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ASPIARMA
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Tél: 22 00 17 55 / 47 06 56 43

SCIRICA 75 MG CAPSULE

(Pregabalin 75mg)



Pantone Process Black C

Version: 001 FE
Scirica Leaf insert back

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312mm

SCIRICA (Pregabalin/Pregabalin)

Capsules, 75mg

DESCRIPTION
SCIRICA (Pregabalin) is an analogue of the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). It has anxiolytic and anticonvulsant activity.

QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION
SCIRICA (Pregabalin) is available for oral administration as:

SCIRICA Capsule 75mg
Each capsule contains:
Pregabalin.....75mg

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Mechanism of Action

Pregabalin reduces neuronal calcium currents by binding to the alpha-2-delta subunit of voltage-gated calcium channels in CNS tissue and this particular mechanism may be responsible for effects in neuropathic pain, anxiety and other pain syndromes. Pregabalin does not block sodium channels, is not active at opiate receptors, and does not alter cytochrome P450 activity. It is inactive at serotonin and dopamine receptors and does not inhibit dopamine, serotonin, or noradrenaline reuptake.

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption and Distribution

Following oral administration of pregabalin capsules under fasting conditions, peak plasma concentrations occur within 1.8 hours. Pregabalin oral bioavailability is 90% and is independent of dose. Following single (25 to 300mg) and multiple (75 to 600mg/day) administration, mean plasma concentrations (C_{max}) and area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) values increase linearly. Following repeated administration, steady state is achieved within 24 to 48 hours. Pregabalin does not bind to plasma proteins. The apparent volume of distribution of pregabalin following oral administration is approximately 0.5 L/kg.

Metabolism and Elimination

Pregabalin undergoes negligible metabolism in humans. About 90% of the dose is excreted in the urine as unchanged drug. The N-methylated derivative of pregabalin, laurethidine, is excreted in urine, accounting for 0.5% of the dose. Pregabalin is eliminated primarily by renal excretion as unchanged drug. Pregabalin is removed by hemodialysis.

Special Populations

Renal Insufficiency

Pregabalin plasma clearance and renal clearance are directly proportional to creatinine clearance. Pregabalin clearance is reduced in patients with impaired renal function. Dose adjustments are required in patients with renal impairment (CL_{CR} ≤ 50 mL/min). Pregabalin is effectively removed by hemodialysis (following 4 hour hemodialysis treatment plasma pregabalin concentrations are reduced by approximately 50%). Dose adjustments are required for patients on hemodialysis.

Elderly (Over 65 years of age)

Pregabalin clearance tends to decrease with increasing age. This decrease in pregabalin 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.

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

SCIRICA is indicated for:

- Neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN)
- Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN)
- Adjunctive therapy for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older
- Fibromyalgia
- Neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury

DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION

- For adult indications, begin dosing at 150 mg/day. For partial-onset seizures dosing in pediatric patients 1 month of age and older.
- Dosing recommendations:

INDICATION	Dosing Regimen	Maximum Dose
DPN/PHN	3 divided doses per day	300 mg/day within 1 week
Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Pediatric and Adult Patients Weighing 30 kg or More	2 or 3 divided doses per day	300 mg/day within 1 week. Maximum dose of 600 mg/day
Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Pediatric Patients Weighing Less than 30 kg	1 month to less than 4 years: 3 divided doses per day 4 years and older: 2 or 3 divided doses per day	14 mg/kg/day
Fibromyalgia	2 divided doses per day	300 mg/day within 1 week. Maximum dose of 600 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 adult patients with reduced renal function.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions (greater than or equal to 5% and twice placebo) in adults are dizziness, somnolence, dry mouth, edema, blurred vision, weight gain, and throbbing sensation (primarily difficulty with concentration/attention).

Most common adverse reactions (greater than or equal to 5% and twice placebo) in pediatric patients for the treatment of partial-onset seizures are increased weight and increased appetite.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Known hypersensitivity to pregabalin or any of its components.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- Angioedema (i.e., swelling of the throat, face and neck) can occur, and may be associated with life-threatening respiratory compromise requiring emergency treatment. Discontinue SCIRICA immediately if these signs.
- Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., hives, dyspnea, and wheezing) can occur. Discontinue SCIRICA immediately in these patients.
- Apathetic drug, including SCIRICA, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior.
- Respiratory depression may occur with SCIRICA, when used with concomitant CNS depressants or in the setting of underlying respiratory impairment. Monitor patients and adjust dosage as appropriate.
- SCIRICA may cause dizziness and somnolence and impair patient's ability to drive or operate machinery.
- Reduced seizure frequency or other adverse reactions may occur if SCIRICA is abruptly discontinued. Withdraw SCIRICA gradually over a minimum of 1 week.
- SCIRICA may cause peripheral edema. Exercise caution when co-administering SCIRICA and thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agents.

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATION

- Pregnancy: May cause fetal harm. Advise of potential risk to the fetus.
- Lactation: Breastfeeding is not recommended.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

SCIRICA is unlikely to be involved in significant pharmacokinetic drug interactions. Specifically, there are no 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 SCIRICA and commonly used antidepressant drugs.

OVERDOSE

The most commonly reported adverse events observed with pregabalin when taken in overdose include reduced consciousness, depression/anxiety, nonfocal vital signs, agitation, and restlessness. Seizures and heart block have also been reported. Deaths have been reported in the setting of lone SCIRICA overdose and in combination with other CNS depressants.

Treatment or Management of Overdose

If needed, administration of an adsorbent drug may be attempted by emesis or gastric lavage; observe usual precautions 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.

LIST OF EXCIPIENTS

Lactose (spray-dried), Corn Starch, Talcum powder, ECG shell

STORAGE

Store below 30°C.

Protect from sunlight and moisture.

The expiration date refers to the product correctly stored at the required conditions.

NOW SUPPLIED

Scirica (Pregabalin) 75mg are available in blister pack of 28's Capsules.

Keep out of the reach of children

To be sold on prescription of a registered medical practitioner only. List 1

Please read the contents carefully before use.
This package insert is continually updated from time to time



Fabrigate Par / Manufactured by
Baltic Pharma (Pty) Ltd.,
Plot # FD-5758-AJ,
Korangi Creek Industrial Park (KCIP),
Karachi, Pakistan

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QA

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ASHARMA
Baltic Pharma (Pty) Ltd.
Korangi Creek Industrial Park (KCIP),
Karachi, Pakistan
Toll: 22-00-17-55 / 47-99-59