- Hypersensitivity reactions, including cases of angioedema have been reported after the use of pregabalin. Pregabalin should be discontinued if such reactions occur. Where possible, other suitable analgesia should be substituted.

- Some diabetic patients who gain weight on Pregabalin treatment may need to adjust hypoglycemic medications.

- Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients.

- May require a dose reduction due to a decreased renal function. (Refer to Table 1)

- Not recommended.

- Use in children (< 12 years old) and adolescents (12 - 17 years old)

- Do not use after the expiry date shown on the blister and the outer packaging.

- This is a medicament

- Patients with renal impairment

- Some patients with compromised renal function may need to adjust hypoglycemic medications.

- Hypersensitivity reactions including angioedema have been reported after use of pregabalin. Pregabalin should be discontinued if such reactions occur. Where possible, other suitable analgesia should be substituted.

- Patients should be monitored for signs of suicidal ideation and behaviors. Appropriate treatment should be considered.

- Patients with rare hereditary problems of galatose intolerance, the Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take pregabalin.

- There are no data of the incidence and severity of withdrawal symptoms in relation to duration of use and dosage of pregabalin.

- Pregabalin treatment has been associated with dizziness and somnolence, which could increase the occurrence of accidental injury in elderly or other at-risk patients. In elderly patients, especially those with cognitive impairment and concomitant somnolence, the need for treatment should be reassessed regularly.

- Some patients during treatment for a neuropathic indication. Discontinuation of pregabalin may resolve the reaction.

- Convulsions, including status epilepticus and grand mal convulsions, may occur during pregabalin use or shortly after discontinuing pregabalin. If a patient experiences a convulsion during pregabalin therapy, pregabalin should be discontinued.

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

- Patients should be monitored for signs of suicidal ideation and behaviors. Appropriate treatment should be considered.

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