## PREGEB M OD

## For the use of a Registered Medical Practitioner or a Hospital or a Laboratory Only

Abbreviated Prescribing information for **Pregeb M OD** [Pregabalin 75mg SR and methylcobalamin 1500mcg Tablets and Pregabalin 150mg SR and methylcobalamin 1500mcg Tablets] [Please refer the complete prescribing information available at <a href="https://www.torrentpharma.com">www.torrentpharma.com</a>]

PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES: Pregabaline binds with high affinity to the alpha2-delta site (an auxiliary subunit of voltage gated calcium channels) in central nervous system tissues and it is a structural derivative of the inhibitory neurotransmitter gamma amino butyric acid (GABA) and thus produces anti-seizure effect and relief against neuropathic pain. Methylcobalamin is involved in the synthesis of thymidine from deoxyuridine and promotes the synthesis of DNA and RNA by acting as a coenzyme in the formation of methionine from homocysteine. Methylcobalamin is reported to accelerate the synthesis of nucleic acids in bone marrow, as well as the maturation and division of erythroblasts, resulting in an increase in the production of erythrocytes. **INDICATION**: Indicated for the treatment of adult patients with peripheral neuropathy. **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION:** Once daily with/without food. Increase dose as necessary as per the discretion of treating physician. Dosage above 300 mg/day must be reserved only for those having on-going pain, and tolerating 300mg pregabalin per day. When discontinuing Pregeb M OD, taper gradually over 1 week. **CONTRAINDICATION:** In patients with known hypersensitivity to pregabalin and methylcobalamin or any of its components. Angioedema and hypersensitivity reactions have occurred in patients receiving pregabalin therapy. WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS: Use cautiously or stop the pregabaline in patient with withdrawal of antiepileptic drugs, tumorigenic potential, angioedema, hypersensitivity, Suicidal Behavior and Ideation, dizziness and somnolence, blurred vision, weight gain, peripheral edema, creatine kinase elevations, decreased platelet count, PR interval prolongation, abrupt or rapid discontinuation of pregabalin in some patients reported insomnia, nausea, headache, and diarrhea. Use cautiously or stop the **methylcobalamin** in patient with folate deficiency, Leber's disease and hereditary eye disease. DRUG INTERACTIONS: Pregabaline: No specific drug interactions. **Methylcobalamin:** neomycin, aminosalicylic acid, histamine H<sub>2</sub>-antagonists, omeprazole, colchicine, oral contraceptives, parenteral chloramphenicol, potassium supplements, vitamin c supplements and heavy drinking. ADVERSE REACTIONS: Dizziness, somnolence, dry mouth, edema, blurred vision, weight gain, thinking abnormal, asthenia, accidental injury, back pain, chest pain, constipation, flatulence, peripheral edema, weight gain, hypoglycemia, neuropathy, ataxia, vertigo, confusion, euphoria, incoordination, tremor, abnormal gait, amnesia, nervousness, dyspnea, abnormal vision, abdominal pain, allergic reaction, fever, gastroenteritis, increased appetite, ecchymosis, arthralgia, leg cramps, myalgia, myasthenia, anxiety, depersonalization, hypertonia, hypoesthesia, libido decreased, nystagmus, paresthesia, sedation, stupor, twitching; infrequent: abnormal dreams, agitation, apathy, aphasia, hallucinations, pruritus conjunctivitis, diplopia, anorgasmia, impotence, urinary frequency, urinary incontinence, pulmonary edema, congestive heart failure, polycythemia vera, diarrhea itching; transitory exanthema, blood clots, itching and serious allergic reactions.

## **MARKETED BY:**



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## IN/ PREGEB M OD 75,150mg/Aug-15/01/ABPI

(Additional information is available on request)