milk in amounts similar to those in maternal plasma, and distribution in breast milk allows for adequate intakes of methylcobalamin by breast-feeding infants. Adequate maternal intake is important for both the mother and infant during nursing, and maternal requirements for vitamin B12 increase during lactation. According to the manufacturer, the usual daily recommended amounts of methylcobalamin, vitamin B12 for lactating women should be taken maternally during breast-feeding. The American Academy of Pediatrics considers vitamin B12 to be compatible with breast-feeding. Consider the benefits of breast-feeding, the risk of potential infant drug exposure, and the risk of an untreated or inadequately treated condition.

**Side Effects:** Mecobalamin produces potentially life-threatening effects which include

- Cardiac arrhythmia,
- Aggravation of acidosis.

Which are responsible for the discontinuation of Mecobalamin therapy. The symptomatic adverse reactions produced by Mecobalamin are more or less tolerable and if they become severe, they can be treated symptomatically, these include Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Anorexia, Diarrhea, Tachycardia, Sweating, Skin Rash, Hot sensation, Allergic hypersensitivity reactions.

**PREGABALIN DRUG INTERACTION:**

**Overview**  
Pregabalin is predominantly excreted unchanged in the urine, undergoes negligible metabolism in humans ( $\leq 2\%$  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.

**Carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and topiramate:**  
There are no clinically significant pharmacokinetic interactions between pregabalin and the following antiepileptic drugs: carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and topiramate. Important pharmacokinetic interactions would also not be expected to occur between pregabalin and commonly used antiepileptic drugs.

**Tiagabine:** The results of a population pharmacokinetic analysis indicated that in patients with partial seizures tiagabine had no clinically significant effect on pregabalin clearance.  
**Gabapentin:** Gabapentin pharmacokinetics following single and multiple dose administration were unaltered by pregabalin coadministration. The rate of pregabalin absorption was reduced by approximately 26% (single dose administration) and 18% (multiple dose administration) based on lower C<sub>max</sub> values; however, the extent of pregabalin absorption was unaffected by gabapentin coadministration.

**Oral Contraceptives:** Pregabalin coadministration (200 mg TID) had no effect on the steady state pharmacokinetics of norethindrone and ethinyl estradiol (1 mg/35  $\mu$ g, respectively) in healthy subjects.  
**Lorazepam:** Multiple dose administration of pregabalin in healthy subjects had no effect on the rate and extent of lorazepam single dose pharmacokinetics and single dose administration of lorazepam (1 mg) had no clinically significant effect on the steady state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin.

**Oxycodone:** Multiple dose administration of pregabalin in healthy subjects had no effect on the rate and extent of oxycodone single dose pharmacokinetics. Single dose administration of oxycodone (10 mg) had no clinically significant effect on the steady state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin.  
**Ethanol:** Multiple dose administration of pregabalin in healthy subjects had no effect on the rate and extent of ethanol single dose pharmacokinetics and single dose administration of ethanol (0.7 g/kg) had no clinically significant effect on the steady state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin.

**Diuretics, Oral Hypoglycemic, and Insulin:** A population pharmacokinetic analysis in patients with chronic pain showed no clinically significant effect on pregabalin clearance with the concomitant use of diuretics, oral hypoglycemic, and insulin.  
**Oxycodone, lorazepam, and ethanol:** Multiple oral doses of pregabalin co-administered with oxycodone, lorazepam, or ethanol did not result in clinically important effects on respiration. Pregabalin may potentiate the effects of ethanol and lorazepam. 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 alone or in combination with other CNS depressants.  
**Thiazolidinedione Antidiabetic Agents:** Higher frequencies of weight gain and peripheral edema were observed in patients taking both pregabalin and a thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agent compared to patients taking either drug alone.

**MECOBALAMIN DRUG INTERACTIONS:**

- Para-amino salicylic acid, has been reported to reduce the absorption of methylcobalamin, vitamin B12.
- The heavy consumption of ethanol for greater than 2 weeks has been reported to reduce the absorption of Methylcobalamin, vitamin B12.
- Colchicine, has been reported to reduce the absorption of methylcobalamin, vitamin B12. Colchicine has been shown to induce reversible malabsorption of vitamin B12, apparently by altering the function of ileal mucosa.
- Omeprazole, in doses of 20 mg—40 mg per day, caused a significant decrease in the oral absorption of methylcobalamin, vitamin B12.
- Patients receiving long-term therapy with omeprazole or other proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) should be monitored for signs of B12 deficiency.
- Chloramphenicol can antagonize the hematopoietic response to Methylcobalamin, vitamin B12 through interference with erythrocyte maturation.
- Aplastic anemia and hypoplastic anemia are known to occur after chloramphenicol administration. Preferentially, pancytopenia is most often observed, but only 1—2 of the major cell types (erythrocytes, leukocytes, platelets) may be depressed in some cases.
- Metformin may result in suboptimal oral vitamin B12 absorption by competitively blocking the calcium-dependent binding of the intrinsic factor-vitamin B12 complex to its receptor.
- Medications known to cause bone marrow suppression (e.g., myelosuppressive antineoplastic agents) may result in a blunted or impeded response to methylcobalamin, vitamin B12 therapy.
- Antineoplastics that are antimetabolites for the vitamin may induce inadequate utilization of vitamin B12. However, cancer patients usually benefit from vitamin B12 supplementation. The intranasal forms of methylcobalamin, vitamin B12, should be administered at least 1 hour before or 1 hour after ingestion of hot food or liquids.
- Depressed levels of methylcobalamin, vitamin B12, and abnormal Schilling's test have been reported in patients receiving octreotide.
- The use of antiinfective agents or pyrimethamine may invalidate diagnostic assays for folic acid and vitamin B12; however, these are diagnostic laboratory test interferences and not true drug interactions.

**PREGABALIN ADVERSE REACTIONS:**

**Gastrointestinal:** There have been post-marketing events related to reduced lower gastrointestinal tract function (eg. intestinal obstruction, paralytic ileus, and constipation) primarily reported when Pregabalin was given in combination with other medications that have the potential to produce constipation, such as opioid analgesics.  
**Urinary and Renal Disorder:** renal failure. There have been rare post-marketing reports of patients, with or without previous history, experiencing renal failure while receiving pregabalin alone or in combination with other medications.

**Cardiovascular:** congestive heart failure. These reactions are most likely seen in elderly cardiovascular compromised patients during pregabalin treatment for a neuropathic pain indication  
**Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorder:** There have been postmarketing reports of pulmonary edema in patients receiving pregabalin.  
**Eye disorders:** diplopia, vision blurred, visual disturbance and vision loss. There have also been rare reports of accommodation disorder, eyelid edema and eye redness.  
**Encephalopathy:** There have been serious post-marketing reports of encephalopathy, mostly in patients with underlying conditions that may precipitate encephalopathy.

**Convulsions:** convulsions, including status epilepticus and grand mal convulsions, have been reported in non-epileptic patients during treatment with preclinical or following abrupt discontinuation.  
**Suicidal Behaviour and Ideation:** There have been post-marketing reports of suicide-related events, including completed suicide, suicide attempt, and suicidal ideation in patients treated with pregabalin for a variety of indications such as neuropathic pain, fibromyalgia, etc.

**Serious Skin Reactions** There have been very rare post-marketing reports of serious cutaneous reactions, including Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS), Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN), dermatitis exfoliative, bullous skin reactions, and erythema multiforme in patients treated with pregabalin. Patients should be advised that if they experience a skin rash, they should discontinue pregabalin treatment and contact their physician for assessment and advice.  
**Drug Abuse and Dependence/Liability**

**In clinical studies,** following abrupt or rapid discontinuation of pregabalin, some patients reported symptoms including insomnia, nausea, headache, anxiety, hyperhidrosis, or diarrhea suggestive of physical dependence.  
Pregabalin is not known to be active at receptor sites associated with drugs of abuse. As with any CNS active drug, physicians should carefully evaluate patients for history of drug abuse and observe them for signs of pregabalin misuse or abuse (eg, development of tolerance, dose escalation, drug-seeking behaviour).

**MECOBALAMIN ADVERSE REACTIONS/ SIDE EFFECTS:**

Methylcobalamin is nontoxic, even in large doses. Adverse reactions reported following methylcobalamin administration include headache, infection, nausea/vomiting, paresthesias, and rhinitis. Adverse reactions following intramuscular (IM) injection have included anxiety, mild transient diarrhea, ataxia, nervousness, pruritus, transitory exanthema, and a feeling of swelling of the entire body. Some patients have also experienced a hypersensitivity reaction following intramuscular injection that has resulted in anaphylactic shock and death. In cases of suspected cobalt hypersensitivity, an intradermal test dose should be administered.

**During the initial treatment period with methylcobalamin,** pulmonary edema and congestive heart failure have reportedly occurred early in treatment with parenteral methylcobalamin. Peripheral vascular thrombosis has also occurred.  
Hypokalemia and thrombocytosis could occur upon conversion of severe megaloblastic anemia to normal erythropoiesis with methylcobalamin therapy. Therefore, monitoring of the platelet count and serum potassium concentrations are recommended during therapy. Polycythemia vera has also been reported with parenteral methylcobalamin.

**Diarrhea and headache.**  
Signs of an allergic reaction: skin rash, itching or hives, swelling of the face, lips, or tongue, blue tint to skin, chest tightness, pain, difficulty breathing, wheezing, dizziness, red, swollen painful area on the leg.  
**PREGABALIN OVERDOSAGE:**

**Signs, Symptoms and Laboratory Findings of Acute Over dosage in Humans**  
The highest known dose of pregabalin received in the clinical development program in which there was no fatal outcome was 15,000 mg in 1 patient. The types of adverse events experienced by patients who received an overdose were not clinically different from other patients receiving recommended doses of pregabalin.

In post-marketing experience, fatal outcomes in cases in which pregabalin has been taken in combination with other medications have been reported with a pregabalin overdose as low as 800 mg in a day. In none of these cases has pregabalin been established as the cause of death or in pregabalin monotherapy. The lowest fatal dose with pregabalin alone has not yet been identified.

The most commonly reported adverse events observed when pregabalin was taken in overdose (dose range from 800 mg/day up to 11,500 mg as a single dose) included affective disorder, somnolence, confusion, state, depression, agitation, and restlessness. Seizures were also reported.

**Treatment or Management of Overdose**

There is no specific antidote for overdose with pregabalin. If indicated, elimination of unabsorbed drug may be attempted by emesis or gastric lavage; usual precautions should be observed to maintain the airway. General supportive care of the patient is indicated including monitoring of vital signs and observation of the clinical status of the patient. A Certified Poison Control Center should be contacted for up-to-date information on the management of overdose with pregabalin.

**Hemodialysis:**

Standard hemodialysis procedures result in significant clearance of pregabalin (approximately 50% in 4 hours) and should be considered in cases of overdose. Although hemodialysis has not been performed in the few known cases of overdose, it may be indicated by the patient's clinical state or in patients with significant renal impairment.  
**STORAGE:**  
Store at a temperature not exceeding 30°C. Protect from light and moisture.

**PRESENTATION:**

- 1) Pbrn M 75 is available as blister of 10 capsules in a monocation along with package leaflet. Such 10 monocations are packed in an outer carton.
- 2) Pbrn M 75 is available as blister of 10 capsules, Such 10 blisters are packed in a primary carton along with the package leaflet.
- 3) Pbrn M 75 is available as blister of 10 capsules, Such 3 blisters are packed in a primary carton along with the package leaflet.

**Manufactured By:**  
**Stanford Laboratories Pvt.Ltd.**  
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## Stanford Laboratories Pvt.Ltd.

Product	Pbrn M 75	New/Revised Artwork	New	FDA Lic. Availability	
Dosage Form	Tablet	Reason for Change		Proof 1	16-11-19
Item	Package Insert	Colour Scheme	CMYK	Corrections of Proof 1	
Dimension	210x297 mm	Pantone Shades	NA	Proof 2	
Substrate	NA	Total No. of Colours	One	Corrections of Proof 2	
Specification	75 gsm paper	Item Code	E-LL-250-PI-V0	Proof 3	
Printing Area	NA	Design / Colour Approved on		Corrections of Proof 3	
Item Style	NA	Vendor		Country	Export-FCP
A/W Approved by PMT Stanford		A/W Approved by Plant Stanford		A/W Approved by PMT LaRenon	
Remark (If any) :					