Gabapentin Capsules

100/300/400mg x 100's (UK)

Pharmacode: 50970769   BBBA5277

Dimensions: 296x210 (Reel Fed)

Components: Leaflet for Blisters

Pharmacode: BBBA5277

Gabapentin Accord-UK 100mg, 300mg and 400mg capsules

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, pharmacist or nurse.

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, pharmacist or nurse. This includes any side effects not listed in this leaflet. See section 4.

What is in this leaflet:

1. What Gabapentin capsules are and what they are 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

What Gabapentin capsules are and what they are used for

Gabapentin capsules belong to a group of medicines used to treat:
- various forms of epilepsy – Gabapentin capsules can be used on their own in adults and children aged 12 years and over or in combination with other medicines to treat epilepsy in adults and children aged 6 years and over.
- peripheral neuropathic pain - Gabapentin capsules belong to a group of medicines used to treat long lasting pain caused by damage to the nerves.

What you need to know before you take Gabapentin capsules

1. If you are allergic (hypersensitive) to gabapentin or any of the other ingredients of Gabapentin capsules (see section 6).

Warnings and precautions

Talk to your doctor, pharmacist or nurse before taking Gabapentin capsules

- if you suffer from kidney problems your doctor may prescribe a different dosing schedule
- if you suffer with different types of seizures including absences.

Cases of abuse and dependence have been reported for gabapentin from the post-marketting 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

A small number of people taking gabapentin 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 these symptoms to look out for while you are taking gabapentin.

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’.
Gabapentin All Strengths 100 Capsules UK

1. Breastfeeding:
   - Gabapentin capsules should be avoided if you are breastfeeding. Consult your doctor before taking this medicine.

2. Pregnancy:
   - If you are pregnant, think you might be pregnant, or are trying to become pregnant, you should consult your doctor before starting Gabapentin capsules.

Other medicines and Gabapentin capsules
- If you are taking other medicines, tell your doctor or pharmacist.
- Gabapentin capsules are not recommended for use in children below 6 years of age.

Driving and using machines
- When taking Gabapentin capsules, you may become drowsy, dizzy or feel tired, especially at the start of treatment or after a dose increase. Make sure you are not affected before driving or operating machinery.

Gabapentin capsules contain lactose
- If you have an intolerance to lactose, tell your doctor before taking this medicine.

How to take Gabapentin capsules
- Always take Gabapentin capsules exactly as prescribed by your doctor.
- Continue taking Gabapentin capsules until your doctor tells you to stop.

Doseage
- **Adults and children aged 12 years or over:**
  - The usual starting dose is between 300mg and 900mg each day. The dose may then be increased gradually to a maximum of 3600mg each day.

Possible side effects
- 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:
  - breathing problems, which if severe may need emergency and intensive care to continue breathing normally
  - severe skin reactions that require immediate attention, swelling of the lips and face, skin rash and redness
  - Gabapentin capsules 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 a rash when you get this type of reaction. It may cause you to be hospitalised or to stop Gabapentin capsules.

Call your doctor right away if you have any of the following symptoms:
- skin rash
- fever
- swollen glands that do not go away
- swelling of your lips and tongue
- yellowing of your skin or 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 capsules.

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, sensations such as pins and needles, 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, runny 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, itchy skin, 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. Respiratory tract infections, inflammation of the middle ear and ear drum, convulsions and bronchitis were also reported.