

Package leaflet: Information for the user

Gabapentin 100mg Capsules, hard
Gabapentin 300mg Capsules, hard
Gabapentin 400mg Capsules, hard

Gabapentin

Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start taking this medicine because it contains important information for you.

- Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again.
- If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist.
- This medicine has been prescribed for you only. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their signs of illness are the same as yours.
- If you get any of the side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet

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

1. What Gabapentin Capsules is and what it is used for

Gabapentin Capsules belongs to a group of medicines used to treat epilepsy and peripheral neuropathic pain (long lasting pain caused by damage to the nerves).

The active substance in Gabapentin Capsules is gabapentin.

Gabapentin Capsules is used to treat:

- Various forms of epilepsy (seizures that are initially limited to certain parts of the brain, whether the seizure spreads to other parts of the brain or not). The doctor treating you or your child 6 years of age and older will prescribe Gabapentin Capsules for you to help treat your epilepsy when your current treatment is not fully controlling your condition. You or your child 6 years of age or older should take Gabapentin Capsules in addition to your current treatment unless told otherwise. Gabapentin Capsules can also be used on its own to treat adults and children over 12 years of age.
- Peripheral neuropathic pain (long lasting pain caused by damage to the nerves). A variety of different diseases can cause peripheral neuropathic pain (primarily occurring in the legs and/or arms), such as diabetes or shingles. Pain sensations may be described as hot, burning, throbbing, shooting, stabbing, sharp, cramping, aching, tingling, numbness, pins and needles etc.

2. What you need to know before you take Gabapentin Capsules

Do not take Gabapentin Capsules:

- if you are allergic (hypersensitive) to gabapentin or any of the other ingredients of this medicines (listed in section 6).

Warning and precautions:

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Gabapentin Capsules:

- if you suffer from kidney problems your doctor may prescribe a different dosing schedule
- if you have nervous system disorders, respiratory disorders, or you are more than 65 years old, your doctor may prescribe you a different dosing regimen;
- if you are on haemodialysis (to remove waste products because of kidney failure), tell your doctor if you develop muscle pain and/or weakness;
- if you develop signs such as persistent stomach pain, feeling sick and being sick contact your doctor immediately as these may be symptoms of acute pancreatitis (an inflamed pancreas).
- Before taking this medicine, tell your doctor if you have ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines or illegal drugs; it may mean you have a greater risk of becoming dependent on Gabapentin.

Dependence

Some people may become dependent on Gabapentin (a need to keep taking the medicine). They may have withdrawal effects when they stop using Gabapentin (see section 3, “How to take Gabapentin” and “If you stop taking Gabapentin”). If you have concerns that you may become dependent on Gabapentin, it is important that you consult your doctor. If you notice any of the following signs whilst taking Gabapentin, it could be a sign that you have become dependent.

- You feel you need to take the medicine for longer than advised by your prescriber

- You feel you need to take more than the recommended dose

You are using the medicine for reasons other than prescribed

- You have made repeated, unsuccessful attempts to quit or control the use of the medicine

- When you stop taking the medicine you feel unwell, and you feel better once taking the medicine again

If you notice any of these, speak to your doctor to discuss the best treatment pathway for you, including when it is appropriate to stop and how to do this safely.

Cases of abuse and dependence have been reported for gabapentin from the post-marketing experience. Talk to your doctor if you have a history of abuse or dependence.

A small number of people being treated with anti-epileptics such as gabapentin have had thoughts of harming or killing themselves. If at any time you have these thoughts, immediately contact your doctor.

Important information about potentially serious reactions

Serious skin rashes including Stevens-Johnson syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis and drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) have been reported in association with gabapentin. Stop using gabapentin and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the symptoms related to these serious skin reactions described in section 4.

Read the description of these symptoms in section 4 of this leaflet under ‘Contact your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms after taking this medicine as they can be serious’

Muscle weakness, tenderness or pain and particularly, if at the same time, you feel unwell or have a high temperature it may be caused by an abnormal muscle breakdown which can be life-threatening and lead to kidney problems. You may also experience discoloration of your urine, and a change in blood test results (notably blood creatine phosphokinase increased). If you experience any of these signs or symptoms, please contact your doctor immediately.

Other medicines and Gabapentin Capsules

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines. In particular, tell your doctor (or pharmacist) if you are taking or have been recently taking any

medicines for convulsions, sleeping disorders, depression, anxiety, or any other neurological or psychiatric problems.

Medicines containing ‘opioids’ (strong painkillers) such as morphine

If you are taking any medicines containing opioids (such as morphine), please tell your doctor or pharmacist as opioids may increase the effect of Gabapentin Capsules. In addition, combination of Gabapentin Capsules with opioids may cause sleepiness, sedation decrease in breathing, or death.

Antacids for indigestion

If Gabapentin Capsules and antacids containing aluminium and magnesium are taken at the same time, absorption of Gabapentin Capsules from the stomach may be reduced. It is therefore recommended that Gabapentin Capsules is taken at the earliest two hours after taking an antacid.

Gabapentin Capsules:

- is not expected to interact with other antiepileptic drugs or the oral contraceptive pill;
- may interfere with some laboratory tests, if you require a urine test tell your doctor or hospital what you are taking;

Gabapentin Capsules with food

Gabapentin Capsules can be taken with or without food.

Pregnancy, breast-feeding and fertility

If you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant, you must tell your doctor straight away and discuss possible risks the medicine you are taking might pose to your unborn baby.

You should not stop your treatment without discussing this with your doctor.

If you are planning to become pregnant you should discuss your treatment with your doctor <or pharmacist> as early as possible before you become pregnant.

If you are breastfeeding or planning to breastfeed, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Pregnancy

Gabapentin can be used during the first trimester of pregnancy if needed.

If you plan to become pregnant or if you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant, talk to your doctor straight away. If you have become pregnant and you have epilepsy, it is important that you do not stop taking your medicine without first consulting your doctor, as this may worsen your illness. Worsening of your epilepsy may put you and your unborn child at risk.

In a study reviewing data from women in Nordic countries who took gabapentin in the first 3 months of pregnancy, there was no increased risk of birth defects or problems with the development of brain function (neurodevelopment disorders). However, babies of women who took gabapentin during pregnancy had an increased risk of low birth weight and preterm birth.

If used during pregnancy, gabapentin may lead to withdrawal symptoms in newborn infants. This risk might be increased when gabapentin is taken together with opioid analgesics (drugs for treatment of severe pain).

Contact your doctor immediately if you become pregnant, think you might be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant while taking Gabapentin Capsules. Do not suddenly discontinue taking this medicine as this may lead to a breakthrough seizure, which could have serious consequences for you and your baby.

Breast-feeding

Gabapentin, the active substance of Gabapentin Capsules, is passed on through human milk. Because the effect on the baby is unknown, it is not recommended to breast-feed while using Gabapentin Capsules.

Fertility

There is no effect on fertility in animal studies.

Driving and using machines

Gabapentin Capsules may produce dizziness, drowsiness and tiredness. You should not drive, operate complex machinery or take part in other potentially hazardous activities until you know whether this medication affects your ability to perform these activities.

This medication contains sodium

This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per capsule, that is to say essentially 'sodium-free'.

3. How to take Gabapentin Capsules

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure. Do not take more medicine than prescribed.

Your doctor will determine what dose is appropriate for you.

Epilepsy, the recommended dose is:

Adults and adolescents:

Take the number of capsules as instructed. Your doctor will usually build up your dose gradually. The starting dose will generally be between 300 mg and 900 mg each day. Thereafter, the dose may be increased as instructed by your doctor, up to a maximum of 3600 mg each day and your doctor will tell you to take this in 3 separate doses, i.e. once in the morning, once in the afternoon and once in the evening.

Children aged 6 years and above:

The dose to be given to your child will be decided by your doctor as it is calculated against your child's weight. The treatment is started with a low initial dose which is gradually increased over a period of approximately 3 days. The usual dose to control epilepsy is 25-35 mg per kg of body weight per day. It is usually given in 3 separate doses, by taking the capsule(s) each day, usually once in the morning, once in the afternoon and once in the evening.

Gabapentin Capsules is not recommended for use in children below 6 years of age.

Peripheral Neuropathic Pain, the recommended dose is:

Adults:

Take the number of capsules as instructed by your doctor. Your doctor will usually build up your dose gradually. The starting dose will generally be between 300mg and 900mg each day. Thereafter, the dose may be increased as instructed by your doctor, up to a maximum of 3600 mg each day and your doctor will tell you to take this in 3 separate doses, i.e. once in the morning, once in the afternoon and once in the evening.

If you have kidney problems or are receiving haemodialysis

Your doctor may prescribe a different dosing schedule and/or dose if you have problems with your kidneys or are undergoing haemodialysis.

If you are an elderly patient (over 65 years of age),

you should take the normal dose of gabapentin unless you have problems with your kidneys. Your doctor may prescribe a different dosing schedule and/or dose if you have problems with your kidneys.

If you have the impression that the effect of gabapentin is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist as soon as possible.

Method of administration

Gabapentin is for oral use. Always swallow the capsules with plenty of water.

Continue taking gabapentin until your doctor tells you to stop.

If you take more Gabapentin Capsules than you should

Higher than recommended doses may result in an increase in side effects including loss of consciousness, dizziness, double vision, slurred speech, drowsiness and diarrhoea. Call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency unit immediately if you take more Gabapentin Capsules than your doctor prescribed. Take along any capsules that you have not taken, together with the container and the label so that the hospital can easily tell what medicine you have taken.

If you forget to take Gabapentin Capsules

If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember unless it is time for your next dose. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Gabapentin Capsules

Do not suddenly stop taking Gabapentin. If you want to stop taking Gabapentin, discuss this with your doctor first. They will tell you how to do this. If your treatment is stopped it should be done gradually over a minimum of 1 week. After stopping a short or long-term treatment with Gabapentin, you need to know that you may experience certain side effects, so-called withdrawal effects. These effects can include seizures, anxiety, difficulty sleeping, feeling sick (nausea), pain, sweating, shaking, headache, depression, feeling abnormal, dizziness, and feeling generally unwell. These effects usually occur within 48 hours after stopping Gabapentin. If you experience withdrawal effects, you should contact your doctor.

If you have any further questions on the use of this medicine, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Possible side effects

Stop using Gabapentin and seek medical attention immediately if you notice any of the following symptoms:

- reddish non-elevated, target-like or circular patches on the trunk, often with central blisters, skin peeling, ulcers of mouth, throat, nose, genitals and eyes. These serious skin rashes can be preceded by fever and flu-like symptoms (Stevens-Johnson-syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis).
- Widespread rash, high body temperature and enlarged lymph nodes (DRESS syndrome or drug hypersensitivity syndrome).

Like all medicines, this medicine can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them:

Contact your doctor immediately if you experience any of the following symptoms after taking this medicine as they can be serious:

- Anaphylaxis (serious, potentially life threatening allergic reaction including difficulty breathing, swelling of the lips, throat, and tongue, and hypotension requiring emergency treatment)
- severe skin reactions that require immediate attention, swelling of the lips and face, skin rash and redness and/or hair loss (these may be symptoms of a serious allergic reaction);
- persistent stomach pain, feeling sick and being sick as these may be symptoms of acute pancreatitis (an inflamed pancreas).
- Gabapentin may cause a serious or life-threatening allergic reaction that may affect your skin or other parts of your body such as your liver or blood cells. You may or may not have rash when you get this type of reaction. It may cause you to be hospitalized or to stop Gabapentin.
- breathing problems, which if severe you may need emergency and intensive care to continue breathing normally.
- suicidal thoughts

Call your doctor right away if you have any of the following symptoms:

- skin rash
- hives
- fever
- swollen glands that do not go away
- swelling of your lip and tongue
- yellowing of your skin or of the whites of the eyes
- unusual bruising or bleeding
- severe fatigue or weakness
- unexpected muscle pain
- frequent infections

These symptoms may be the first signs of a serious reaction. A doctor should examine you to decide if you should continue taking Gabapentin.

If you are on haemodialysis, tell your doctor if you develop muscle pain and/or weakness.

Other side effects include:

Very common (may affect more than 1 in 10 people):

- Viral infection.
- Feeling drowsy, dizziness, lack of coordination.
- Feeling tired, fever.

Common (may affect up to 1 in 10 people):

- Pneumonia, respiratory infections, urinary tract infection, inflammation of the ear or other infections.
- Low white blood cell counts.
- Anorexia, increased appetite.
- Anger towards others, confusion, mood changes, depression, anxiety, nervousness, difficulty with thinking.
- Convulsions, jerky movements, difficulty with speaking, loss of memory, tremor, difficulty sleeping, headache, sensitive skin, decreased sensation (numbness), difficulty with coordination, unusual eye movement, increased, decreased or absent reflexes.
- Blurred vision, double vision.
- Vertigo.
- High blood pressure, flushing or dilation of blood vessels.

- Difficulty breathing, bronchitis, sore throat, cough, dry nose.
- Vomiting (being sick), nausea (feeling sick), problems with teeth, inflamed gums, diarrhoea, stomach pain, indigestion, constipation, dry mouth or throat, flatulence.
- Facial swelling, bruises, rash, itch, acne.
- Joint pain, muscle pain, back pain, twitching.
- Difficulties with erection (impotence).
- Swelling in the legs and arms, difficulty with walking, weakness, pain, feeling unwell, flu-like symptoms.
- Decrease in white blood cells, increase in weight.
- Accidental injury, fracture, abrasion.

Additionally in clinical studies in children, aggressive behaviour and jerky movements were reported commonly.

Uncommon side effects (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- Allergic reactions such as hives.
- Decreased movement.
- Racing heartbeat.
- Swelling that may involve the face, trunk and limbs.
- Abnormal blood test results suggesting problems with the liver.
- Mental impairment
- Fall
- Increase in blood glucose levels (most often observed in patients with diabetes)
- Agitation (a state of chronic restlessness and unintentional and purposeless motions)
- Difficulty swallowing

Rare (may affect up to 1 in 1,000 people):

- Loss of consciousness
- Decrease in blood glucose levels (most often observed in patients with diabetes)
- Trouble breathing, shallow breaths (respiratory depression)
- **Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data**-becoming dependent on Gabapentin ('drug dependence')

After stopping a short or long-term treatment with Gabapentin, you need to know that you may experience certain side effects, so-called withdrawal effects (see "If you stop taking Gabapentin").

After marketing Gabapentin the following side effects have been reported:

- Decreased platelets (blood clotting cells).
- Hallucinations.
- Problems with abnormal movements such as writhing, jerking movements and stiffness.
- Ringing in the ears.
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice), inflammation of the liver.
- Acute kidney failure, incontinence.
- Increased breast tissue, breast enlargement.
- Adverse events following the abrupt discontinuation of gabapentin (anxiety, difficulty sleeping, feeling sick, pain, sweating), chest pain
- Breakdown of muscle fibers (rhabdomyolysis)
- Change in blood test results (creatinine phosphokinase increased)
- Problems with sexual functioning including inability to achieve a sexual climax, delayed ejaculation
- Low blood sodium level

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor, pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly (see details below):

By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

[To be completed nationally]

5. How to store Gabapentin Capsules

Keep this medicine out of sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date which is stated on the pack after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

Do not store above 30°C.

Do not throw away any medicines via wastewater or household waste. Ask your pharmacist how to throw away medicines you no longer use. These measures will help protect the environment.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What Gabapentin Capsules contains

The active substance is gabapentin.

Each hard-capsule, contains either 100 mg, 300 mg or 400 mg of gabapentin.

The other ingredients are:

Capsule content:

Maize starch

Talc

Capsule shell:

Gelatin

Sodium laurilsulfate

100 mg capsules: Titanium dioxide (E171)

300 mg capsules: Titanium dioxide (E171), yellow iron oxide (E172)

400 mg capsules: Titanium dioxide (E171), red and yellow iron oxide (E172)

What Gabapentin Capsules looks like and contents of the pack

The 100 mg capsules are white hard capsules containing a white crystalline powder. The capsule length is 15.70 mm.

The 300 mg capsules are yellow hard capsules containing a white crystalline powder. The capsule length is 19.00 mm.

The 400 mg capsules are orange hard capsules containing a white crystalline powder. The capsule length is 21.20 mm.

Supplied in blister packs of 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 84, 90, 98, 100, 200, 500 or 1000 capsules.

Also supplied in plastic containers of 300, 400 or 500 capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

Marketing Authorisation Holder

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This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:

UK: Gabapentin Brown & Burk 100mg/300mg/400mg Capsules, hard
DE: Gabapentin-Micro Labs 100mg/300mg/400mg Hartkapseln

This leaflet was last revised in