Package leaflet: Information for the user
Pregabalin Amarox 25 mg capsules
Pregabalin Amarox 50 mg capsules
Pregabalin Amarox 75 mg capsules
Pregabalin Amarox 100 mg capsules
Pregabalin Amarox 150 mg capsules
Pregabalin Amarox 200 mg capsules
Pregabalin Amarox 225 mg capsules
Pregabalin Amarox 300 mg capsules
Pregabalin

This medicine contains pregabalin, which can cause dependence, tolerance and addiction. You can get withdrawal symptoms if you stop taking it or reduce the dose suddenly.

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

1. What Pregabalin Amarox is and what it is used for

This medicine has been prescribed for you for epilepsy, neuropathic pain and Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD) in adults.

It contains the pregabalin which belongs to a class of medicines called Gabapentinoids.

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

Gabapentinoids 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.

Peripheral and central neuropathic pain: Pregabalin Amarox is used to treat long lasting pain caused by damage to the nerves. A variety of diseases can cause peripheral neuropathic pain, such as diabetes or shingles. Pain sensations may be described as hot, burning, throbbing, shooting, stabbing, sharp, cramping, aching, tingling, numbness, pins and needles. Peripheral and central neuropathic pain may also be associated with mood changes, sleep disturbance, fatigue (tiredness), and can have an impact on physical and social functioning and overall quality of life.

Epilepsy: Pregabalin Amarox is used to treat a certain form of epilepsy (partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation) in adults. Your doctor will prescribe Pregabalin Amarox for you to help treat your epilepsy when your current treatment is not controlling your condition. You should take

Pregabalin Amarox in addition to your current treatment. Pregabalin Amarox is not intended to be used alone, but should always be used in combination with other anti-epileptic treatment.

Generalised Anxiety Disorder: Pregabalin Amarox is used to treat Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD). The symptoms of GAD are prolonged excessive anxiety and worry that are difficult to control. GAD can also cause restlessness or feeling keyed up or on edge, being easily fatigued (tired), having difficulty concentrating or mind going blank, feeling irritable, having muscle tension or sleep disturbance. This is different to the stresses and strains of everyday life.

2. What you need to know before you take Pregabalin Amarox

Do not take Pregabalin Amarox:
If you are allergic to pregabalin or any of the other ingredients of this medicine (listed in section 6).

Warnings and Precautions
Talk to your doctor or pharmacist before taking Pregabalin Amarox.

- Some patients taking Pregabalin Amarox have reported symptoms suggesting an allergic reaction. These symptoms include swelling of the face, lips, tongue, and throat, as well as diffuse skin rash. Should you experience any of these reactions, you should contact your physician immediately.
- Pregabalin Amarox has been associated with dizziness and somnolence, which could increase the occurrence of accidental injury (fall) in elderly patients. Therefore, you should be careful until you are used to any effect the medicine might have.
- Pregabalin Amarox may cause blurring or loss of vision, or other changes in eyesight, many of which are temporary. You should immediately tell your doctor if you experience any changes in your vision.
- Some patients with diabetes who gain weight while taking Pregabalin Amarox may need an alteration in their diabetic medicines.
- Certain side effects may be more common, such as sleepiness, because patients with spinal cord injury may be taking other medicines to treat, for example, pain or spasticity, that have similar side effects to Pregabalin Amarox and the severity of these effects may be increased when taken together.
- There have been reports of heart failure in some patients when taking Pregabalin Amarox; these patients were mostly elderly with cardiovascular conditions. **Before taking this medicine you should tell your doctor if you have a history of heart disease**.
- There have been reports of kidney failure in some patients when taking Pregabalin Amarox. If while taking Pregabalin Amarox you notice decreased urination, you should tell your doctor as stopping the medicine may improve this.
- Some patients being treated with anti-epileptics such as Pregabalin Amarox have had thoughts of harming or killing themselves or shown suicidal behaviour. If at any time you have these thoughts or shown such behaviour, immediately contact your doctor.
- When Pregabalin Amarox is taken with other medicines that may cause constipation (such as some types of pain medicines) it is possible that gastrointestinal problems may occur (e.g. constipation, blocked or paralysed bowel). Tell your doctor if you experience constipation, especially if you are prone to this problem.
- 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 Pregabalin Amarox.
- There have been reports of convulsions when taking Pregabalin Amarox or shortly after stopping Pregabalin Amarox. If you experience a convulsion, contact your doctor immediately.
- There have been reports of reduction in brain function (encephalopathy) in some patients taking Pregabalin Amarox when they have other conditions. Tell your doctor if you have a history of any serious medical conditions, including liver or kidney disease.
- There have been reports of breathing difficulties. If you have nervous system disorders, respiratory disorders, renal impairment, or you are older than 65, your doctor may prescribe you a different dosing regimen. Contact your doctor if you experience trouble breathing or shallow breaths.

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

Talk to your prescriber before taking this medicine if you:
- are or have ever been addicted to opioids, alcohol, prescription medicines, or illegal drugs, or if you have ever had a history of struggling to control your alcohol or drug intake.
- have previously suffered from withdrawal symptoms such as agitation, anxiety, shaking or sweating, when you have stopped taking alcohol or drugs.
- feel you need to take more of Pregabalin Amarox 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.

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.

Gabapentinoids 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 gabapentinoids, may increase the risk of addiction. Overuse and misuse can lead to overdose and/or death.

Dependence
Some people may become dependent on Pregabalin Amarox (a need to keep taking the medicine). They may have withdrawal effects when they stop using Pregabalin Amarox (see section 3, “How to take Pregabalin Amarox” and “If you stop taking Pregabalin Amarox”). If you have concerns that you may become dependent on Pregabalin Amarox, it is important that you consult your doctor.

If you notice any of the following signs whilst taking Pregabalin Amarox, it could be a sign that you have become dependent:
- 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.

Children and adolescents
The safety and efficacy in children and adolescents (under 18 years of age) has not been established and therefore, Pregabalin Amarox should not be used in this age group.

Other medicines and Pregabalin Amarox
Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking, have recently taken or might take any other medicines.

Pregabalin Amarox and certain other medicines may influence each other (interaction). When taken with certain other medicines which have sedative effects (including opioids), Pregabalin Amarox may potentiate these effects, and could lead to respiratory failure, coma and death. The degree of dizziness, sleepiness and decreased concentration may be increased if Pregabalin Amarox is taken together with medicines containing:
Oxycodone – (used as a pain-killer)
Lorazepam – (used for treating anxiety)
Alcohol

Pregabalin Amarox may be taken with oral contraceptives.

Pregabalin Amarox with food, drink and alcohol
Pregabalin Amarox capsules may be taken with or without food.
It is advised not to drink alcohol while taking Pregabalin Amarox.

Pregnancy and breast-feeding
Pregabalin should not be taken during pregnancy or when breast-feeding, unless you are told otherwise by your doctor. Pregabalin use during the first 3 months of pregnancy may cause birth defects in the unborn child that require medical treatment. In a study reviewing data from women in Nordic countries who took pregabalin in the first 3 months of pregnancy, 6 babies in every 100 had such birth defects. This compares to 4 babies in every 100 born to women not treated with pregabalin in the study. Abnormalities of the face (orofacial clefts), the eyes, the nervous system (including the brain), kidneys and genitals have been reported.

Effective contraception must be used by women of childbearing potential. If you are pregnant or breast-feeding, think you may be pregnant or are planning to have a baby, ask your doctor or pharmacist for advice before taking this medicine.

Driving and using machines
Pregabalin Amarox may produce dizziness, sleepiness and decreased concentration. You should not drive, operate complex machinery or engage in other potentially hazardous activities until you know whether this medicine affects your ability to perform these activities.

Pregabalin Amarox contains sodium and mannitol
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per hard capsule, that is to say essentially ‘sodium-free’.

Mannitol may have a mild laxative effect.

3. How to take Pregabalin Amarox

Always take this medicine exactly as your doctor 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.

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.

Pregabalin Amarox is for oral use only.

Peripheral and central neuropathic pain, epilepsy or Generalised Anxiety Disorder:
- Take the number of capsules as instructed by your doctor.
- The dose, which has been adjusted for you and your condition, will generally be between 150

mg and 600 mg each day.
- Your doctor will tell you to take Pregabalin Amarox either twice or three times a day. For twice a day take Pregabalin Amarox once in the morning and once in the evening, at about the same time each day. For three times a day take Pregabalin Amarox once in the morning, once in the afternoon and once in the evening, at about the same time each day.

If you have the impression that the effect of Pregabalin Amarox is too strong or too weak, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.

If you are an elderly patient (over 65 years of age), you should take Pregabalin Amarox normally except if you have problems with your kidneys.

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

Swallow the capsule whole with water.

Continue taking Pregabalin Amarox until your doctor tells you to stop.

If you take more Pregabalin Amarox than you should
Call your doctor or go to the nearest hospital emergency unit immediately. Take your box or bottle of Pregabalin Amarox capsules with you.
You may feel sleepy, confused, agitated, or restless as a result of taking more Pregabalin Amarox than you should. Fits and unconsciousness (coma) have also been reported.

If you forget to take Pregabalin Amarox
It is important to take your Pregabalin Amarox capsules regularly at the same time each day. If you forget to take a dose, take it as soon as you remember unless it is time for your next dose. In that case, just carry on with the next dose as normal. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

If you stop taking Pregabalin Amarox
Do not suddenly stop taking Pregabalin Amarox. If you want to stop taking Pregabalin Amarox, 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 Pregabalin Amarox, you need to know that you may experience certain side effects, so-called withdrawal effects. These effects include, trouble sleeping, headache, nausea, feeling anxious, diarrhoea, flu like symptoms, convulsions, nervousness, depression, pain, sweating, and dizziness. These effects may occur more commonly or severely if you have been taking Pregabalin Amarox for a longer period of time. If you experience withdrawal effects, you should contact your doctor.

Do not suddenly stop taking this medicine. If you want to stop taking this medicine, discuss this with your prescriber 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.

Withdrawal symptoms such as:
- trouble sleeping, headache, nausea, feeling anxious, diarrhoea, flu-like symptoms, convulsions, nervousness, depression, thoughts of harming or killing yourself, pain, sweating, and dizziness.

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.

Very common: may affect more than 1 in 10 people

- Dizziness, drowsiness, headache.

Common: may affect up to 1 in 10 people

- Increased appetite.
- Feeling of elation, confusion, disorientation, decrease in sexual interest, irritability.
- Disturbance in attention, clumsiness, memory impairment, loss of memory, tremor, difficulty with speaking, tingling feeling, numbness, sedation, lethargy, insomnia, fatigue, feeling abnormal.
- Blurred vision, double vision.
- Vertigo, problems with balance, fall.
- Dry mouth, constipation, vomiting, flatulence, diarrhoea, nausea, swollen abdomen.
- Difficulties with erection.
- Swelling of the body including extremities.
- Feeling drunk, abnormal style of walking.
- Weight gain.
- Muscle cramp, joint pain, back pain, pain in limb.
- Sore throat.

Uncommon: may affect up to 1 in 100 people

- Loss of appetite, weight loss, low blood sugar, high blood sugar.
- Change in perception of self, restlessness, depression, agitation, mood swings, difficulty finding words, hallucinations, abnormal dreams, panic attack, apathy, aggression, elevated mood, mental impairment, difficulty with thinking, increase in sexual interest, problems with sexual functioning including inability to achieve a sexual climax, delayed ejaculation.
- Changes in eyesight, unusual eye movement, changes in vision including tunnel vision, flashes of light, jerky movements, reduced reflexes, increased activity, dizziness on standing, sensitive skin, loss of taste, burning sensation, tremor on movement, decreased consciousness, loss of consciousness, fainting, increased sensitivity to noise, feeling unwell.
- Dry eyes, eye swelling, eye pain, weak eyes, watery eyes, eye irritation.
- Heart rhythm disturbances, increased heart rate, low blood pressure, high blood pressure, changes in heart beat, heart failure.
- Flushing, hot flushes.
- Difficulty breathing, dry nose, nasal congestion.
- Increased saliva production, heartburn, numb around mouth.
- Sweating, rash, chills, fever.
- Muscle twitching, joint swelling, muscle stiffness, pain including muscle pain, neck pain.
- Breast pain.
- Difficulty with or painful urination, incontinence.
- Weakness, thirst, chest tightness.
- Changes in blood and liver test results (blood creatinine phosphokinase increased, alanine amino transferase increased, aspartate aminotransferase increased, platelet count decreased, neutropaenia, increase in blood creatinine, decrease in blood potassium).
- Hypersensitivity, swollen face, itchiness, hives, runny nose, nose bleed, cough, snoring.
- Painful menstrual periods.
- Coldness of hands and feet.

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

- Abnormal sense of smell, swinging vision, altered perception of depth, visual brightness, vision loss.
- Dilated pupils, cross eyes.
- Cold sweat, tightness of the throat, swollen tongue.
- Inflammation of the pancreas.
- Difficulty in swallowing.
- Slow or reduced movement of the body.

- Difficulty with writing properly.
- Increased fluid in the abdomen.
- Fluid in the lungs.
- Convulsions.
- Changes in the recording of electrical changes (ECG) in the heart which correspond to heart rhythm disturbances.
- Muscle damage.
- Breast discharge, abnormal breast growth, breast growth in males.
- Interrupted menstrual periods.
- Kidney failure, reduced urine volume, urinary retention.
- Decrease in white blood cell count.
- Inappropriate behaviour, suicidal behaviour, suicidal thoughts.
- Allergic reactions which may include difficulty breathing, inflammation of the eyes (keratitis) and serious skin reactions characterized by 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).
- Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes).
- Parkinsonism, that is symptoms resembling Parkinson's disease; such as tremor, bradykinesia (decreased ability to move), and rigidity (muscle stiffness).

Very rare: may affect up to 1 in 10,000 people
- Liver failure.
- Hepatitis (inflammation of the liver).

Not known: frequency cannot be estimated from the available data
- Becoming dependent on Pregabalin Amarox ('drug dependence').
- dependence and addiction (see section "How do I know if I am tolerant or addicted?").

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

Drug Withdrawal
When you stop taking Pregabalin Amarox, 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 Pregabalin Amarox, 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.

If you experience swollen face or tongue or if your skin turns red and starts to blister or peel, you should seek immediate medical advice.

Certain side effects may be more common, such as sleepiness, because patients with spinal cord injury may be taking other medicines to treat, for example, pain or spasticity, that have similar side effects to Pregabalin Amarox and the severity of these effects may be increased when taken together.

The following adverse reaction has been reported in the postmarketing experience: Trouble breathing, shallow breaths.

Reporting of side effects
If you get any side effects, talk to your doctor or pharmacist or nurse. This includes any possible side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report side effects directly via 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 Pregabalin Amarox

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 blister and carton. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.

This medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

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 Pregabalin Amarox contains
The active substance is pregabalin.
Each capsule, hard contains 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg, 225 mg & 300 mg pregabalin.

The other ingredients are:
Capsule contents: Mannitol, maize starch & talc
Capsule shell: Gelatin, sodium lauryl sulphate, titanium dioxide (E171)
The 75mg, 100mg, 200mg, 225mg, 300mg capsules also contain Iron Oxide Red (E172).
Printing ink: shellac, black iron oxide (E172), propylene glycol and potassium hydroxide.

What Pregabalin Amarox looks like and contents of the pack
Capsule, hard

Pregabalin Amarox 25 mg
White cap / White body size ‘4’ hard gelatin capsules imprinted with ‘138’ on cap and ‘J’ on body with black ink, filled with white to off white powder.

Pregabalin Amarox 50 mg
White cap / White body size ‘4’ hard gelatin capsules imprinted with ‘139’ on cap with a black band and ‘J’ on body with a black band, filled with white to off white powder.

Pregabalin Amarox 75 mg
Orange cap / White body size ‘4’ hard gelatin capsules imprinted with ‘140’ on cap and ‘J’ on body with black ink, filled with white to off white powder.

Pregabalin Amarox 100 mg
Orange cap / Orange body size ‘3’ hard gelatin capsules imprinted with ‘141’ on cap and ‘J’ on body with black ink, filled with white to off white powder.

Pregabalin Amarox 150 mg

White cap / White body size ‘2’ hard gelatin capsules imprinted with ‘142’ on cap and ‘J’ on body with black ink, filled with white to off white powder.

Pregabalin Amarox 200 mg
Orange cap / Orange body size ‘1’ hard gelatin capsules imprinted with ‘143’ on cap and ‘J’ on body with black ink, filled with white to off white powder.

Pregabalin Amarox 225 mg
Light orange cap / White body size ‘1’ hard gelatin capsules imprinted with ‘144’ on cap and ‘J’ on body with black ink, filled with white to off white powder.

Pregabalin Amarox 300 mg
Orange cap / White body size ‘0’ hard gelatin capsules imprinted with ‘145’ on cap and ‘J’ on body with black ink, filled with white to off white powder.

Pregabalin Amarox capsules are available in clear PVC-Alu blister packs containing 56 and 84 capsules.

Not all pack sizes may be marketed.

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This leaflet was last revised in 11/2025.