

Lirica

Pregabalin BP

COMPOSITION

Lirica 25 mg Capsule : Each capsule contains Pregabalin BP 25 mg.

Lirica 50 mg Capsule : Each capsule contains Pregabalin BP 50 mg.

Lirica 75 mg Capsule : Each capsule contains Pregabalin BP 75 mg.

PHARMACOLOGY

Lirica is a structural derivative of the inhibitory neurotransmitter gamma-amino butyric acid (GABA). It does not bind directly to GABA_A, GABA_B, or benzodiazepine receptor. It is inactive at serotonin and dopamine receptors and does not inhibit dopamine, serotonin, or noradrenaline reuptake. Lirica binds with high affinity to the alpha-2-delta site (an auxiliary subunit of voltage-gated calcium channels) in central nervous system tissues. Lirica oral bioavailability is $\geq 90\%$ and is independent of dose. It is eliminated from the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion as unchanged drug with a mean elimination half-life of 6.3 hours in subjects with normal renal function.

INDICATION

Lirica is indicated for the management of neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy and management of post-herpetic neuralgia. It is also indicated for the adjunctive therapy for adult patients with partial onset seizures. It can be used for the management of fibromyalgia and neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury.

DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION

Neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy: The maximum recommended dose of Pregabalin (Lirica) is 100 mg three times a day (300 mg/day) in patients with creatinine clearance of at least 60 mL/min. Dosing should begin at 50 mg three times a day (150 mg/day) and may be increased to 300 mg/day within 1 week based on efficacy and tolerability.

Post-herpetic neuralgia: The recommended dose of Pregabalin (Lirica) is 75 to 150 mg two times a day, or 50 to 100 mg three times a day (150 to 300 mg/day) in patients with creatinine clearance of at least 60 mL/min. Dosing should begin at 75 mg two times a day, or 50 mg three times a day (150 mg/day) and may be increased to 300 mg/day within 1 week based on efficacy and tolerability. **Adjunctive therapy for adult patients with partial onset seizures:** Pregabalin (Lirica) at doses of 150 to 600 mg/day has been shown to be effective as adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial onset seizures in adults. The total daily dose should be divided and given either two or three times daily. In general, it is recommended that patients be started on a total daily dose no greater than 150 mg/day (75 mg two times a day, or 50 mg three times a day). Based on individual patient response and tolerability, the dose may be increased to a maximum dose of 600 mg/day.

Management of Fibromyalgia: The recommended dose of Pregabalin for fibromyalgia is 300 to 450 mg/day. Dosing should begin at 75 mg two times a day (150 mg/day) and may be increased to 150 mg two times a day (300 mg/day) 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 two times a day (450 mg/day). **Neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury:** The recommended dose range is 150 to 600 mg/day. The recommended starting dose is 75 mg two times a day (150 mg/day). The dose may be increased to 150 mg two times a day (300 mg/day) within 1 week based on efficacy and tolerability. Patients who do not experience sufficient pain relief after treatment with 300 mg/day and who tolerate pregabalin may be treated with up to 300 mg two times a day.

Lirica capsules can be taken without regards to meals.

Pregabalin Dosage Adjustment Based on Renal Function:

Creatinine Clearance (mL/min)	Total Pregabalin Daily Dose (mg/day)*				Dose Regimen
60	150	300	450	600	BID or TID
30-60	75	150	225	300	BID or TID
15-30	25-50	75	100-150	150	QD or BID
<15	25	25-50	50-75	75	QD

TID= Three divided doses; BID = Two divided doses; QD = Single daily dose.

*Total daily dose (mg/day) should be divided as indicated by dose regimen to provide mg/dose.

CONTRAINDICATION

Pregabalin (Lirica) is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to Pregabalin or any of its components.

PRECAUTIONS AND WARNING

Discontinuation of Pregabalin (Lirica) without tapering may produce insomnia, nausea, headache and diarrhea. So it should be tapered gradually over a minimum of 1 week rather than discontinued abruptly. Creatinine kinase may be elevated if treated with Pregabalin. It should be discontinued rapidly if myopathy is diagnosed or suspected or if creatinine kinase is elevated markedly.

SIDE EFFECTS

The most common side effects include dizziness, somnolence, dry mouth, edema, blurred vision, weight gain, and abnormal thinking.

USE IN PREGNANCY AND LACTATION

Pregnancy: Pregnancy category C. So it should only used if potential benefit justifies the potential risks to the fetus.

Nursing mother: It is not known if pregabalin is excreted in human milk; it is, however, present in the milk of rats. So it should be used in nursing mother only if there is a clear benefit over the risk.

PAEDIATRIC USE

The safety and efficacy of pregabalin in paediatric patients have not been established.

STORAGE

Store below at 30°C and dry place, keep away from light. Keep out of reach of children.

COMMERCIAL SUPPLY

Lirica 25 mg Capsule: Each box contains 30 capsules in alu blister pack.

Lirica 50 mg Capsule: Each box contains 30 capsules in alu blister pack.

Lirica 75 mg Capsule: Each box contains 30 capsules in alu blister pack.

Manufactured by



For further query on the use of this medicine, consult to a registered Doctor or Pharmacist.