PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

SCHEDULING STATUS

S5

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINE

MYALICA 25 mg capsules

MYALICA 75 mg capsules

MYALICA 150 mg capsules

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each hard capsule contains 25 mg, 75 mg or 150 mg of pregabalin.

MYALICA is sugar free.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Capsules, hard.

MYALICA 25 mg: Size ‘4’ capsules with white cap and white body, imprinted with “PG” on cap and “25” on body in black ink, containing white to off-white powder.

MYALICA 75 mg: Size ‘4’ capsules with dark brown cap and white body, imprinted with “PG” on cap and “75” on body in black ink, containing white to off-white powder.

MYALICA 150 mg: Size ‘2’ capsules with white cap and white body, imprinted with “PG” on cap and “150” on body in black ink, containing white to off-white powder.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

MYALICA capsules are indicated for the treatment of adult patients with neuropathic pain due to *Herpes zoster* infections and diabetes.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

The recommended starting dose for MYALICA is 75 mg twice daily (150 mg/day), with or without food.

Based on individual patient response and tolerability, the dose may be increased to 150 mg twice daily after an interval of 3 - 7 days. In accordance with current clinical practice, if MYALICA must be discontinued, it is recommended this should be done gradually over a minimum of 1 week.

Special populations

MYALICA is eliminated from the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion as unchanged pregabalin.

As MYALICA clearance is directly proportional to creatinine clearance (see section 5.2), dosage reduction in patients with compromised renal function must be individualised according to creatinine clearance (CL_{cr}), as indicated in Table 1 determined using the following formula:

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

CL_{cr} (ml/min) = $\left[\frac{1,23 \times (140 - \text{age (years)}) \times \text{weight (kg)}}{\text{serum creatinine (µmol/l)}}\right]$ (x 0,85 for female patients)

Table 1: MYALICA dosage adjustment based on renal function

Creatinine clearance (CL_{cr}) (ml/min)	**Total MYALICA daily dose***		**Dose regimen**
	Starting dose (mg/day)	**Maximum dose (mg/day)**	
≥ 60	150	300	BD
30 - 60	75	150	OD or BD
15 - 30	25 - 50	75	OD or BD
< 15	25	25 - 50	OD
Supplementary dose following haemodialysis (mg)			
	25	50**	Single dose‘

BD = Two divided doses

OD = Once daily

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

** 50 mg dose can be achieved by taking 2 x 25 mg capsules

‘ Supplementary dose is a single additional dose

MYALICA is removed effectively from plasma by haemodialysis (50 % of medicine in 4 hours). For patients receiving haemodialysis, the MYALICA daily dose should be adjusted based on renal function.

In addition to the daily dose, a supplementary dose should be given immediately following every 4-hour haemodialysis treatment (see Table 1).

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Use in patients with hepatic impairment

No dosage adjustment is required for patients with hepatic impairment (see section 5.2).

Use in the elderly (over 65 years of age)

No dosage adjustment is necessary for elderly patients unless their renal function is compromised, see Table 1.

Paediatric population

The safety and effectiveness of MYALICA in patients below the age of 18 years with neuropathic pain has not been established.

Method of administration

MYALICA is given orally with or without food.

4.3 Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to pregabalin or to any of the ingredients of MYALICA (see section 6.1).

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Diabetic patients

Diabetic patients who gain weight on MYALICA treatment may need to adjust

hypoglycaemic medicines.

Hypersensitivity reactions

There have been reports in the post-marketing experience of hypersensitivity reactions, including cases of angioedema and urticaria.

MYALICA should be discontinued immediately if symptoms of angioedema, such as facial, perioral, or upper airway swelling occur.

Severe cutaneous adverse reactions (SCARs)

SCARs including Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), which can be life-threatening

or fatal, have been reported rarely in association with pregabalin treatment. At the time of prescription, patients should be advised of the signs and symptoms and monitored closely for skin reactions. If signs and symptoms suggestive of these reactions appear, MYALICA should be withdrawn immediately and an alternative treatment considered (as appropriate).

Dizziness, somnolence, loss of consciousness, confusion, and mental impairment

MYALICA treatment has been associated with dizziness and somnolence, which could increase the occurrence of accidental injury (fall) in the elderly population. There have been reports of loss of consciousness, confusion and mental impairment. Patients should be advised to exercise caution until they are familiar with the potential effects of

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

MYALICA.

Vision-related effects

Visual adverse reactions have been reported, including loss of vision, visual blurring or other changes of visual acuity, many of which were transient. Discontinuation of MYALICA may result in resolution or improvement of these visual symptoms.

Renal failure

Renal failure has been reported and discontinuation of pregabalin, as in MYALICA, did show reversibility of this adverse reaction.

Withdrawal symptoms

After discontinuation of short-term and long-term treatment with pregabalin, as in MYALICA, withdrawal symptoms have been observed. The following events have been mentioned: insomnia, headache, nausea, anxiety, diarrhoea, flu syndrome, nervousness, depression, pain, convulsion, hyperhidrosis and dizziness, suggestive of physical dependence. The patient should be informed about this at the start of the treatment.
Convulsions, including status epilepticus and grand mal convulsions, may occur during MYALICA use or shortly after discontinuing.
Discontinuation of long-term treatment of pregabalin, as in MYALICA, data suggest that the incidence and severity of withdrawal symptoms may be dose related.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Congestive heart failure

Congestive heart failure has been reported. These reactions are mostly seen in elderly cardiovascular compromised patients during pregabalin treatment for a neuropathic indication. MYALICA should be used with caution in these patients. Discontinuation of MYALICA may resolve the reaction.

Suicidal ideation and behaviour

Suicidal ideation and behaviour have been reported in patients treated with gabapentinoids such as pregabalin, as in MYALICA, in several indications. Therefore, patients should be monitored for signs of suicidal ideation and behaviours and appropriate treatment should be considered. Patients and caregivers should be advised to seek medical advice should signs of suicidal ideation or behaviour emerge.
Cases of suicidal ideation and behaviour have been observed in patients treated with pregabalin in the post-marketing experience (see section 4.8). An epidemiological study using a self-controlled study design (comparing treatment periods with non-treatment periods within an individual) showed evidence of an increased risk of new onset of suicidal behaviour and death by suicide in patients treated with
pregabalin – as in MYALICA.

Withdrawal of concomitant anti-epileptic medicines

There are insufficient data for the withdrawal of concomitant anti-epileptic medicines, once seizure control with pregabalin in the add-on situation has been reached, in order to reach

monotherapy on MYALICA.

Treatment of central neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury

In the treatment of central neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury, the incidence of adverse reactions in general, central nervous system adverse reactions and especially somnolence was increased. This may be attributed to an additive effect due to concomitant medicines (e.g. anti-spasticity agents) needed for this condition. This should be considered when prescribing MYALICA in this condition.

Reduced lower gastrointestinal tract function

Reduced lower gastrointestinal tract function (e.g. intestinal obstruction, paralytic ileus, constipation) has been reported when pregabalin was co-administered with medicines that have the potential to produce constipation, such as opioid analgesics. When MYALICA and opioids will be used in combination, measures to prevent constipation may be considered (especially in female patients and the elderly).

Risk of respiratory depression and dyspnoea

There have been reports of respiratory depression and dyspnoea associated with the use of gabapentinoids (gabapentin, or pregabalin as in MYALICA).

Serious breathing difficulties may occur in patients using pregabalin (as in MYALICA), who have respiratory risk factors such as compromised respiratory function, respiratory disease (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), or neurological disease, and

renal impairment. These include the use of opioid pain medicines and other medicines that depress the central nervous system (a gabapentinoid, benzodiazepine, sedating antidepressant, sedating antipsychotic, antihistamine, or other product).

Elderly patients (over 65 years of age) are also at increased risk.

These patients should be carefully observed for signs of CNS depression such as somnolence, sedation, and respiratory depression. The management of respiratory depression may include close observation, supportive measures, and reduction or withdrawal of CNS depressants, including the gabapentinoid.

Gabapentinoids used for analgesia (such as MYALICA) or seizure control should be tapered prior to discontinuation.

Adjustments in dose or dosing regimen may be necessary.

Healthcare professionals should start gabapentinoids at the lowest dose and monitor patients for symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation when co-prescribing gabapentinoids with an opioid or other CNS depressants.

Caution is advised when prescribing pregabalin concomitantly with opioids due to risk of CNS depression (see section 4.5). In a case control study of opioid users, those patients who took pregabalin concomitantly with an opioid had an increased risk for opioid-related death compared to opioid use alone. This increased risk was observed at low doses of pregabalin (≤ 300 mg) and there was a trend for a greater risk at high doses of pregabalin (> 300 mg).

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Misuse, abuse potential or dependence

Cases of misuse, abuse and dependence have been reported. Before prescribing MYALICA, the patient's risk of misuse, abuse or dependence should be carefully evaluated. Caution should be exercised in patients with a history of substance abuse and the patient should be monitored for symptoms of MYALICA misuse, abuse or dependence (development of tolerance, dose escalation, intentional overdose and drug-seeking behaviour).

Encephalopathy

Encephalopathy has been reported, mostly in patients with underlying conditions that may precipitate encephalopathy.

Women of childbearing potential/Contraception

Pregabalin use in the first trimester of pregnancy may cause major birth defects in the unborn child. Women of childbearing potential must use effective contraception during treatment (see section 4.6).

4.5 Interaction with other medicines and other forms of interaction

Since pregabalin is predominantly excreted unchanged in the urine, undergoes negligible metabolism in humans (< 2 % of a dose recovered in urine as metabolites), does not inhibit medicine metabolism *in vitro*, and is not bound to plasma proteins, MYALICA is unlikely to produce, or be subject to, pharmacokinetic interactions.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

In vivo studies and population pharmacokinetic analysis

Accordingly, in *in vivo* studies no clinically relevant pharmacokinetic interactions were observed between MYALICA and phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, gabapentin, lorazepam, oxycodone or ethanol. In addition, population pharmacokinetic analysis indicated that the 3 commonly used medicine classes, oral antidiabetics, diuretics and insulin, and the commonly used anti-epileptic medicines, phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, phenobarbitone, tiagabine and topiramate had no clinically significant effect on pregabalin clearance.

Similarly, these analyses indicated that MYALICA had no clinically significant effect on the clearance of phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, topiramate and phenobarbitone.

Oral contraceptives, norethisterone and/or ethinyl oestradiol

Co-administration of MYALICA with the oral contraceptives norethisterone and/or ethinyl oestradiol does not influence the steady-state pharmacokinetics of either medicine.

Central nervous system influencing medicines

Multiple oral doses of MYALICA co-administered with oxycodone, lorazepam, or ethanol did not result in clinically important effects on respiration. MYALICA appears to be additive in the impairment of cognitive and gross motor function caused by oxycodone. MYALICA

may potentiate the effects of ethanol and lorazepam.

In the post marketing experience, there are reports of respiratory failure and coma in patients taking MYALICA and opioids and/or other CNS depressant medications.

Interactions and the elderly

No specific pharmacodynamic interaction studies were conducted in elderly volunteers. Interaction studies have only been performed in adults.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Women of childbearing potential / Contraception in males and females

As potential risk for humans is unknown, effective contraception must be used in women of child-bearing potential.

Pregnancy

There are no adequate data on the use of MYALICA in pregnant women. Studies in animals have shown reproductive toxicity.

Pregabalin has been shown to cross the placenta in rats. Pregabalin may cross the human placenta.

The potential risk to humans is unknown. Therefore, MYALICA should not be used during pregnancy.

Major congenital malformations

Data from a Nordic observational study of more than 2700 pregnancies exposed to

pregabalin in the first trimester showed a higher prevalence of major congenital malformations (MCM) among the paediatric population (live or stillborn) exposed to pregabalin compared to the unexposed population (5,9 % vs. 4,1 %).

The risk of MCM among the paediatric population exposed to pregabalin in the first trimester was slightly higher compared to unexposed population (adjusted prevalence ratio and 95 % confidence interval: 1,14 (0,96-1,35)), and compared to population exposed to lamotrigine (1,29 (1,01– 1,65)) or to duloxetine (1,39 (1,07– 1,82)).

The analyses on specific malformations showed higher risks for malformations of the nervous system, the eye, orofacial clefts, urinary malformations and genital malformations, but numbers were small and estimates imprecise.

Breastfeeding

Pregabalin is excreted into human milk (see section 5.2). The effect of pregabalin on new-borns/infants is unknown. Therefore, breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with MYALICA.

Fertility

There is no clinical data on the effects of pregabalin on female fertility. A fertility study in female rats has shown adverse reproductive effects. Fertility studies in male rats have shown adverse reproductive and development effects.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

MYALICA frequently causes dizziness and somnolence. Head and body injuries and road traffic incidents have also been reported with pregabalin, as contained in MYALICA. Therefore, patients are advised not to drive, operate complex machinery or engage in other potentially hazardous activities until it is known whether this medicine affects their ability to perform these activities.

4.8 Undesirable effects

Summary of the safety profile

The most frequently reported adverse reactions were dizziness and somnolence. The most frequent adverse reactions resulting in discontinuation from pregabalin treatment are dizziness and somnolence.

In the table below the adverse reactions are listed by system organ class and frequency. Within each frequency grouping, undesirable effects are presented in order of decreasing seriousness.

Additional reactions reported from post marketing experience are also included and listed according to frequency.

In the treatment of central neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury the incidence of adverse reactions in general, CNS adverse reactions and especially somnolence was increased (see section 4.4).

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Tabulated list of adverse effects

System Organ Class	Frequency	Side effects
Infections and Infestations	Frequent	Nasopharyngitis
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	Less frequent	Neutropenia
Immune system disorders	Less frequent	Hypersensitivity, angioedema, allergic reaction
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	Frequent Less frequent	Increased appetite Anorexia, hypoglycaemia
Psychiatric disorders	Frequent Less frequent Frequency unknown	Euphoric mood, confusion, irritability, disorientation, insomnia, decreased libido Hallucination, panic attack, restlessness, agitation, depression, depressed mood, elevated mood, aggression, mood swings, depersonalisation, word finding difficulty, abnormal dreams, increased libido, anorgasmia, apathy, disinhibition Suicidal ideation and behaviour

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Nervous system disorders	Frequent	Dizziness, somnolence, headache, ataxia, coordination abnormal, tremor, dysarthria, amnesia, memory impairment, disturbance in attention, paraesthesia, hypoaesthesia, sedation, balance disorder, lethargy
	Less frequent	Syncope, stupor, myoclonus, loss of consciousness, psychomotor hyperactivity, dyskinesia, dizziness postural, intention tremor, nystagmus, cognitive disorder, mental impairment, speech disorder, hyporeflexia, hyperaesthesia, burning sensation, ageusia, malaise, convulsions, parosmia, hypokinesia, dysgraphia
Eye disorders	Frequent	Blurred vision, diplopia
	Less frequent	Peripheral vision loss, visual disturbance, eye swelling, visual field defect, reduced visual acuity, eye pain, asthenopia, photopsia, dry eye, increased lacrimation, eye irritation, vision loss, keratitis, oscillopsia, altered visual depth perception, mydriasis, strabismus, visual brightness
Ear and labyrinth disorders	Frequent	Vertigo
	Less frequent	Hyperacusis

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Cardiac disorders	Less frequent	Tachycardia, first degree atrioventricular block, sinus bradycardia, congestive heart failure, QT prolongation, sinus tachycardia, sinus dysrhythmia
Vascular disorders	Less frequent	Hypotension, hypertension, hot flushes, flushing, peripheral coldness
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	Less frequent Frequency unknown	Dyspnoea, epistaxis, cough, nasal congestion, rhinitis, snoring, nasal dryness, pulmonary oedema, throat tightness Respiratory depression
Gastrointestinal disorders	Frequent Less frequent	Vomiting, nausea, constipation, diarrhoea, flatulence, abdominal distension, dry mouth Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease, salivary hypersecretion, oral hypoaesthesia, ascites, pancreatitis, swollen tongue, dysphagia
Hepatobiliary disorders	Less frequent	Elevated liver enzymes*, jaundice, hepatic failure, hepatitis
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	Less frequent	Papular rash, urticaria, hyperhidrosis, pruritus, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, cold sweat, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN)

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Musculoskeletal, connective tissue and bone disorders	Frequent Less frequent	Muscle cramp, arthralgia, back pain, pain in limb, cervical spasm Joint swelling, myalgia, muscle twitching, neck pain, muscle stiffness, rhabdomyolysis
Renal and urinary disorders	Less frequent	Urinary incontinence, dysuria, renal failure, oliguria, urinary retention
Reproductive system and breast disorders	Frequent Less frequent	Erectile dysfunction Sexual dysfunction, delayed ejaculation, dysmenorrhoea, breast pain, amenorrhoea, breast discharge, breast enlargement, gynaecomastia
General disorders and administrative site conditions	Frequent Less frequent	Peripheral oedema, oedema, abnormal gait, fall, feeling drunk, feeling abnormal, fatigue Generalised oedema, face oedema, chest tightness, pain, pyrexia, thirst, chills, asthenia
Investigations	Frequent Less frequent	Increased weight Increased blood creatine phosphokinase, increased alanine aminotransferase, increased aspartate aminotransferase, increased blood glucose, decreased platelet count, increased blood creatinine, decreased blood potassium, decreased weight, decreased white blood cell count

* Alanine aminotransferase increased (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase increased (AST).

a. Description of selected adverse reactions

After discontinuation of short-term and long-term treatment with pregabalin withdrawal symptoms have been observed in some patients. The following reactions have been mentioned: insomnia, headache, nausea, anxiety, diarrhoea, flu syndrome, convulsions, nervousness, depression, pain, hyperhidrosis and dizziness, suggestive of physical dependence. The patient should be informed about this at the start of the treatment. Concerning discontinuation of long-term treatment of pregabalin, data suggest that the incidence and severity of withdrawal symptoms may be dose related.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicine is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicine. Healthcare professionals are requested to report any suspected adverse drug reactions to SAHPRA via the Med Safety APP (Medsafety X SAHPRA) and eReporting platform (who-umc.org) found on SAHPRA website.

An email can be sent directly to the company, pharmacovigilance@pharmadynamics.co.za, to ensure safety of the product.

4.9 Overdose

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Signs and symptoms

In the post marketing experience, the most commonly reported adverse reactions observed when pregabalin was taken in overdose included affective disorder, somnolence, confusional state, agitation, depression and restlessness. Seizures were also reported. In rare occasions, cases of coma have been reported.

Management of overdose

Treatment of pregabalin overdose should include general supportive measures and may include haemodialysis if necessary (see section 4.2 Table 1).

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Anti-epileptics, other anti-epileptics

ATC code: N03AX16

Pharmacological classification: A 2.5 Central nervous system depressants – Anticonvulsants: including antiepileptics.

Mechanism of action

The active substance, pregabalin, is a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) analogue ((S)-3 (aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid).

Pregabalin binds to an auxiliary subunit (α2-σ protein) of voltage-gated calcium channels in the central nervous system, displacing (3H)-gabapentin.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Two lines of evidence indicate that binding of pregabalin to the α2-σ site is required for analgesic activity in animal models: (1) Studies with the inactive R-enantiomer and other structural derivatives of pregabalin and (2) Studies of pregabalin in mutant mice with defective binding to the α2-σ protein. In addition, pregabalin reduces the release of several neurotransmitters, including glutamate, noradrenaline, and substance P. The significance of these effects for the clinical pharmacology of pregabalin is not known. Pregabalin does not interact with either GABAA or GABAB receptors; it is not converted metabolically into GABA or a GABA agonist; it is not an inhibitor of GABA uptake or degradation.

Pregabalin prevents pain-related behaviours in animal models of neuropathic and post-surgical pain, including hyperalgesia and allodynia.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Pregabalin steady-state pharmacokinetics are similar in healthy volunteers and patients with chronic pain.

Absorption:

Pregabalin is absorbed when administered in the fasted state, with peak plasma concentrations occurring within 1 hour following both single and multiple dose administration. Pregabalin oral bioavailability is estimated to be ≥ 90 % and is independent of dose. Following repeated administration, steady state is achieved within 24 - 48 hours. The rate of pregabalin absorption is decreased when given with food

resulting in a decrease in C_{max} by approximately 25 - 30 % and a delay in T_{max} to approximately 2,5 hours. However, administration of pregabalin with food has no clinically significant effect on the extent of pregabalin absorption.

Distribution:

In pre-clinical studies, pregabalin has been shown to readily cross the blood brain barrier in mice, rats and monkeys. Pregabalin has been shown to cross the placenta in rats and is present in the milk of lactating rats. In humans, the apparent volume of distribution of pregabalin following oral administration is approximately 0,56 L/kg. Pregabalin is not bound to plasma proteins.

Biotransformation:

Pregabalin undergoes negligible metabolism in humans. Following a dose of radio-labelled pregabalin, approximately 98 % of the radioactivity recovered in the urine was unchanged pregabalin. The N-methylated derivative of pregabalin, the major metabolite of pregabalin found in urine, accounted for 0,9 % of the dose. In pre-clinical studies, there was no indication of racemisation of pregabalin S-enantiomer to the R-enantiomer.

Elimination:

Pregabalin is eliminated unchanged from the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion.

Pregabalin mean elimination half-life is 6,3 hours. Pregabalin plasma clearance and renal

clearance are directly proportional to creatinine clearance (see “Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups – Renal impairment”). Dosage adjustment in patients with reduced renal function or undergoing haemodialysis is necessary (see section 4.2).

Linearity/non-linearity:

Pregabalin pharmacokinetics are linear over the recommended daily dose range. Inter-subject pharmacokinetic variability for pregabalin is low (< 20 %). Multiple dose pharmacokinetics are predictable from single-dose data.

Pharmacokinetics in special patient groups

Renal impairment

Pregabalin clearance is directly proportional to creatinine clearance. In addition, pregabalin is effectively removed from plasma by haemodialysis (following a 4-hour haemodialysis treatment plasma pregabalin concentrations are reduced by approximately 50 %). Because renal elimination is the major elimination pathway, dosage reduction in patients with renal impairment and dosage supplementation following haemodialysis is necessary (see section 4.2).

Elderly (over 65 years of age)

Pregabalin clearance tends to decrease with increasing age. This decrease in pregabalin oral clearance is consistent with decreases in creatinine clearance associated with increasing age. Reduction of pregabalin dose may be required in patients who have age

related compromised renal function (see section 4.2).

Gender

Clinical trials indicate that gender does not have a clinically significant influence on the plasma concentrations of pregabalin.

Hepatic impairment

No specific pharmacokinetic studies were carried out in patients with impaired liver function. Since pregabalin does not undergo significant metabolism and is excreted predominantly as unchanged drug in the urine, impaired liver function would not be expected to significantly alter pregabalin plasma concentrations.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Not applicable.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Pregelatinised starch

Talc

Composition of the gelatine capsule:

Gelatine

Iron oxide red (75 mg strength)

Purified water

Sodium lauryl sulphate

Titanium dioxide

Composition of imprinting ink on gelatine capsule:

Black iron oxide

Butyl alcohol

Dehydrated alcohol

Isopropyl alcohol

Potassium hydroxide

Propylene glycol

Purified water

Shellac

Strong ammonia solution

6.2 Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3 Shelf life

24 months.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

Store at or below 25 ºC.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

Protect from light and moisture.

Keep the container well closed.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

Clear, transparent PVC/aluminium blister strips packed inside an outer carton. Each pack contains 56 capsules in four blister strips of 14 capsules.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal

No special requirements.

7. HOLDER OF THE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Pharma Dynamics (Pty) Ltd

1st Floor, Grapevine House, Steenberg Office Park

Silverwood Close

Westlake, Cape Town

7945, South Africa

Tel.: +27 21 707 7000

or 0860-PHARMA (742 762)

8. REGISTRATION NUMBER(S)

MYALICA 25 mg: A49/2.5/0180

MYALICA 75 mg: A49/2.5/0182

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION (APPROVED)

MYALICA 150 mg: A49/2.5/0184

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

18 January 2022.

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

26 March 2025