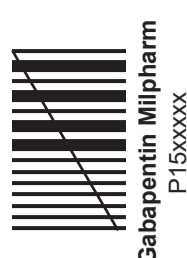


Pharmacode position may change as per Supplier's m/c requirement & additional small pharma code may appear on the front / back panel



Package leaflet: Information for the user

Gabapentin Milpharm 100 mg capsules, hard Gabapentin Milpharm 300 mg capsules, hard Gabapentin Milpharm 400 mg capsules, hard gabapentin

This medicine contains gabapentin, which can cause dependence, tolerance and addiction. You can get withdrawal symptoms if you stop taking it or reduce the dose suddenly. If this medicine is being used for the treatment of epilepsy you must continue to take this medicine as instructed by your doctor.

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

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

Gabapentin Milpharm 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 Milpharm is gabapentin which belongs to a class of medicines called gabapentinoids.

This medicine has been prescribed to you and should not be given to anyone else.

Gabapentin can cause dependence, tolerance and addiction, and you may get withdrawal symptoms if you stop taking it or reduce the dose suddenly. Your prescriber should have explained how long you will be taking it for and, when it is appropriate to stop, how to do this safely. When your treatment is stopped, it is usually done gradually over a period which is specific to you and may occur over a period of weeks to months. If this medicine is being used for the treatment of epilepsy you must continue to take it as prescribed by your doctor.

Gabapentin Milpharm 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 Milpharm for you to help treat epilepsy when the current treatment is not fully controlling the condition. You or your child 6 years of age and older should take Gabapentin Milpharm in addition to the current treatment unless told otherwise. Gabapentin Milpharm 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 Milpharm

Do not take Gabapentin Milpharm

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

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Gabapentin

- if you suffer from kidney problems your doctor may prescribe a different dosing schedule
- 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).
- 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
- Before taking this medicine, tell your doctor if you have ever abused, addicted or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines or illegal drugs, or if you have ever had a history of struggling to control your alcohol or drug intake.; it may mean you have a greater risk of becoming dependent on Gabapentin Milpharm.
- if you have previously suffered from withdrawal symptoms such as agitation, anxiety, shaking or sweating, when you have stopped taking alcohol or drugs.
- if you feel you need to take more of Gabapentin Milpharm to get the same level of symptom control, this may mean you are developing tolerance to the effects of this medicine or are becoming addicted to it. Speak to your prescriber who will discuss your treatment and may change your dose or switch you to an alternative medication.
- If you have myasthenia gravis (a disease causing muscle weakness) because this medicine may make your symptoms worse

Taking this medicine regularly, particularly for a long time, can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Your prescriber should have explained how long you will be taking it for and, when it is appropriate to stop, how to do this safely. When your treatment is stopped, it is usually done gradually over a period which is specific to you and may occur over a period of weeks to months.

Physical dependence and addiction can cause withdrawal symptoms when you stop taking this medicine. Withdrawal symptoms can include: trouble sleeping, headache, nausea, feeling anxious, diarrhoea, flu-like symptoms, convulsions, nervousness, depression, thoughts of harming or killing yourself, pain, sweating, and dizziness.

Your prescriber will discuss with you how to gradually reduce your dose before stopping the medicine. It is important that you do not stop taking the medicine suddenly as you will be more likely to experience withdrawal symptoms. Your prescriber will ensure that your plan for stopping treatment is tailored to you and can be adapted according to your needs and experience of any withdrawal symptoms.

Gabapentin should only be used by those they are prescribed for. Do not give your medicine to anyone else. Taking higher doses or more frequent doses of gabapentin, may increase the risk of addiction. Overuse and misuse can lead to overdose and/or death.

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.

Dependence

Some people may become dependent on Gabapentin Milpharm (a need to keep taking the medicine). They may have withdrawal effects when they stop using Gabapentin Milpharm or reduce the dose (see section 3, "How to take Gabapentin Milpharm" and "If you stop taking Gabapentin Milpharm"). If you have concerns that you may become dependent on Gabapentin Milpharm, it is important that you consult your doctor.

If you notice any of the following signs whilst taking Gabapentin Milpharm, 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.

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.

Important information about potentially serious reactions

A small number of people taking Gabapentin Milpharm get an allergic reaction or potentially serious skin reaction, which may develop into more serious problems if they are not treated. You need to know the symptoms to look out for while you are taking Gabapentin Milpharm.

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.

Notice: The HDPE bottle contains desiccant. Do not swallow.

Other medicines and Gabapentin Milpharm

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking or have recently 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 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 Milpharm. In addition, combination of Gabapentin with opioids may cause sleepiness, sedation, decrease in breathing, or death.

Antacids for indigestion

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

Gabapentin

- 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 that you are taking.

Gabapentin Milpharm with food, drink and alcohol

Gabapentin Milpharm 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.
- If you are planning to become pregnant you should discuss your treatment with your doctor as early as possible before you become pregnant.
- You should not stop your treatment without discussing this with your doctor.

Pregnancy

Gabapentin Milpharm should not be taken during pregnancy, unless you are told otherwise by your doctor. Effective contraception must be used by women of child-bearing potential.

There have been very few studies specifically looking at the use of gabapentin in pregnant women. More research is needed to better understand about the safety of use of gabapentin during pregnancy and whether it is associated with an increased risk of harm to the unborn child.

Some medicines used to treat epilepsy have reported an increased risk of harm to the developing baby, particularly when more than one seizure medication is taken at the same time. This means that where possible, your doctor should consider using one epilepsy medicine to control your epilepsy.

Contact your doctor immediately if you become pregnant, think you might be pregnant or are planning to become pregnant while taking Gabapentin Milpharm. 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.

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).

Breast-feeding

Gabapentin, the active substance of Gabapentin Milpharm, is passed on through human milk.

Because the effect on the baby is unknown, it is not recommended to breast-feed while using Gabapentin Milpharm.

Fertility

There is no effect on fertility in animal studies.

Driving and using machines

Gabapentin Milpharm 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.

Gabapentin 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 Milpharm

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor or pharmacist has told you. Your prescriber should have discussed with you how long the course of capsules will last. They will arrange a plan for stopping treatment. This will outline how to gradually reduce the dose and stop taking the medicine. Your prescriber will ensure that your plan for stopping treatment is tailored to you and can be adapted according to your needs and experience of any withdrawal symptoms. 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 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 Milpharm 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 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.

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 whole with plenty of water.

Continue taking Gabapentin until your doctor tells you to stop.

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If you take more Gabapentin 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 than your doctor prescribed. Take along any capsules or tablets 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 Milpharm

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 Milpharm

Do not suddenly stop taking Gabapentin Milpharm or reduce your dose. If you want to stop taking Gabapentin Milpharm or reduce your dose, discuss this with your doctor first. They will tell you how to do this, usually by reducing the dose gradually so that any unpleasant withdrawal effects are kept to a minimum. This may occur over a period of weeks to months. Your prescriber will ensure that your plan for stopping treatment is tailored to you and can be adapted according to your needs and experience of any withdrawal symptoms. If your treatment is stopped or your dose is reduced, it should be done gradually over a minimum of 1 week. After stopping a short or long-term treatment with Gabapentin Milpharm or after reducing your dose, you need to know that you may experience certain side effects, so-called withdrawal effects. These effects can include seizures, anxiety, trouble sleeping, feeling sick (nausea), pain, sweating, shaking, headache, depression, feeling anxious, flu-like symptoms, convulsions, nervousness, thoughts of harming or killing yourself, dizziness, and feeling generally unwell. These effects usually occur within 48 hours after stopping Gabapentin Milpharm or reducing your dose. 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

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

Stop using Gabapentin Milpharm 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).

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

- 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)
- breathing problems, which if severe you may need emergency and intensive care to continue breathing normally
- Gabapentin Milpharm 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 Milpharm. 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, face 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 Milpharm.

- 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 infection, 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 (may affect up to 1 in 100 people):

- Agitation (a state of chronic restlessness and unintentional and purposeless motions)
- Allergic reaction such as hives
- Decreased movement
- Racing heartbeat
- Difficulty swallowing
- 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)

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

- Decrease in blood glucose levels (most often observed in patients with diabetes)
- Loss of consciousness
- Trouble breathing, shallow breaths (respiratory depression)

After marketing Gabapentin the following side effects have been reported:

Not known: (frequency cannot be estimated from the available data)

- Decreased platelets (blood clotting cells)
- Suicidal thoughts, 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 (creatine phosphokinase increased)
- Problems with sexual functioning including inability to achieve a sexual climax, delayed ejaculation
- Low blood sodium level
- Anaphylaxis (serious, potentially life threatening allergic reaction including difficulty breathing, swelling of the lips, throat, and tongue, and hypotension requiring emergency treatment)
- dependence and addiction (see section "How do I know if I am tolerant or addicted?")
- Worsening of myasthenia gravis (a disease causing muscle weakness).

Drug Withdrawal

When you stop taking Gabapentin Milpharm, you may experience drug withdrawal symptoms, which include: trouble sleeping, headache, nausea, feeling anxious, diarrhoea, flu-like symptoms, convulsions, nervousness, depression, thoughts of harming or killing yourself, pain, sweating, and dizziness.

How do I know if I am tolerant or addicted?

If you notice any of the following signs whilst taking Gabapentin Milpharm, it could be a sign that you have become addicted.

- You may feel the need to keep taking the medication for longer than your doctor recommended
- You feel you need to use more than the recommended dose
- You are using the medicine for reasons other than prescribed
- When you stop taking the medicine you feel unwell, and you feel better once taking the medicine again

If you notice any of these signs, it is important you talk to your prescriber.

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

Reporting of side effects

If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via the national reporting system listed in Yellow Card Scheme. Website: www.mhra.gov.uk/yellowcard or search for MHRA Yellow Card in the Google Play or Apple App Store. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine.

5. How to store Gabapentin Milpharm

Keep this medicine out of the sight and reach of children.

Do not use this medicine after the expiry date, which is stated on the carton/label/bottle after EXP. The expiry date refers to the last date of that month.

Store below 25°C.

Blister pack: Store in the original package.

HDPE bottle pack: Store in the original container.

Use within 12 months after first opening the HDPE bottle.

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 Milpharm contains

- The active substance is gabapentin.
 - Each 100 mg hard capsule contains 100 mg gabapentin.
 - Each 300 mg hard capsule contains 300 mg gabapentin.
 - Each 400 mg hard capsule contains 400 mg gabapentin.
- The other ingredients are:
 - Capsule contents:** Maize starch and talc.
 - Capsule shell:**
 - 100 mg: Titanium dioxide (E171), sodium lauril sulfate, gelatin.
 - 300 mg: Yellow iron oxide (E172), titanium dioxide (E171), sodium lauril sulfate, gelatin.
 - 400 mg: Red iron oxide (E172), yellow iron oxide (E172), titanium dioxide (E171), sodium lauril sulfate, gelatin.
 - Printing ink:** Shellac, propylene glycol, black iron oxide, potassium hydroxide

What Gabapentin Milpharm looks like and contents of the pack

Capsule, hard.

Gabapentin Milpharm 100 mg capsules imprinted with 'D' on white cap and '02' on white body, containing white to off-white crystalline powder.

Gabapentin Milpharm 300 mg capsules imprinted with 'D' on yellow cap and '03' on yellow body, containing white to off-white crystalline powder.

Gabapentin Milpharm 400 mg capsules imprinted with 'D' on orange cap and '04' on orange body, containing white to off-white crystalline powder.

Gabapentin Milpharm 100 mg capsules are available in:

- Clear PVC/PVdC – Aluminium foil blister packs of 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100 and 200 capsules, hard.
- HDPE bottle with polypropylene closure containing silica gel desiccant: 100, 200 and 1000 capsules, hard.

Gabapentin Milpharm 300 mg capsules are available in:

- Clear PVC/PVdC – Aluminium foil blister packs of 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100 and 200 capsules, hard.
- HDPE bottle with polypropylene closure containing silica gel desiccant: 100, 200 and 1000 capsules, hard.

Gabapentin Milpharm 400 mg capsules are available in:

- Clear PVC/PVdC – Aluminium foil blister packs of 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 100, 200 and 300 capsules, hard.
- HDPE bottle with polypropylene closure containing silica gel desiccant: 100, 200, 300 and 500 capsules, hard.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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Manufacturer

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