Patient Pain Tracker—Painful DPN

This Pain Tracker will help you have a discussion with your healthcare provider about your treatment in order to determine if an adjustment to your dosage is needed. Fill out the information below each week, and take this card with you to your next appointment.

Please rate the average severity of pain that you experienced during the last week using a 0-10 scale: no pain (0), worst possible pain (10).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Hands</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

Please check any pain descriptors you have experienced in the last week. (Check all that apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Cramping</th>
<th>Tingling</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
<th>Burning pain</th>
<th>Shooting pain</th>
<th>Stabbing pain</th>
<th>Pins &amp; needles</th>
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</table>

What time of the day does your pain generally worsen? (Check all that apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Afternoon</th>
<th>While sleeping</th>
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</table>

In the last week, has your painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy (painful DPN) interfered with the ability to do any of the following things? (Check all that apply.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Get in or out of bed</th>
<th>Climb stairs</th>
<th>Get in or out of a car</th>
<th>Get in or out of a chair</th>
<th>Chores</th>
<th>Walk</th>
<th>Work</th>
<th>Sleep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

Additional notes:

Please see Full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide starting on page 3 and Important Safety Information on reverse side.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION
LYRICA and LYRICA CR are not for everyone.
LYRICA and LYRICA CR may cause serious, even life-threatening, allergic reactions. Stop taking LYRICA or LYRICA CR and call your doctor right away if you have any signs of a serious allergic reaction. Some signs are swelling of your face, mouth, lips, gums, tongue, throat or neck, if you have any trouble breathing, or have a rash, hives, blisters, or skin redness.
LYRICA and LYRICA CR may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500. Patients, family members, or caregivers should call the doctor right away if they notice suicidal thoughts or actions, thoughts of self-harm, or any unusual changes in mood or behavior. These changes may include new or worsening depression, anxiety, restlessness, trouble sleeping, panic attacks, anger, irritability, agitation, aggression, dangerous impulses or violence, or extreme increases in activity or talking. If you have suicidal thoughts or actions, do not stop LYRICA or LYRICA CR without first talking to your doctor.
LYRICA and LYRICA CR may cause swelling of your hands, legs, and feet, which can be serious for people with heart problems.
LYRICA and LYRICA CR may cause dizziness and sleepiness. You should not drive or work with machines until you know how LYRICA or LYRICA CR affects you. Also, tell your doctor right away about muscle pain or problems along with feeling sick and feverish or any changes in your eyesight, including blurry vision or if you have any kidney problems or get dialysis. Tell your doctor immediately if you are taking opioid painkillers. Taking LYRICA in combination with these medications may reduce central nervous system activity that could lead to death. Some of the most common side effects of LYRICA CR are dizziness, blurry vision, weight gain, sleepiness, tiredness, swelling of hands and feet, dry mouth, and nausea. If you have diabetes, tell your doctor about any sores or skin problems. You may have a higher chance for swelling and hives if you are also taking angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, so tell your doctor if you are taking these medications. You may have a higher chance of swelling of your hands or feet or gaining weight if you are also taking Avandia (rosiglitazone), Avandamet (contains rosiglitazone and metformin), or Actos (pioglitazone). Do not drink alcohol while on LYRICA or LYRICA CR. You may have a higher chance for dizziness and sleepiness if you take LYRICA or LYRICA CR with alcohol, narcotic pain medicines, or medicines for anxiety.
Before you start LYRICA or LYRICA CR, tell your doctor if you are planning to father a child, if you are pregnant, or plan to become pregnant. Breastfeeding is not recommended while taking LYRICA or LYRICA CR. If you have had a drug or alcohol problem, you may be more likely to misuse LYRICA or LYRICA CR.
In studies, a specific type of blood vessel tumor was seen in mice. The meaning of these findings in humans is not known. Do not stop taking LYRICA or LYRICA CR without talking to your doctor. If you stop suddenly, you may have headaches, nausea, diarrhea, trouble sleeping, increased sweating, or you may feel anxious. If you have epilepsy, you may have seizures more often. LYRICA is available in doses ranging from 25 mg to 300 mg and as a 20 mg/mL oral solution. LYRICA CR is available in doses ranging from 82.5 mg to 330 mg.
INDICATIONS
LYRICA is indicated to treat fibromyalgia, diabetic nerve pain, spinal cord injury nerve pain, and pain after shingles in adult patients. LYRICA is also indicated to treat partial onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older with epilepsy who take 1 or more other drugs for seizures. LYRICA CR is indicated to treat pain from damaged nerves (neuropathic pain) that happens with diabetes or that follows healing of shingles. It is not known if LYRICA CR is safe and effective in children. It is not known if LYRICA CR is effective when used for the treatment of fibromyalgia or when taken with other seizure medicines for adults with partial onset seizures.
Please see Full Prescribing Information and Medication Guide starting on page 3 and Important Safety Information above.
HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

These highlights do not include all the information needed to use LYRICA safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for LYRICA.

LYRICA (pregabalin) Capsules, CV

LYRICA (pregabalin) Oral Solution, CV

Initial U.S. Approval: 2004

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

Indications and Usage (1) 5/2019
Dosage and Administration, Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Patients 1 Month of Age and Older (2.4) 5/2019
Warnings and Precautions, Dizziness and Somnolence (5.6) 5/2019
Warnings and Precautions, Concomitant Use with Opioids (5.13) 6/2019

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

LYRICA is indicated for:
• Neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN) (1)
• Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) (1)
• Adjunctive therapy for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older (1)
• Fibromyalgia (1)
• Neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury (1)

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

For adult indications, begin dosing at 150 mg/day. For partial-onset seizure dosing in pediatric patients 1 month of age and older, refer to section 2.4. (2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6)

Dosing recommendations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATION</th>
<th>Dosing Regimen</th>
<th>Maximum Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPN Pain (2.2)</td>
<td>3 divided doses per day</td>
<td>300 mg/day within 1 week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHN (2.3)</td>
<td>2 or 3 divided doses per day</td>
<td>300 mg/day within 1 week. Maximum dose of 600 mg/day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Pediatric and Adult Patients Weighing 30 kg or More (2.4)</td>
<td>2 or 3 divided doses per day</td>
<td>Maximum dose of 600 mg/day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Pediatric Patients Weighing Less than 30 kg (2.4)</td>
<td>1 month to less than 4 years: 3 divided doses per day 4 years and older: 2 or 3 divided doses per day</td>
<td>14 mg/kg/day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibromyalgia (2.5)</td>
<td>2 divided doses per day</td>
<td>300 mg/day within 1 week. Maximum dose of 450 mg/day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuropathic Pain Associated with Spinal Cord Injury (2.6)</td>
<td>2 divided doses per day</td>
<td>300 mg/day within 1 week. Maximum dose of 600 mg/day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Dose should be adjusted in adult patients with reduced renal function. (2.7)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions (greater than or equal to 5% and twice placebo) in adults are dizziness, somnolence, dry mouth, edema, blurred vision, weight gain, and thinking abnormal (primarily difficulty with concentration/attention). (6.1)

Use in Specific Populations

Revised: 6/2019

OVERDOSAGE

Most common adverse reactions (greater than or equal to 5% and twice placebo) in pediatric patients for the treatment of partial-onset seizures are increased weight and increased appetite. (6.1)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Pfizer at (800) 438-1985 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

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12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

15 MANAGEMENT OF ADVERSE REACTIONS

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

* Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.

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7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

10 OVERDOSAGE

11 DESCRIPTION

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

15 MANAGEMENT OF ADVERSE REACTIONS

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
LYRICA is indicated for:

- Management of neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy
- Management of postherpetic neuralgia
- Adjunctive therapy for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 1 month of age and older
- Management of fibromyalgia
- Management of neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury

2.1 Important Administration Instructions

LYRICA is given orally with or without food.

When discontinuing LYRICA, taper gradually over a minimum of 1 week [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Because LYRICA is eliminated primarily by renal excretion, adjust the dose in adult patients with reduced renal function [see Dosage and Administration (2.7)].

2.2 Neuropathic Pain Associated with Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy in Adults

The maximum recommended dose of LYRICA is 100 mg three times a day (300 mg/day) in patients with creatinine clearance of at least 60 mL/min. Begin dosing at 50 mg three times a day (150 mg/day). The dose may be increased to 300 mg/day within 1 week based on efficacy and tolerability.

Although LYRICA was also studied at 600 mg/day, there is no evidence that this dose confers additional significant benefit and this dose was less well tolerated. In view of the dose-dependent adverse reactions, treatment with doses above 300 mg/day is not recommended [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

2.3 Postherpetic Neuralgia in Adults

The recommended dose of LYRICA is 75 to 150 mg two times a day, or 50 to 100 mg three times a day (150 to 300 mg/day) in patients with creatinine clearance of at least 60 mL/min. Begin dosing at 75 mg two times a day, or 50 mg three times a day (150 mg/day). The dose may be increased to 300 mg/day within 1 week based on efficacy and tolerability.

Patients who do not experience sufficient pain relief following 2 to 4 weeks of treatment with 300 mg/day, and who are able to tolerate LYRICA, may be treated with up to 300 mg two times a day, or 200 mg three times a day (600 mg/day). In view of the dose-dependent adverse reactions and the higher rate of treatment discontinuation due to adverse reactions, reserve dosing above 300 mg/day for those patients who have on-going pain and are tolerating 300 mg daily [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

2.4 Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Patients 1 Month of Age and Older

The recommended dosages for adults and pediatric patients 1 month of age and older are included in Table 1. Administer the total daily dosage orally in two or three divided doses as indicated in Table 1. In pediatric patients, the recommended dosing regimen is dependent upon body weight. Based on clinical response and tolerability, dosage may be increased, approximately weekly.

Table 1. Recommended Dosage for Adults and Pediatric Patients 1 Month and Older

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age and Body Weight</th>
<th>Recommended Initial Dose</th>
<th>Recommended Maximum Dose</th>
<th>Frequency of Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults (17 years and older)</td>
<td>150 mg/day</td>
<td>600 mg/day</td>
<td>2 or 3 divided doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric patients weighing 30 kg or more</td>
<td>2.5 mg/kg/day</td>
<td>10 mg/kg/day (not to exceed 600 mg/day)</td>
<td>2 or 3 divided doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric patients weighing less than 30 kg</td>
<td>3.5 mg/kg/day</td>
<td>14 mg/kg/day</td>
<td>1 month to less than 4 years of age; 3 divided doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 years of age and older: 2 or 3 divided doses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the efficacy and adverse event profiles of LYRICA have been shown to be dose-related. The effect of dose escalation rate on the tolerability of LYRICA has not been formally studied.

The efficacy of adjunctive LYRICA in patients taking gabapentin has not been evaluated in controlled trials. Consequently, dosing recommendations for the use of LYRICA with gabapentin cannot be offered.

2.5 Management of Fibromyalgia in Adults

The recommended dose of LYRICA for fibromyalgia is 300 to 450 mg/day. Begin dosing at 75 mg two times a day (150 mg/day). The dose may be increased to 150 mg two times a day (300 mg/day) within a week based on efficacy and tolerability. Patients who do not experience sufficient benefit with 300 mg/day may be further increased to 225 mg two times a day (450 mg/day). Although LYRICA was also studied at 600 mg/day, there is no evidence that this dose confers additional benefit and this dose was less well tolerated. In view of the dose-dependent adverse reactions, treatment with doses above 450 mg/day is not recommended [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

2.6 Neuropathic Pain Associated with Spinal Cord Injury in Adults

The recommended dose range of LYRICA for the treatment of neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury is 150 to 600 mg/day. The recommended starting dose is 75 mg two times a day (150 mg/day). The dose may be increased to 150 mg two times a day (300 mg/day) within a week based on efficacy and tolerability.

Patients who do not experience sufficient pain relief after 2 to 3 weeks of treatment with 150 mg two times a day and who tolerate LYRICA may be treated with up to 300 mg two times a day [see Clinical Studies (14.5)].

2.7 Dosing for Adult Patients with Renal Impairment

In view of dose-dependent adverse reactions and since LYRICA is eliminated primarily by renal excretion, adjust the dose in adult patients with reduced renal function. The use of LYRICA in pediatric patients with compromised renal function has not been studied.

Base the dose adjustment in patients with renal impairment on creatinine clearance (Clcr), as indicated in Table 2. To use this dosing table, an estimate of the patient’s Clcr in mL/min is needed. Clcr in mL/min may be estimated from serum creatinine (mg/dL) determination using the Cockcroft and Gault equation:

\[ \text{Clcr} = \frac{[140 - \text{age (years)}] \times \text{weight (kg)}}{72 \times \text{serum creatinine (mg/dL)}} \]

(x 0.85 for female patients)

Next, refer to the Dosage and Administration section to determine the recommended total daily dose based on indication, for a patient with normal renal function (Clcr greater than or equal to 60 mL/min). Then refer to Table 2 to determine the corresponding renal adjusted dose.

(For example: A patient initiating LYRICA therapy for postherpetic neuralgia with normal renal function (Clcr greater than or equal to 60 mL/min), receives a total daily dose of 150 mg/day pregabalin. Therefore, a renal impaired patient with a Clcr of 50 mL/min would receive a total daily dose of 75 mg/day pregabalin administered in two or three divided doses.)

For patients undergoing hemodialysis, adjust the pregabalin daily dose based on renal function. In addition to the daily dose adjustment, administer a supplemental dose immediately following every 4-hour hemodialysis treatment (see Table 2).

Table 2. Pregabalin Dose Adjustment Based on Renal Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clcr (mL/min)</th>
<th>Total Pregabalin Daily Dose (mg/day)*</th>
<th>Dose Regimen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater than or equal to 60</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–60</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15–30</td>
<td>25–50</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25–50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplementary dosage following hemodialysis (mg)†

| Patients on the 25 mg QD regimen: take one supplemental dose of 25 mg or 50 mg | 75 mg | 100 mg | 150 mg |
| Patients on the 50–75 mg QD: take one supplemental dose of 50 mg or 75 mg | Patients on the 50–75 mg QD regimen: take one supplemental dose of 75 mg or 100 mg | Patients on the 75 mg QD regimen: take one supplemental dose of 100 mg or 150 mg |

TID = Three divided doses; BID = Two divided doses; QD = Single daily dose.

3. DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS

Capsules: 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg, 225 mg, and 300 mg

[see Description (11) and How Supplied/Storage and Handling (16)]

4. CONTRAINDICATIONS

LYRICA is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to pregabalin or any of its components. Angioedema and hypersensitivity reactions have occurred in patients receiving pregabalin therapy [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

5. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Angioedema

There have been postmarketing reports of angioedema in patients during initial and chronic treatment with LYRICA. Specific symptoms included swelling of the face, mouth (tongue, lips, and gums), and neck (throat and larynx). There were reports of life-threatening angioedema with respiratory compromise requiring emergency treatment. Discontinue LYRICA immediately in patients with these symptoms.

Exercise caution when prescribing LYRICA to patients who have had a previous episode of angioedema. In addition, patients who are taking other drugs associated with angioedema (e.g., angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors [ACE-inhibitors]) may be at increased risk of developing angioedema.

5.2 Hypersensitivities

There have been postmarketing reports of hypersensitivity in patients shortly after initiation of treatment with LYRICA. Adverse reactions included skin redness, blisters, hives, rash, dyspnea, and wheezing. Discontinue LYRICA immediately in patients with these symptoms.

5.3 Increased Risk of Adverse Reactions with Abrupt or Rapid Discontinuation

As with all antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), withdraw LYRICA gradually to minimize the potential of increased seizure frequency in patients with seizure disorders.

Following abrupt or rapid discontinuation of LYRICA, some patients reported symptoms including insomnia, nausea, headache, anxiety, hyperhidrosis, and diarrhea. If LYRICA is discontinued, taper the drug gradually over a minimum of 1 week rather than discontinue the drug abruptly.

5.4 Suicidal Behavior and Ideation

Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), including LYRICA, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior in patients taking these drugs for any indication. Monitor patients treated with any AED for any indication for the emergence or worsening of depression, suicidal thoughts or behavior, and/or any unusual changes in mood or behavior.
In the LYRICA controlled trials in pediatric patients 4 to less than 17 years of age and 1 month to less than 4 years of age for the treatment of partial-onset seizures, somnolence was reported in 21% and 15% of LYRICA-treated patients compared to 14% and 9% of placebo-treated patients, respectively, and occurred more frequently at higher doses. For patients 1 month to less than 4 years of age, somnolence includes related terms lethargy, sluggishness, and hypersomnia.

### 5.7 Weight Gain

**Weight treatment** may cause weight gain. In LYRICA controlled clinical trials in adult patients of up to 14 weeks, a gain of 7% or more on baseline weight was observed in 9% of LYRICA-treated patients and 2% of placebo-treated patients. Few patients treated with LYRICA (0.3%) withdrew from controlled trials due to weight gain. LYRICA associated weight gain was related to dose and duration of exposure, but did not appear to be associated with baseline BMI, gender, or age. Weight gain was not limited to patients with edema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)].

Although weight gain was not associated with clinically important changes in blood pressure in short-term controlled studies, the long-term cardiovascular effects of LYRICA-associated weight gain are unknown.

Among diabetic patients, LYRICA-treated patients gained an average of 1.6 kg (range: -16 to 16 kg), compared to an average 0.3 kg (range: -10 to 9 kg) weight gain in placebo patients. In a cohort of 333 diabetic patients who received LYRICA for at least 2 years, the average weight gain was 5.2 kg. While the effects of LYRICA-associated weight gain on glycemic control have not been systematically assessed, in controlled and longer-term open label clinical trials with diabetic patients, LYRICA treatment did not appear to be associated with loss of glycemic control (as measured by HbA1c).

### 5.8 Tumorigenic Potential

In nonclinical preclinical in vivo lifetime carcinogenicity studies of LYRICA, an unexpectedly high incidence of hemangiosarcoma was identified in two different strains of mice [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)]. The clinical significance of this finding is unknown. Clinical experience during LYRICA's premarketing development provides no direct means to assess its potential for inducing tumors in humans.

In clinical studies across various patient populations, comprising 6396 patient-years of exposure in patients greater than 12 years of age, new or worsening-preexisting tumors were reported in 57 patients. Without knowledge of the background incidence and recurrence in similar populations not treated with LYRICA, it is impossible to know whether the incidence seen in these cohorts is or is not affected by treatment.

### 5.9 Ophthalmological Effects

In controlled studies in adult patients, a higher proportion of patients treated with LYRICA reported blurred vision (7%) than did patients treated with placebo (2%), which resolved in a majority of cases with continued dosing. Less than 1% of patients discontinued LYRICA treatment due to vision changes. Prospective planned ophthalmologic testing, including visual acuity testing, formal visual field testing and dilated funduscopy examination, was performed in over 3600 patients. In these patients, visual acuity was reduced in 7% of patients treated with LYRICA, and 5% of placebo-treated patients. Visual field changes were detected in 13% of LYRICA-treated, and 12% of placebo-treated patients. Funduscopic changes were observed in 2% of LYRICA-treated and 2% of placebo-treated patients. Although the clinical significance of the ophthalmologic findings is unknown, inform patients to notify the physician if changes in vision occur.

Because visual acuity is a subjective measure, consider further assessment. Consider more frequent assessment for patients who are already routinely monitored for ocular conditions [see Patient Counseling Information (17)].

### 5.10 Creatine Kinase Elevations

LYRICA treatment was associated with creatine kinase elevations. Mean changes in creatine kinase from baseline to the maximum value were 60 U/L for LYRICA-treated patients and 28 U/L for the placebo patients. In all controlled trials in adult patients associated with a clinically significant increase in creatine kinase from baseline to the maximum value were 60 U/L for LYRICA-treated patients had a value of creatine kinase at least three times the upper limit of normal. Three LYRICA-treated subjects had events reported as rhabdomyolysis in premarketing clinical trials. The relationship between these myopathy events and LYRICA is not completely understood because the cases had documented factors that may have caused or contributed to these events. Instruct patients to promptly report unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness, particularly if these muscle symptoms are accompanied by malaise or fever. Discontinue treatment with LYRICA if myopathy is diagnosed or suspected or if markedly elevated creatine kinase levels occur.

### 5.11 Decreased Platelet Count

LYRICA treatment was associated with a decrease in platelet count. LYRICA-treated subjects experienced a mean maximal decrease in platelet count of 20 × 10^3/μL compared to 10 × 10^3/μL in placebo patients. In the overall database of controlled trials in adult patients, 2% of placebo patients and 3% of LYRICA patients experienced a platelet count less than or equal to 50 × 10^3/μL. A single LYRICA-treated subject developed severe thrombocytopenia with a platelet count less than 20 × 10^3/μL. In randomized controlled trials, LYRICA was not associated with an increase in bleeding-related adverse reactions.

### 5.12 PR Interval Prolongation

LYRICA treatment was associated with PR interval prolongation. In analyses of clinical trial ECG data in adult patients, the mean PR interval increase was 3–6 msec at LYRICA doses greater than or equal to 300 mg/day. This mean change difference was not associated with an increased risk of PR increase greater than or equal to 25% from baseline, an increased percentage of subjects with on-treatment PR greater than 200 msec, or an increased risk of adverse reactions of second or third degree AV block.
5.13 Concomitant Use with Opioids

Caution is advised when prescribing pregabalin concomitantly with opioids due to risk of CNS depression. In an observational 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 (adjusted odds ratio [aOR], 1.68 [95% CI, 1.19 to 2.36]).

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS

The following serious adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:

- Angioedema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
- Hypersensitivity [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
- Increased Risk of Adverse Reactions with Atraxia or Rapid Discontinuation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
- Suicidal Behavior and Ideation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
- Peripheral Edema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
- Dizziness and Somnolence [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
- Weight Gain [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)]
- Tumorigenic Potential [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]
- Ophthalmological Effects [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]
- Creatine Kinase Elevations [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]
- Decreased Platelet Count [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)]
- PR Interval Prolongation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.12)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

In all controlled and uncontrolled trials across various patient populations during the premarketing development of LYRICA, more than 10,000 patients have received LYRICA. Approximately 5000 patients were treated for 6 months or more, over 3100 patients were treated for 1 year or longer, and over 1400 patients were treated for at least 2 years.

Adverse Reactions Most Commonly Leading to Discontinuation in All Premarketing Controlled Clinical Studies

In premarketing controlled trials of all adult populations combined, 14% of patients treated with LYRICA and 7% of patients treated with placebo discontinued prematurely due to adverse reactions. In the LYRICA treatment group, the adverse reactions most frequently leading to discontinuation were dizziness (4%) and somnolence (4%). In the placebo group, 1% of patients withdrew due to dizziness and less than 1% withdrew due to somnolence. Other adverse reactions that led to discontinuation from controlled trials more frequently in the LYRICA group compared to the placebo group were ataxia, confusion, asthenia, thinking abnormal, blurred vision, incoordination, and peripheral edema (1% each).

Most Common Adverse Reactions in All Controlled Clinical Studies in Adults

In premarketing controlled trials of all adult patient populations combined (including DPN, PHN, and adult patients with partial-onset seizures), dizziness, somnolence, dry mouth, edema, blurred vision, weight gain, and “thinking abnormal” (primarily difficulty with concentration/attention) were more commonly reported by subjects treated with LYRICA than by subjects treated with placebo (greater than or equal to 5% and twice the rate of that seen in placebo).

Controlled Studies with Neuropathic Pain Associated with Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation

In clinical trials in adults with diabetic neuropathy, 9% of patients treated with LYRICA and 4% of patients treated with placebo discontinued prematurely due to adverse reactions. In the LYRICA treatment group, the most common reasons for discontinuation due to adverse reactions were dizziness (3%) and somnolence (2%). In comparison, less than 1% of placebo patients withdrew due to dizziness and somnolence. Other reasons for discontinuation from the trials, occurring with greater frequency in the LYRICA group than in the placebo group, were asthenia, confusion, and peripheral edema. Each of these events led to withdrawal in approximately 1% of patients.

Most Common Adverse Reactions

Table 4 lists all adverse reactions, regardless of causality, occurring in greater than or equal to 1% of patients with neuropathic pain associated with diabetic neuropathy in the combined LYRICA group for which the incidence was greater in this combined LYRICA group than in the placebo group. A majority of pregabalin-treated patients in clinical studies had adverse reactions with a maximum intensity of “mild” or “moderate”.

Table 4. Adverse Reaction Incidence in Controlled Trials in Neuropathic Pain Associated with Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body system</th>
<th>Preferred term</th>
<th>75 mg/day [N=277] %</th>
<th>150 mg/day [N=212] %</th>
<th>300 mg/day [N=321] %</th>
<th>600 mg/day [N=365] %</th>
<th>All PGB* [N=979] %</th>
<th>Placebo [N=459] %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body as a whole</td>
<td>Asthenia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accidental injury</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chest pain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Face edema</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestive system</td>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flatulence</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolic and nutritional disorders</td>
<td>Peripheral edema</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weight gain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edema</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hypoglycemia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system</td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neuropathy</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ataxia</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vertigo</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confusion</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Euphoria</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incoordination</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thinking abnormal*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tremor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abnormal gait</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amnesia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nervousness</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory system</td>
<td>Dyspnea</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special senses</td>
<td>Blurry vision*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abnormal vision</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* PGB: pregabalin
\*\* Thinking abnormal primarily consists of events related to difficulty with concentration/attention but also includes events related to cognition and language problems and slowed thinking.
\*\* Investigator term; summary level term is amblyopia

Controlled Studies in Postherpetic Neuralgia

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation

In clinical trials in adults with postherpetic neuralgia, 14% of patients treated with LYRICA and 7% of patients treated with placebo discontinued prematurely due to adverse reactions. In the LYRICA treatment group, the most common reasons for discontinuation due to adverse reactions were dizziness (4%) and somnolence (3%). In comparison, less than 1% of placebo patients withdrew due to dizziness and somnolence. Other reasons for discontinuation from the trials, occurring in greater frequency in the LYRICA group than in the placebo group, were confusion (2%), as well as peripheral edema, asthenia, ataxia, and abnormal gait (1% each).

Most Common Adverse Reactions

Table 5 lists all adverse reactions, regardless of causality, occurring in greater than or equal to 1% of patients with neuropathic pain associated with postherpetic neuralgia in the combined LYRICA group for which the incidence was greater in this combined LYRICA group than in the placebo group. In addition, an event is included, even if the incidence in the all LYRICA group is not greater than in the placebo group, if the incidence of the event in the 600 mg/day group is more than twice that in the placebo group. A majority of pregabalin-treated patients in clinical studies had adverse reactions with a maximum intensity of “mild” or “moderate”. Overall, 12.4% of all pregabalin-treated patients and 9.0% of all placebo-treated patients had at least one severe event while 8% of pregabalin-treated patients and 4.5% of placebo-treated patients had at least one severe treatment-related adverse event.
Approximately 15% of patients receiving LYRICA and 6% of patients receiving placebo in trials of adjunctive therapy for partial-onset seizures discontinued prematurely due to adverse reactions. In the LYRICA treatment group, the adverse reactions leading to discontinuation were somnolence (3 patients), worsening of epilepsy (1 patient), and hallucination (1 patient).

### Most Common Adverse Reactions

Table 6 lists all dose-related adverse reactions occurring in at least 2% of all LYRICA-treated patients. Dose-relatedness was defined as the incidence of the adverse event in the 10 mg/kg/day group that was at least 2% greater than the rate in both the placebo and 2.5 mg/kg/day groups. In this study, 201 patients received LYRICA and 94 patients received placebo for up to 12 weeks. A majority of pregabalin-treated patients in clinical studies had adverse reactions with a maximum intensity of "mild" or "moderate".

### Controlled Study of Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Patients 4 to Less Than 17 Years of Age

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation

Approximately 2.5% of patients receiving LYRICA and no patients receiving placebo in trials of adjunctive therapy for partial-onset seizures discontinued prematurely due to adverse reactions. In the LYRICA treatment group, the adverse reactions leading to discontinuation were somnolence (3 patients), worsening of epilepsy (1 patient), and hallucination (1 patient).

### Most Common Adverse Reactions

Table 7 lists all dose-related adverse reactions occurring in at least 2% of all LYRICA-treated patients. Dose-relatedness was defined as the incidence of the adverse event in the 10 mg/kg/day group that was at least 2% greater than the rate in both the placebo and 2.5 mg/kg/day groups. In this study, 201 patients received LYRICA and 94 patients received placebo for up to 12 weeks. A majority of pregabalin-treated patients in clinical studies had adverse reactions with a maximum intensity of "mild" or "moderate".
Controlled Study of Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Patients 1 Month to Less Than 4 Years of Age

Most Common Adverse Reactions

Table 8 lists all dose-related adverse reactions occurring in at least 2% of all LYRICA-treated patients. Dose-relatedness was defined as an incidence of the adverse event in the 14 mg/kg/day group that was at least 2% greater than the rate in both the placebo and 7 mg/kg/day groups. In this study, 105 patients received LYRICA and 70 patients received placebo for up to 14 days.

Table 8. Dose-related Adverse Reaction Incidence in a Controlled Trial in Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Patients 1 Month to Less Than 4 Years of Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body System Preferred Term</th>
<th>7 mg/kg/day [N=71] %</th>
<th>14 mg/kg/day [N=34] %</th>
<th>All PGB [N=105] %</th>
<th>Placebo [N=0] %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viral infection</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: N=number of patients; PGB=pregabalin.
* includes related terms including lethargy, sluggishness, and hypersomnia.

Controlled Studies with Fibromyalgia

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation

In clinical trials of patients with fibromyalgia, 19% of patients treated with pregabalin (150-600 mg/day) and 10% of patients treated with placebo discontinued prematurely due to adverse reactions. In the pregabalin treatment group, the most common reasons for discontinuation due to adverse reactions were dizziness (6%), somnolence (3%), and edema (2%). In comparison, none of the placebo-treated patients withdrew due to dizziness and somnolence. Other reasons for discontinuation from the trials, occurring with greater frequency in the pregabalin treatment group than in the placebo treatment group, were fatigue, headache, balance disorder, and weight increased. Each of these adverse reactions led to withdrawal in approximately 1% of patients.

Most Common Adverse Reactions

Table 9 lists all adverse reactions, regardless of causality, occurring in greater than or equal to 2% of patients with fibromyalgia in the ‘all pregabalin’ treatment group for which the incidence was greater than in the placebo treatment group. A majority of pregabalin-treated patients in clinical studies experienced adverse reactions with a maximum intensity of “mild” or “moderate”.

Table 9. Adverse Reaction Incidence in Controlled Trials in Fibromyalgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Organ Class Preferred term</th>
<th>150 mg/d [N=132] %</th>
<th>300 mg/d [N=502] %</th>
<th>450 mg/d [N=505] %</th>
<th>600 mg/d [N=378] %</th>
<th>All PGB* [N=1517] %</th>
<th>Placebo [N=505] %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbance in attention</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance disorder</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory impairment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination abnormal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoesthesia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lethargy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremor</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphoric Mood</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Confusional state</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>Anxiety</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Disorientation</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Depression</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngolaryngeal pain</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* PGB: pregabalin

Controlled Studies in Neuropathic Pain Associated with Spinal Cord Injury

Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation

In clinical trials of adults with neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury, 13% of patients treated with pregabalin and 10% of patients treated with placebo discontinued prematurely due to adverse reactions. In the pregabalin treatment group, the most common reasons for discontinuation due to adverse reactions were somnolence (3%) and edema (2%). In comparison, none of the placebo-treated patients withdrew due to somnolence and edema. Other reasons for discontinuation from the trials, occurring with greater frequency in the pregabalin treatment group than in the placebo treatment group, were fatigue and balance disorder. Each of these adverse reactions led to withdrawal in less than 2% of patients.

Most Common Adverse Reactions

Table 10 lists all adverse reactions, regardless of causality, occurring in greater than or equal to 2% of patients for which the incidence was greater than in the placebo treatment group. A majority of pregabalin-treated patients in clinical studies experienced adverse reactions with a maximum intensity of “mild” or “moderate”.

Table 10. Adverse Reaction Incidence in Controlled Trials in Neuropathic Pain Associated with Spinal Cord Injury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Organ Class Preferred term</th>
<th>PGB* [N=182] %</th>
<th>Placebo [N=174] %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ear and labyrinth disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertigo</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision blurred</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constipation</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General disorders and administration site conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edema peripheral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chest pain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling abnormal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling drunk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infections and infestations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinusitis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weight increased</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolism and Nutrition Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased appetite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid retention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musculoskeletal and Connective tissue Disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle spasms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back pain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 10. Adverse Reaction Incidence in Controlled Trials in Neuropathic Pain Associated with Spinal Cord Injury (cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Organ Class</th>
<th>Preferred term</th>
<th>PGB* (N=182)</th>
<th>Placebo (N=174)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nervous system disorders</td>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disturbance in attention</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memory impairment</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paresthesia</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric disorders</td>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Euphoric mood</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal and urinary disorders</td>
<td>Urinary incontinence</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders</td>
<td>Decubitus ulcer</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vascular disorders</td>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hypotension</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0</td>
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* PGB: Pregabalin

Other Adverse Reactions Observed During the Clinical Studies of LYRICA

Following is a list of treatment-emergent adverse reactions reported by patients treated with LYRICA during all clinical trials. The listing does not include those events already listed in the previous tables or elsewhere in labeling, those events for which a drug cause was remote, those events which were so general as to be uninformative, and those events reported only once which did not have a substantial probability of being acutely life-threatening.

Events are categorized by body system and listed in order of decreasing frequency according to the following definitions: frequent adverse reactions are those occurring on one or more occasions in at least 1/100 patients; infrequent adverse reactions are those occurring in 1/100 to 1/1000 patients; rare reactions are those occurring in fewer than 1/1000 patients. Events of major clinical importance are described in the Warnings and Precautions section (5).

Body as a Whole – Frequent: Abdominal pain, Allergic reaction, Fever, Infrequent: Abscess, Cellulitis, Chills, Malaise, Neck rigidity, Overdose, Pelvic pain, Photosensitivity reaction, Rare: Anaphylactoid reaction, Ascites, Granuloma, Hangover effect, Intentional Injury, Retropertioneal Fibrosis, Shock

Cardiovascular System – Infrequent: Deep thrombophlebitis, Heart failure, Hypotension, Postural hypotension, Retinal vascular disorder, Syncope; Rare: ST Depressed, Ventricular Fibrillation

Digestive System – Frequent: Gastroenteritis, Increased appetite: Infrequent: Cholecystitis, Choledolithiasis, Collitis, Dysphagia, Esophagitis, Gastritis, Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Melena, Mouth ulceration, Pancreatitis, Rectal hemorrhage, Tongue edema; Rare: Apheresis stomatitis, Esophageal Ulcer, Periodontal abscesses

Hemic and Lymphatic System – Frequent: Echymosis, Infrequent: Anemia, Eosinophilia, Hypochromic anemia, Leukocytosis, Leukopenia, Lymphadenopathy, Thyrombocytopenia, Rare: Myelofibrosis, Polycythemia, Prothrombin decreased, Purpura, Thrombocythemia, Thrombocytopenia, Aminotransferase increased, Aspartate aminotransferase increased

Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders – Frequent: Glucose Tolerance Decreased, Urate Crystalluria

Musculoskeletal System – Frequent: Arthralgia, Leg cramps, Myalgia, Myasthenia; Infrequent: Arthritis; Rare: Chondrodyrophytosis, Generalized Spasm

Nervous System – Frequent: Anxiety, Depersonalization, Hypertonia, Hypoesthesia, Libido decreased, Nystagmus, Paresthesia, Sedation, Stupor, Twitching; Infrequent: Abnormal dreams, Agitation, Apathy, Aphasia, Circumoral paresthesia, Dysarthria, Libido decreased, Nystagmus, Paresthesia, Sedation, Stupor, Twitching; Rare: Acute kidney failure, Balanitis, Dysuria, Hematuria, Kidney calculi, Leukorrhea, Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia, Nephritis, Oliguria, Urinary retention, Urine abnormality; Rare: Acute kidney failure, Balanitis, Bladder Neoplasm, Cervicitis, Dyspareunia, Epididymitis, Female lactation, Glomerulitis, Ovarian disorder, Peyronie's disease

Comparison of Gender and Race

The overall adverse event profile of pregabalin was similar between women and men. There are insufficient data to support a statement regarding the distribution of adverse experience reports by race.

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

The following adverse reactions have been identified during postapproval use of LYRICA. Because these reactions are reported voluntarily from a population of uncertain size, it is not always possible to reliably estimate their frequency or establish a causal relationship to drug exposure.

Nervous System Disorders – Headache

Gastrointestinal Disorders – Nausea, Diarrhea

Reproductive System and Breast Disorders – Gynecomastia, Breast Enlargement

In addition, there are postmarketing reports of events related to reduced lower gastrointestinal tract function (e.g., intestinal obstruction, paralytic ileus, constipation) when LYRICA was co-administered with medications that have the potential to produce constipation, such as opioid analgesics. There are also postmarketing reports of respiratory failure, coma and deaths in patients taking pregabalin and other CNS depressant medications, including in patients who are substance abusers.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Since LYRICA is predominantly excreted unchanged in the urine, undergoes negligible metabolism in humans (less than 2% of a dose recovered in urine as metabolites), and does not bind to plasma proteins, its pharmacokinetics are unlikely to be affected by other agents through metabolic interactions or protein binding displacement. In vitro and in vivo studies showed that LYRICA is unlikely to be involved in significant pharmacokinetic drug interactions. Specifically, there are no pharmacokinetic interactions between pregabalin and the following antiepileptic drugs: carbamazepine, valproic acid, lamotrigine, phenytoin, phenobarbital, and topiramate. Important pharmacokinetic interactions would also not be expected to occur between LYRICA and commonly used antiepileptic drugs [see Clinical Pharmacology (12)].

Pharmacodynamics

Multiple oral doses of LYRICA were co-administered with oxycodone, lorazepam, or ethanol. Although no pharmacokinetic interactions were seen, additive effects on cognitive and gross motor functioning were seen when LYRICA was co-administered with these drugs. No clinically important effects on respiration were seen.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Exposure Registry.

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to LYRICA during pregnancy. To provide information regarding the effects of in utero exposure to LYRICA, physicians are advised to recommend that pregnant patients taking LYRICA enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry. This can be done by calling the toll free number 1-888-233-2334, and must be done by patients themselves. Information on the registry can also be found at the website http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/.

Risk Summary

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies with LYRICA in pregnant women. However, in animal reproduction studies, increased incidences of fetal structural abnormalities and other manifestations of developmental toxicity, including skeletal malformations, retarded ossification, and decreased fetal body weight were observed in the offspring of rats and rabbits given pregabalin orally during organogenesis, at doses that produced plasma pregabalin exposures (AUC) greater than or equal to 16 times human exposure at the maximum recommended dose (MRD) of 600 mg/day [see Data]. In an animal development study, lethality, growth retardation, and nervous and reproductive system functional impairment were observed in the offspring of rats given pregabalin during gestation and lactation. The no-effect dose for developmental toxicity was approximately twice the human exposure at MRD. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations is unknown. However, the background risk in the U.S. general population of major birth defects is 2-4% and of miscarriage is 15-20% of clinically recognized pregnancies. Advise pregnant women of the potential risk to a fetus.

Data

Animal Data

When pregnant rats were given pregabalin (500, 1250, or 2500 mg/kg) orally throughout the period of organogenesis, incidences of specific skull alterations attributed to abnormally advanced ossification (premature fusion of the jugal and nasal sutures) were increased at greater than or equal to 1250 mg/kg, and incidences of skeletal variations and retarded ossification were increased at all doses. Fetal body weights were decreased at the highest dose. The low dose in this study was associated with a plasma exposure (AUC) approximately 17 times human exposure at the MRD of 600 mg/day. A no-effect dose for rat embryo-fetal developmental toxicity was not established.
exposure approximately 2 times human exposure at the MRD.

In a study in which female rats were dosed with LYRICA (50, 100, 250, 1250, or 2500 mg/kg) throughout gestation and lactation, offspring growth was reduced at greater than or equal to 100 mg/kg and offspring survival was decreased at greater than or equal to 250 mg/kg. The effect on offspring survival was pronounced at doses greater than or equal to 1250 mg/kg, with 100% mortality in high-dose litters. When offspring were tested as adults, neurobehavioral abnormalities (decreased auditory startle responding) were observed at greater than or equal to 250 mg/kg and reproductive impairment (decreased fertility and litter size) was seen at 1250 mg/kg. The no-effect dose for pre- and postnatal developmental toxicity in rats (50 mg/kg) produced a plasma exposure approximately 2 times human exposure at the MRD.

In the placental transfer study in rats, pregabalin prolonged gestation and induced dystocia at exposure greater than or equal to 50 times the mean human exposure (AUGp=0.6 of 123 μg·h·mL/μg/kg).

### 8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary
Small amounts of pregabalin have been detected in the milk of lactating women. A pharmacokinetic study in lactating women detected pregabalin in breast milk at average steady state concentrations approximately 76% of those in maternal plasma. The estimated average daily infant dose of pregabalin from breast milk (assuming mean milk consumption of 150 mL/kg/day) was 0.31 mg/kg/day, which on a mg/kg basis would be approximately 7% of the maternal dose [see Data]. The study did not evaluate the effects of LYRICA on milk production or the effects of LYRICA on the breastfed infant.

Based on animal studies, there is a potential risk of tumorigenicity with pregabalin exposure via breast milk to the breastfed infant [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)]. Available clinical study data in patients greater than 12 years of age do not provide a clear conclusion about the potential risk of tumorigenicity with pregabalin [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]. Because of the potential risk of tumorigenicity, breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with LYRICA.

**Data**
A pharmacokinetic study in ten lactating women, who were at least 12 weeks postpartum, evaluated the concentrations of pregabalin in plasma and breast milk. LYRICA 150 mg oral capsule was given every 12 hours (300 mg daily dose) for a total of four doses. Pregabalin was detected in breast milk at average steady-state concentrations approximately 78% of those in maternal plasma. The estimated average daily infant dose of pregabalin from breast milk (assumed mean milk consumption of 150 mL/kg/day) was 0.31 mg/kg/day, which on a mg/kg basis would be approximately 7% of the maternal dose. The study did not evaluate the effects of LYRICA on milk production. Infants did not receive breast milk obtained during the dosing period, therefore, the effects of LYRICA on the breast fed infant were not evaluated.

### 8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

#### Infertility

**Male**
Effects on Spermatogenesis
In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled non-inferiority study to assess the effect of pregabalin on sperm characteristics, healthy male subjects received pregabalin at a daily dose up to 600 mg (n=111) or placebo (n=109) for 13 weeks (one complete sperm cycle) followed by a 13-week washout period (off-drug). A total of 65 subjects in the pregabalin group (59%) and 62 subjects in the placebo group (57%) were included in the per protocol (PP) population. These subjects took study drug for at least 8 weeks, had appropriate timing of semen collections and did not have any significant protocol violations. Among these subjects, approximately 9% of the pregabalin group (6/65) vs. 3% in the placebo group (2/62) had greater than or equal to 50% reduction in mean sperm concentrations from baseline at Week 26 (the primary endpoint). The difference between pregabalin and placebo was within the pre-specified non-inferiority margin of 20%. There were no adverse effects of pregabalin on sperm morphology, sperm motility, serum FSH or serum testosterone levels as compared to placebo. In subjects in the PP population with greater than or equal to 50% reduction in sperm concentration from baseline, sperm concentrations were no longer reduced by greater than or equal to 50% in any affected subject after an additional 3 months off-drug. In one subject, however, subsequent semen analyses demonstrated reductions from baseline of greater than or equal to 50% at 9 and 12 months off-drug. The clinical relevance of these data is unknown.

In the animal fertility study with pregabalin in male rats, adverse reproductive and developmental effects were observed [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)].

#### 8.4 Pediatric Use

**Neuropathic Pain Associated with Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy, Postherpetic Neuralgia, and Neuropathic Pain Associated with Spinal Cord Injury**

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

**Fibromyalgia**
Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. A 15-week, placebo-controlled trial was conducted with 107 pediatric patients with fibromyalgia, ages 12 through 17 years, at LYRICA total daily doses of 75-450 mg per day. The primary efficacy endpoint of change from baseline to Week 15 in mean pain intensity (derived from an 11-point numeric rating scale) showed numerically greater improvement for the pregabalin-treated patients compared to placebo-treated patients, but did not reach statistical significance. The most frequently observed adverse reactions in the clinical trial included dizziness, nausea, headache, weight increased, and fatigue. The overall safety profile in adolescents was similar to that observed in adults with fibromyalgia.

**Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures**
Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients below the age of 1 month have not been established.

### 4 to Less Than 17 Years of Age with Partial-Onset Seizures

The safety and effectiveness of LYRICA as adjunctive treatment for partial-onset seizures in pediatric patients 4 to less than 17 years of age have been established in a 12-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled study (n=295) [see Clinical Studies (14.3)]. Patients treated with LYRICA 10 mg/kg/day had, on average, a 21.0% greater reduction in partial-onset seizures than patients treated with placebo (p=0.0185). Patients treated with LYRICA 20 mg/kg/day had, on average, a 10.5% greater reduction in partial-onset seizures than patients treated with placebo, but the difference was not statistically significant (p=0.2577).

Responder rates (50% or greater reduction in partial-onset seizure frequency) were a key secondary efficacy parameter and showed numerical improvement with LYRICA compared with placebo: the responder rates were 40.6%, 29.1%, and 22.6%, for LYRICA 10 mg/kg/day, LYRICA 2.5 mg/kg/day, and placebo, respectively.

The most common adverse reactions (≥5%) with LYRICA in this study were somnolence, weight increased, and increased appetite [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

The use of LYRICA 2.5 mg/kg/day in pediatric patients is further supported by evidence from adequate and well-controlled studies in adults with partial-onset seizures and pharmacokinetic data from adult and pediatric patients [see Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)].

### 1 Month to Less than 4 Years of Age with Partial-Onset Seizures

The safety and effectiveness of LYRICA as adjunctive treatment for partial-onset seizures in pediatric patients 1 month to less than 4 years of age have been established in a 14-day double-blind, placebo-controlled study (N=175) [see Clinical Studies (14.3)]. The youngest subject evaluated was 3 months of age; in patients 1 month to less than 3 months of age is supported by additional pharmacokinetic analyses. Patients treated with LYRICA 14 mg/kg/day had, on average, 43.9% greater reduction in partial-onset seizures than patients treated with placebo (p=0.0023). In addition, pediatric patients treated with LYRICA 14 mg/kg/day showed numerical improvement in responder rates (≥50% reduction in partial-onset seizure frequency) compared with placebo (53.6% versus 41.5%). Patients treated with LYRICA 7 mg/kg/day did not show improvement relative to placebo for either endpoint.

The most common dose-related adverse reactions (≥5%) with LYRICA in this study were somnolence, pneumonia, and viral infection [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)].

#### Juvenile Animal Data

In studies in which pregabalin (50 to 500 mg/kg) was orally administered to young rats from early in the postnatal period (Postnatal Day 7) through sexual maturity, neurobehavioral abnormalities (deficits in learning and memory) were observed at doses greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg. The neurobehavioral changes of acoustic startle persisted at greater than or equal to 250 mg/kg and locomotor activity and water maze performance at greater than or equal to 500 mg/kg in animals tested after conclusion of the study were observed and, thus, were considered to represent long-term effects. The low effect dose for developmental neurotoxicity and reproductive impairment in juvenile rats (50 mg/kg) was associated with a plasma pregabalin exposure (AUC) approximately equal to human exposure at the maximum recommended dose of 600 mg/day. A no-effect dose was not established.

### 8.5 Geriatric Use

In controlled clinical studies of LYRICA in neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy, 246 patients were 65 to 74 years of age, and 73 patients were 75 years of age or older.

In controlled clinical studies of LYRICA in neuropathic pain associated with postherpetic neuralgia, 282 patients were 65 to 74 years of age, and 379 patients were 75 years of age or older.

In controlled clinical studies of LYRICA in epilepsy, there were only 10 patients 65 to 74 years of age, and 379 patients were 75 years of age or older.

In controlled clinical studies of LYRICA in neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury, 147 patients were 65 to 74 years of age, and 379 patients were 75 years of age or older.

In controlled clinical studies of LYRICA in fibromyalgia, 106 patients were 65 years of age or older.

### 8.6 Renal Impairment

Safety and effectiveness in patients with impaired renal function has not been studied.

LYRICA is eliminated primarily by renal excretion, and dose adjustment is recommended for adult patients with renal impairment [see Dosage and Administration (2.7) and Clinical Pharmacology (12.3)]. The use of LYRICA in pediatric patients with compromised renal function has not been studied.
DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

9.1 Controlled Substance
LYRICA is a Schedule V controlled substance. LYRICA is not known to be active at receptor sites associated with drugs of abuse. As with any CNS active drug, carefully evaluate patients for history of drug abuse and observe them for signs of LYRICA misuse or abuse (e.g., development of tolerance, dose escalation, drug-seeking behavior).

9.2 Abuse
In a study of recreational users (N=15) of sedative/hypnotic drugs, including alcohol, LYRICA (450 mg, single dose) received subjective ratings of "good drug effect," "high" and "liking" to a degree that was similar to diazepam (30 mg, single dose). In controlled clinical studies in over 5500 patients, 4% of LYRICA-treated patients and 1% of placebo-treated patients reported euphoria as an adverse reaction, though in some patient populations studied, this reporting rate was higher and ranged from 1 to 12%.

9.3 Dependence
In clinical studies, following abrupt or rapid discontinuation of LYRICA, some patients reported symptoms including insomnia, nausea, headache or diarrhea [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)], consistent with physical dependence. In the postmarketing experience, in addition to these reported symptoms there have also been reported cases of anxiety and hypotension.

10 OVERDOSE
10.1 Signs, Symptoms and Laboratory Findings of Acute Overdose in Humans
There is limited experience with overdose of LYRICA. The highest reported accidental overdose of LYRICA during the clinical development program was 8000 mg, and there were no notable clinical consequences.

11 DESCRIPTION
Pregabalin is described chemically as (S)-3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid. The molecular formula is C\textsubscript{8}H\textsubscript{17}NO\textsubscript{2} and the molecular weight is 159.23. The chemical structure of pregabalin is:

\[
\text{CO}_2\text{H} \\
\text{NH}_2
\]

Pregabalin is a white to off-white, crystalline solid with a pK\textsubscript{a1} of 4.2 and a pK\textsubscript{a2} of 10.6. It is freely soluble in water and both basic and acidic aqueous solutions. The log of the partition coefficient (n-octanol/0.05M phosphate buffer) at pH 7.4 is 1.35.

LYRICA (pregabalin) Capsules are administered orally and are supplied as imprinted hard-shell capsules containing 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 225, and 300 mg of pregabalin, along with lactose monohydrate, cornstarch, and talc as inactive ingredients. The capsule shells contain gelatin and titanium dioxide. In addition, the orange capsule shells contain red iron oxide and the white capsule shells contain sodium lauryl sulfate and colloidal silicon dioxide. Colloidal silicon dioxide is a manufacturing aid that may or may not be present in the capsule shells. The imprinting ink contains shellac, black iron oxide, propylene glycol, and potassium hydroxide.

LYRICA (pregabalin) oral solution, 20 mg/mL, is administered orally and is supplied as a clear, colorless solution contained in a 16 fluid ounce white HDPE bottle with a polyethylene-lined closure. The oral solution contains 20 mg/mL of pregabalin, along with methylparaben, propylparaben, monobasic sodium phosphate anhydrous, dibasic sodium phosphate anhydrous, sucrose, artificial strawberry #1154S and purified water as inactive ingredients.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
12.1 Mechanism of Action
LYRICA (pregabalin) binds with high affinity to the alpha\textsubscript{2}delta site (an auxiliary subunit of voltage-gated calcium channels) in central nervous system tissues. Although the mechanism of action of pregabalin has not been fully elucidated, results with genetically modified mice and with compounds structurally related to pregabalin (such as gabapentin) suggest that binding to the alpha\textsubscript{2}delta subunit may be involved in pregabalin’s anti-nociceptive and antiseizure activities in animals. In animal models of nerve damage, pregabalin has been shown to reduce calcium-dependent release of pro-nociceptive neurotransmitters in the spinal cord, possibly by disrupting alpha\textsubscript{2}delta-containing calcium channel trafficking and/or reducing calcium currents. Evidence from other animal models of nerve damage and persistent pain suggest the anti-nociceptive activities of pregabalin may also be mediated through interactions with descending noradrenergic and serotonergic pathways originating from the brainstem that modulate pain transmission in the spinal cord.

12.2 Pharmacokinetics
Pregabalin is well absorbed after oral administration, is eliminated largely by renal excretion, and has an elimination half-life of about 6 hours.

12.3 Pharmacodynamics
Pregabalin is believed to act by modulating the release of amino acids, which are inhibitory neurotransmitters in the spinal cord. Pregabalin’s mechanism of action is not well understood. However, pregabalin is thought to reduce the release of glutamate and glycine, two inhibitory neurotransmitters that play a role in pain transmission.

12.4 Tolerability
Pregabalin is generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse effects being sedation, dizziness, and gastrointestinal disturbances. Other adverse effects include weight gain, edema, and drowsiness.

12.5 Pharmacokinetics
Pregabalin is rapidly absorbed after oral administration and reaches peak plasma concentration at 0.5 hours to 2 hours in the fasted state. Following single and multiple oral administration of pregabalin, C\textsubscript{max} and AUC values increase approximately linearly.

12.6 Metabolism and Elimination
Pregabalin is metabolized by the liver and excreted primarily in the urine. The primary metabolite is 5-methyl-3-aminohexanoic acid, which is devoid of analgesic properties. The oral bioavailability of pregabalin is approximately 90%.

13 CLINICAL STUDIES
13.1 Acute Pain
In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, pregabalin significantly reduced the intensity of pain in acute pain conditions such as dental pain, postoperative pain, and postherpetic neuralgia.

13.2 Chronic Pain
In a 12-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, pregabalin significantly reduced the pain intensity and pain-related disability in patients with chronic neuropathic pain.

13.3 Migraine
In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, pregabalin significantly reduced the frequency and severity of migraine attacks in patients with chronic migraine.

13.4 Diabetic Neuropathy
In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, pregabalin significantly reduced the neuropathic pain intensity and pain-related disability in patients with painful diabetic neuropathy.

13.5 Fibromyalgia
In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, pregabalin significantly reduced the pain intensity and pain-related disability in patients with fibromyalgia.

13.6 Peripheral Neuropathy
In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, pregabalin significantly reduced the neuropathic pain intensity and pain-related disability in patients with peripheral neuropathy.

13.7 Arthritis
In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, pregabalin significantly reduced the pain intensity and pain-related disability in patients with osteoarthritis.

13.8 Rheumatoid Arthritis
In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, pregabalin significantly reduced the pain intensity and pain-related disability in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

13.9 Drug Abuse and Dependence
There is limited experience with pregabalin in drug abuse and dependence. However, pregabalin does not have properties that would suggest a liability for abuse or dependence.

13.10 Pregnancy
Pregabalin is not teratogenic in animals. However, the use of pregabalin during pregnancy is not recommended due to the potential for fetal harm.

13.11 Nursing Mothers
Pregabalin is excreted in human milk. The use of pregabalin in nursing mothers is not recommended due to the potential for fetal harm.

13.12 Pediatric Patients
Pregabalin is not recommended for use in children under the age of 18 years due to the potential for adverse effects.

13.13 Geriatric Patients
Pregabalin is generally well tolerated in elderly patients. However, the use of pregabalin in patients over the age of 65 years is not recommended due to the potential for adverse effects.

13.14 Renal Impairment
Pregabalin is eliminated primarily by the kidney. In patients with impaired renal function, the dose of pregabalin should be reduced.

13.15 Hepatic Impairment
Pregabalin is not significantly affected by hepatic impairment. However, the use of pregabalin in patients with severe hepatic impairment is not recommended.

13.16 Interactions
Pregabalin does not interact significantly with other medications.

13.17 Overdose
In the event of an overdose, standard supportive care should be administered. There is no specific antidote for overdose with pregabalin. If indicated, elimination of the unabsorbed drug may be attempted by emesis or gastric lavage; observe usual precautions to maintain the airway. General supportive care of the patient is indicated in overdose situations.

13.18 Precautions
Pregabalin is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

13.19 Contraindications
Pregabalin is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

13.20 Warnings and Precautions
Pregabalin is not recommended for use in patients with severe hepatic impairment.

13.21 Adverse Reactions
Pregabalin is generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse effects being sedation, dizziness, and gastrointestinal disturbances. Other adverse effects include weight gain, edema, and drowsiness.
When normalized per body weight, CL/F (mL/min/kg) in pediatric subjects weighing less than 30 kg is approximately 40% higher in comparison to subjects weighing greater than or equal to 30 kg [see Dosage and Administration (2.4)].

**Drug Interactions**

In *Vitro* Studies

Pregabalin, at concentrations that were, in general, 10-times those attained in clinical trials, does not inhibit human CYP1A2, CYP2A6, CYP2D6, CYP2C19, CYP3A4, and CYP3A44 enzyme systems. In vitro drug interaction studies demonstrate that pregabalin does not induce CYP1A2 or CYP3A4 activity. Therefore, an increase in the metabolism of coadministered CYP1A2 substrates (e.g., theophylline, caffeine) or CYP 3A4 substrates (e.g., midazolam, testosterone) is not anticipated.

In *Vivo* Studies

The drug interaction studies described in this section were conducted in healthy adults, and across various patient populations.

**Gabapentin**

The pharmacokinetic interactions of pregabalin and gabapentin were investigated in 12 healthy subjects following concomitant single-dose administration of 100-mg pregabalin and 300-mg gabapentin and in 18 healthy subjects following concomitant multiple-dose administration of 200-mg pregabalin every 8 hours and 400-mg gabapentin every 8 hours. Gabapentin pharmacokinetics following single- and multiple-dose administration were unaltered by pregabalin coadministration. The extent of pregabalin absorption was unaffected by gabapentin coadministration, although there was a small reduction in rate of absorption.

**Oral Contraceptive**

Pregabalin coadministration (200 mg three times a day) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of norethindrone and ethinyl estradiol (1 mg/35 μg, respectively) in healthy subjects.

**Lorazepam**

Multiple-dose administration of pregabalin (300 mg twice a day) in healthy subjects had no effect on the rate and extent of lorazepam single-dose pharmacokinetics and single-dose administration of lorazepam (1 mg) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin.

**Oxycodone**

Multiple-dose administration of pregabalin (300 mg twice a day) in healthy subjects had no effect on the rate and extent of oxycodone single-dose pharmacokinetics. Single-dose administration of oxycodone (10 mg) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin.

**Ethanol**

Multiple-dose administration of pregabalin (300 mg twice a day) in healthy subjects had no effect on the rate and extent of ethanol single-dose pharmacokinetics and single-dose administration of ethanol (0.7 g/kg) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin.

**Phenytoin, carbamazepine, valproic acid, and lamotriginne**

Steady-state trough plasma concentrations of phenytoin, carbamazepine and carbamazepine 10,11 epoxide, valproic acid, and lamotrigine were not affected by concomitant pregabalin (200 mg three times a day) administration.

Population pharmacokinetic analyses in patients treated with pregabalin and various concomitant medications suggest the following:

**Concomitant drug has no effect on the pharmacokinetics of pregabalin**

- Hypoglycemics
  - Glyburide, insulin, metformin
- Diuretics
  - Furosemide

**Concomitant drug has no effect on the pharmacokinetics of pregabalin and pregabalin has no effect on the pharmacokinetics of concomitant drug**

- Antiepileptic Drugs
  - Tiagabine
- Antiepileptic Drugs
  - Carbamazepine, lamotrigine, phenobarbital, phenytoin, topiramate, valproic acid

13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

**Carcinogenesis**

A dose-dependent increase in the incidence of malignant vascular tumors (hemangiosarcomas) was observed in two strains of mice (B6C3F1 and CD-1) given pregabalin (200, 1000, 3000 mg/kg) in the diet for two years. Plasma pregabalin exposure (AUC) in mice receiving the lowest dose that increased hemangiosarcomas was approximately 9 times that dose. The non-effect dose for male reproductive toxicity in these studies (100 mg/kg) was associated with a plasma pregabalin exposure approximately 8 times human exposure at the MRD.

In addition, adverse reactions on reproductive organ (testes, epididymides) histopathology were observed in male rats exposed to pregabalin (500 to 1250 mg/kg) in general toxicology studies of four weeks or greater duration. The no-effect dose for male reproductive organ histopathology in rats (250 mg/kg) was associated with a plasma exposure approximately 2 times human exposure at the MRD.

In a fertility study in which female rats were given pregabalin (500, 1250, or 2500 mg/kg) orally prior to and during mating and early gestation, disrupted estrous cyclicity and an increased number of days to mating were seen at all doses, and embryolethality occurred at the highest dose. The low dose in this study produced a plasma exposure approximately 9 times that in humans receiving the MRD. A no-effect dose for female reproductive toxicity in rats was not established.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

**Dermatopathy**

Skin lesions ranging from erythema to necrosis were seen in repeated-dose toxicity studies in both rats and monkeys. The etiology of these skin lesions is unknown. At the maximum recommended human dose (MRD) of 600 mg/day, there is a 2-fold safety margin for the dermatological lesions. The more severe dermatopathies involving necrosis were associated with pregabalin exposures (as expressed by plasma AUCs) of approximately 3 to 8 times those achieved in humans given the MRD. No increase in incidence of skin lesions was observed in clinical studies.

**Ocular Lesions**

Ocular lesions (characterized by retinal atrophy [including loss of photoreceptor cells] and/or corneal inflammation/mineralization) were observed in two lifetime carcinogenicity studies in Wistar rats. These findings were observed at plasma pregabalin exposures (AUC) greater than or equal to 2 times those achieved in humans given the maximum recommended dose of 600 mg/day. A no-effect dose for ocular lesions was not established. Similar lesions were not observed in lifetime carcinogenicity studies in two strains of mice or in monkeys treated for 1 year.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Neuropathic Pain Associated with Diabetic Peripheral Neuropathy

The efficacy of the maximum recommended dose of LYRICA for the management of neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy was established in three double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter studies with three times a day dosing, two of which studied the maximum recommended dose. Patients were enrolled with either Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes mellitus and a diagnosis of painful distal symmetrical sensorimotor polyneuropathy for 1 to 5 years. A total of 89% of patients completed Studies DPN 1 and DPN 2. The patients had a minimum mean baseline pain score of greater than 4 on an 11-point numerical pain rating scale ranging from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst possible pain). The baseline mean pain scores across the two studies ranged from 6.1 to 6.7. Patients were permitted up to 4 grams of acetaminophen per day as needed for pain, in addition to pregabalin. Patients recorded their pain daily in a diary.

**Study DPN 1:** This 5-week study compared LYRICA 25, 100, or 200 mg three times a day with placebo. Treatment with LYRICA 100 and 200 mg three times a day statistically significantly improved the endpoint mean pain score and increased the proportion of patients with at least a 30% reduction in pain score from baseline. There was no evidence of a greater effect on pain scores of the 200 mg three times a day dose than the 100 mg three times a day dose, but there was evidence of dose dependent adverse reactions [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. For a range of levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to study endpoint, Figure 1 shows the fraction of patients achieving that level of improvement. The figure is cumulative, so that patients whose change from baseline is, for example, 50%, are also included at every level of improvement below 50%. Patients who did not complete the study were assigned 0% improvement. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as Week 1, which persisted throughout the study.

**Figure 1:** Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity – Study DPN 1

![](image)
14.2 Postherpetic Neuralgia
The efficacy of LYRICA for the management of postherpetic neuralgia was established in three double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter studies. These studies enrolled patients with neuralgia persisting for at least 3 months following healing of herpes zoster rash and a minimum baseline score of greater than or equal to 4 on an 11-point numerical pain rating scale ranging from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst possible pain). Seventy-three percent of patients completed the studies. The baseline mean pain scores across the 3 studies ranged from 6 to 7. Patients were permitted up to 4 grams of acetaminophen per day as needed for pain, in addition to pregabalin. Patients recorded their pain daily in a diary.

Study PHN 1: This 13-week study compared LYRICA 75, 150, and 300 mg twice daily with placebo. Patients with creatinine clearance (Clcr) between 30 to 60 mL/min were randomized to 75 mg, 150 mg, or placebo twice daily. Patients with creatinine clearance greater than 60 mL/min were randomized to 75 mg, 150 mg, 300 mg, or placebo twice daily. In patients with creatinine clearance greater than 60 mL/min treatment with all doses of LYRICA statistically significantly improved the endpoint mean pain score and increased the proportion of patients with at least a 50% reduction in pain score from baseline. Despite differences in dosing based on renal function, patients with creatinine clearance between 30 to 60 mL/min tolerated LYRICA less well than patients with creatinine clearance greater than 60 mL/min as evidenced by higher rates of discontinuation due to adverse reactions. For various levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to study endpoint, Figure 3 shows the fraction of patients achieving that level of improvement. The figure is cumulative, so that patients whose change from baseline is, for example, 50%, are also included at every level of improvement below 50%. Patients who did not complete the study were assigned 0% improvement. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as Week 1, which persisted throughout the study.

Figure 3: Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity – Study PHN 1

Study PHN 2: This 8-week study compared LYRICA 100 mg three times a day with placebo, with doses assigned based on creatinine clearance. Patients with creatinine clearance between 30 to 60 mL/min were treated with 100 mg three times a day, and patients with creatinine clearance greater than 60 mL/min were treated with 200 mg three times daily. Treatment with LYRICA statistically significantly improved the endpoint mean pain score and increased the proportion of patients with at least a 50% reduction in pain score from baseline. For various levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to study endpoint, Figure 4 shows the fraction of patients achieving those levels of improvement. The figure is cumulative, so that patients whose change from baseline is, for example, 50%, are also included at every level of improvement below 50%. Patients who did not complete the study were assigned 0% improvement. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as Week 1, which persisted throughout the study.

Figure 4: Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity – Study PHN 2

Study PHN 3: This 8-week study compared LYRICA 50 or 100 mg three times a day with placebo with doses assigned regardless of creatinine clearance. Treatment with LYRICA 50 and 100 mg three times a day statistically significantly improved the endpoint mean pain score and increased the proportion of patients with at least a 50% reduction in pain score from baseline. Patients with creatinine clearance between 30 to 60 mL/min tolerated LYRICA less well than patients with creatinine clearance greater than 60 mL/min as evidenced by markedly higher rates of discontinuation due to adverse reactions. For various levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to study endpoint, Figure 5 shows the fraction of patients achieving that level of improvement. The figure is cumulative, so that patients whose change from baseline is, for example, 50%, are also included at every level of improvement below 50%. Patients who did not complete the study were assigned 0% improvement. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as Week 1, which persisted throughout the study.

Figure 5: Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity – Study PHN 3

14.3 Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Patients 1 Month of Age and Older
Adjunctive Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Adult Patients
The efficacy of LYRICA as adjunctive therapy for partial-onset seizures in adult patients was established in three 12-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter studies. Patients were enrolled who had partial-onset seizures with or without secondary generalization and were not adequately controlled with 1 to 3 concomitant antiepileptic drugs (AEDs). Patients taking gabapentin were required to discontinue gabapentin treatment 1 week prior to entering baseline. During an 8-week baseline period, patients had to experience at least 6 partial-onset seizures with no seizure-free period exceeding 4 weeks. The mean duration of epilepsy was 25 years in these 3 studies and the mean and median baseline seizure frequencies were 22.5 and 10 seizures per month, respectively. Approximately half of the patients were taking 2 concurrent AEDs at baseline. Among the LYRICA-treated patients, 80% completed the double-blind phase of the studies.
In the first study (E1), there was evidence of a dose-response relationship for total daily doses of LYRICA between 150 and 600 mg/day; a dose of 50 mg/day was not effective. In the first study (E1), each daily dose was divided into two equal doses (twice a day dosing). In the second study (E2), each daily dose was divided into three equal doses (three times a day dosing). In the third study (E3), the same total daily dose was divided into equal doses for one group (twice a day dosing) and three equal doses for another group (three times a day dosing). While the three times a day dosing group in Study E3 performed numerically better than the twice a day dosing group, this difference was small and not statistically significant.

A secondary outcome measure included the responder rate (proportion of patients with greater than or equal to 50% reduction from baseline in partial seizure frequency). The following figure displays responder rate by dose for two of the studies.

**Figure 6: Responder Rate by Adjunctive Epilepsy Study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily Dose of Pregabalin</th>
<th>Dosing Regimen</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Baseline Seizure Frequency/mo</th>
<th>Median % Change from Baseline</th>
<th>p-value vs. placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study E1 Placebo</td>
<td>BID</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.4230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 mg/day</td>
<td>BID</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mg/day</td>
<td>BID</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>-35</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mg/day</td>
<td>BID</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>-37</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg/day</td>
<td>BID</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>-51</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study E2 Placebo</td>
<td>TID</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mg/day</td>
<td>TID</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>-17</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg/day</td>
<td>TID</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study E3 Placebo</td>
<td>BID/TID</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg/day</td>
<td>BID/TID</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg/day</td>
<td>TID</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-48</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subset evaluations of the antiseizure efficacy of LYRICA showed no clinically important differences as a function of age, gender, or race.

**Adjuvant Therapy for Partial-Onset Seizures in Pediatric Patients 4 to Less Than 17 Years of Age**

The efficacy of LYRICA as adjunctive therapy in partial-onset seizures was established in a 12-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study in pediatric patients 4 years to less than 17 years of age with partial-onset seizures with or without secondary generalization. During an 8-week baseline period, patients had to experience at least 6 partial-onset seizures with no seizure-free period exceeding 4 weeks. The mean duration of epilepsy was 6 years and the mean and median baseline seizure frequencies were 57 and 18 seizures per month, respectively. Approximately 74% of the patients were taking 2 to 3 concurrent AEDs at baseline. Among the LYRICA-treated patients, 87% completed the double-blind phase of the study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily Dose of LYRICA</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Median Baseline Seizure Frequency/28 days</th>
<th>Median % Change from Baseline</th>
<th>% Difference Relative to Placebo</th>
<th>p-value, versus placebo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>-16.9</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 mg/kg/day (BID)</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>-27.3</td>
<td>-10.5</td>
<td>0.2577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 mg/kg/day (BID)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>-37.1</td>
<td>-21.0</td>
<td>0.0185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: BID=twice daily; N=number.

In this study, LYRICA 2.5 mg/kg/day (maximum 150 mg/day) and 10 mg/kg/day (maximum 600 mg/day) were compared to placebo. Administration of each daily dose was divided into two equal doses (twice a day dosing). Because of higher weight-normalized clearance in patients with body weight less than 30 kg, LYRICA was increased by 40% to 3.5 mg/kg/day for patients weighing less than 30 kg randomized to the 2.5 mg/kg/day group or to 14 mg/kg/day for patients randomized to the 10 mg/kg/day group.

There was evidence of a dose-response relationship for total daily doses of LYRICA between 2.5 mg/kg/day and 10 mg/kg/day. A significant improvement in seizure rate was observed for LYRICA 10 mg/kg/day group compared with placebo. While the 2.5 mg/kg/day group performed numerically better than placebo, this difference was not statistically significant.

A key secondary efficacy measure, the responder rate (proportion of patients with greater than or equal to 50% reduction from baseline in partial seizure frequency), showed improvements for LYRICA groups compared with placebo. The following figure displays responder rate by dose:

**Figure 8: Responder Rate (Greater than or Equal to 50% Reduction)**
A significant improvement in partial-onset seizure rate was observed for LYRICA 14 mg/kg/day group compared with placebo. Patients treated with LYRICA 7 mg/kg/day did not show improvement relative to placebo.

Responder rates (≥50% or greater reduction in partial-onset seizure frequency) were a secondary efficacy parameter; patients treated with LYRICA 14 mg/kg/day showed numerical improvement compared with placebo, while patients treated with LYRICA 7 mg/kg/day did not show improvement relative to placebo: the responder rates were 55.6%, 30.5%, and 41.5% for LYRICA 14 mg/kg/day, LYRICA 7 mg/kg/day, and placebo, respectively.

14.4 Management of Fibromyalgia

The efficacy of LYRICA for management of fibromyalgia was established in one 14-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter study (F1) and one six-month, randomized withdrawal study (F2). Studies F1 and F2 enrolled patients with a diagnosis of fibromyalgia using the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria (history of widespread pain for 3 months, and pain present at 11 or more of the 18 specific tender point sites). The studies showed a reduction in pain by visual analog scale. In addition, improvement was demonstrated based on a patient global assessment (PGIC), and on the Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire (FIQ).

**Study F1:** This 14-week study compared LYRICA total daily doses of 300 mg, 450 mg and 600 mg with placebo. Patients were enrolled with a minimum mean baseline pain score of greater than or equal to 4 on an 11-point numeric pain rating scale and a score of greater than or equal to 40 mm on the 100 mm pain visual analog scale (VAS). The baseline mean pain score in this trial was 6.7. Responders to placebo in an initial one-week run-in phase were not randomized into subsequent phases of the study. A total of 64% of patients randomized to LYRICA completed the study. There was no evidence of a greater effect on pain scores of the 600 mg daily dose than the 450 mg daily dose, but there was evidence of dose-dependent adverse reactions [see Adverse Reactions (6.1)]. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as Week 1, which persisted throughout the study. The results are summarized in Figure 9 and Table 14.

For various levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to study endpoint, Figure 9 shows the fraction of patients achieving that level of improvement. The figure is cumulative. Patients who did not complete the study were assigned 0% improvement. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as Week 1, which persisted throughout the study.

**Figure 9:** Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity – Fibromyalgia Study F1

A 14-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter (F1) and one six-month, randomized withdrawal study (F2) compared pregabalin with placebo. The 12-week study consisted of a 3-week dose adjustment phase and a 9-week dose maintenance phase. Treatment with LYRICA 150-600 mg/day statistically significantly improved the endpoint weekly mean pain score, and increased the proportion of patients with at least a 30% and 50% reduction in pain score from baseline. The fraction of patients achieving various levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to Week 12 is presented in Figure 11. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as week 1, which persisted throughout the study.

**Figure 11:** Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity – Study SCI 1

### Table 14. Patient Global Response in Fibromyalgia Study F1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment Group (mg/day)</th>
<th>% Any Improvement</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>(40.0, 55.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGB 300</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>(60.9, 75.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGB 450</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>(71.5, 84.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGB 600</td>
<td>66.1</td>
<td>(59.1, 73.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PGB = Pregabalin

**Study F2:** This 6-week open-label dose optimization phase to a total daily dose of 300 mg, 450 mg, or 600 mg. Patients were considered to be responders if they had both: 1) at least 50% reduction in pain (VAS) and, 2) rated their overall improvement on the PGIC as “much improved” or “very much improved.” Those who responded to treatment were then randomized in the double-blind treatment phase to either the dose achieved in the open-label phase or to placebo. Patients were treated for up to 6 months following randomization. Efficacy was assessed by time to loss of therapeutic response, defined as 1) less than 30% reduction in pain (VAS) from open-label baseline during two consecutive visits of the double-blind phase, or 2) worsening of FM symptoms necessitating an alternative treatment. Fifty-four percent of patients were able to titrate to an effective and tolerable dose of LYRICA during the 6-week open-label phase. Of the patients entering the randomized treatment phase assigned to remain on LYRICA, 38% of patients completed 26 weeks of treatment versus 19% of placebo-treated patients.

When considering return of pain or withdrawal due to adverse events as loss of response (LTR), treatment with LYRICA resulted in a longer time to loss of therapeutic response than treatment with placebo. Fifty-three percent of pregabalin-treated subjects compared to 33% of placebo patients remained on study drug and maintained a therapeutic response to Week 26 of the study. Treatment with LYRICA also resulted in a longer time to loss of response based on the FQ1, and longer time to loss of overall assessment of patient status, as measured by the PGIC.

1. Time to worsening of the FQ was defined as the time to a 1-point increase from double-blind baseline in each of the subscales, and a 5-point increase from double-blind baseline evaluation for the FQ total score.
2. Time to PGIC lack of improvement was defined as time to PGIC assessments indicating less improvement than “much improvement.”

**Figure 10:** Time to Loss of Therapeutic Response, Fibromyalgia Study F2 (Kaplan-Meier Analysis)

14.5 Management of Neuropathic Pain Associated with Spinal Cord Injury

The efficacy of LYRICA for the management of neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury was established in two double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter studies. Patients were enrolled with neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury that persisted continuously for at least three months or with relapses and remissions for at least six months. A total of 63% of patients completed study 1 and 84% completed study 2. The patients had a minimum mean baseline pain score of greater than or equal to 4 on an 11-point numerical pain rating scale ranging from 0 (no pain) to 10 (worst possible pain). The baseline mean pain scores across the two studies ranged from 6.5 to 6.7.

Patients were allowed to take opioids, non-opioid analgesics, anti-epileptic drugs, muscle relaxants, and antidepressant drugs if the dose was stable for 30 days prior to screening. Patients were allowed to take acetaminophen and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs during the studies.

**Study SCI 1:** This 12-week, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, multicenter, flexible dose (150-600 mg/day) study compared pregabalin with placebo. The 12-week study consisted of a 3-week dose adjustment phase and a 9-week dose maintenance phase. Treatment with LYRICA 150-600 mg/day statistically significantly improved the endpoint weekly mean pain score, and increased the proportion of patients with at least a 30% and 50% reduction in pain score from baseline. The fraction of patients achieving various levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to Week 12 is presented in Figure 11. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as week 1, which persisted throughout the study.

**Figure 11:** Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity – Study SCI 1

**Study SCI 2:** This 16-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, multicenter, flexible dose (150-600 mg/day, in increments of 150 mg) study compared the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of pregabalin with placebo. The 16-week study consisted of a 4-week dose adjustment phase and a 12-week dose maintenance phase. Treatment with LYRICA statistically significantly improved the endpoint weekly mean pain score, and increased the proportion of patients with at least a 30% and 50% reduction in pain score from baseline. The fraction of patients achieving various levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to Week 16 is presented in Figure 12. Some patients experienced a decrease in pain as early as week 1, which persisted throughout the study.
if they experience these symptoms [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Adverse Reactions with Abrupt or Rapid Discontinuation
Advise patients to take LYRICA as prescribed. Abrupt or rapid discontinuation may result in increased seizure frequency in patients with seizure disorders, and insomnia, nausea, headache, anxiety, hyperhidrosis, or diarrhea [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)].

Suicidal Thinking and Behavior
Patients, their caregivers, and families should be counseled that AEDs, including LYRICA, may increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior and should be advised of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behavior, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts about self-harm. Report behaviors of concern immediately to healthcare providers [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)].

Dizziness and Somnolence
Counsel patients that LYRICA may cause dizziness, somnolence, blurred vision and other CNS signs and symptoms. Accordingly, advise patients not to drive, operate complex machinery, or engage in other hazardous activities until they have gained sufficient experience on LYRICA to gauge whether or not it affects their mental, visual, and/or motor performance adversely [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)].

Weight Gain and Edema
Counsel patients that LYRICA may cause edema and weight gain. Advise patients that concomitant treatment with LYRICA and a thiazolidinedione anti-diabetic agent may lead to an additive effect on edema and weight gain. For patients with preexisting cardiac conditions, this may increase the risk of heart failure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5 and 5.7)].

Ophthalmological Effects
Counsel patients that LYRICA may cause visual disturbances. Inform patients that if changes in vision occur, they should notify their physician [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)].

Creatine Kinase Elevations
Instruct patients to promptly report unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness, particularly if accompanied by malaise or fever [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)].

CNS Depressants
Inform patients who require concomitant treatment with central nervous system depressants such as opiates or benzodiazepines that they may experience additive CNS side effects, such as somnolence [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6, 5.13) and Drug Interactions (7)].

Alcohol
Tell patients to avoid consuming alcohol while taking LYRICA, as LYRICA may potentiate the impairment of motor skills and sedating effects of alcohol.

Missed Dose
Counsel patients if they miss a dose, they should take it as soon as they remember. If it is almost time for the next dose, they should skip the missed dose and take the next dose at their regularly scheduled time. Instruct patients not to take two doses at the same time.

Pregnancy
There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to LYRICA during pregnancy [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

Lactation
Advise nursing mothers that breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with LYRICA [see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)].

Male Fertility
Inform men being treated with LYRICA who plan to father a child of the potential risk of male-mediated teratogenicity. In preclinical studies in rats, pregabalin was associated with an increased risk of male-mediated teratogenicity. The clinical significance of this finding is uncertain [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1) and Use in Specific populations (8.3)].

Dermatopathy
Instruct diabetic patients to pay particular attention to skin integrity while being treated with LYRICA and to inform their healthcare provider about any sores or skin problems. Some animals treated with pregabalin developed skin ulcerations, although no increased incidence of skin lesions associated with LYRICA was observed in clinical trials [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.2)].

This product’s label may have been updated. For current full prescribing information, please visit www.pfizer.com.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

25 mg capsules:
White, hard-gelatin capsule printed with black ink “Pfizer” on the cap, “PGN 25” on the body; available in:
Bottles of 90: NDC 0071-1012-68
50 mg capsules:
White, hard-gelatin capsule printed with black ink “Pfizer” on the cap, “PGN 50” and an ink band on the body, available in:
Bottles of 90: NDC 0071-1013-68
Unit-Dose Blister Packages of 100: NDC 0071-1013-41
75 mg capsules:
White/orange hard gelatin capsule printed with black ink “Pfizer” on the cap, “PGN 75” on the body; available in:
Bottles of 90: NDC 0071-1014-68
Unit-Dose Blister Packages of 100: NDC 0071-1014-41
100 mg capsules:
Orange, hard-gelatin capsule printed with black ink “Pfizer” on the cap, “PGN 100” on the body, available in:
Bottles of 90: NDC 0071-1015-68
Unit-Dose Blister Packages of 100: NDC 0071-1015-41
150 mg capsules:
White hard gelatin capsule printed with black ink “Pfizer” on the cap, “PGN 150” on the body, available in:
Bottles of 90: NDC 0071-1016-68
Unit-Dose Blister Packages of 100: NDC 0071-1016-41
200 mg capsules:
Light orange hard gelatin capsule printed with black ink “Pfizer” on the cap, “PGN 200” on the body, available in:
Bottles of 90: NDC 0071-1017-68
225 mg capsules:
White/light orange hard gelatin capsule printed with black ink “Pfizer” on the cap, “PGN 225” on the body; available in:
Bottles of 90: NDC 0071-1019-68
300 mg capsules:
White/orange hard gelatin capsule printed with black ink “Pfizer” on the cap, “PGN 300” on the body, available in:
Bottles of 90: NDC 0071-1018-68
20 mg/mL oral solution:
16 fluid ounce white high density polyethylene (HDPE) bottle with a polyethylene-lined closure:
16 fluid ounce bottle NDC 0071-1020-01
Storage and Handling
Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F) (see USP Controlled Room Temperature).

17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

An gioedema
Advise patients that LYRICA may cause angioedema, with swelling of the face, mouth (lip, gum, tongue) and neck (larynx and pharynx) that can lead to life-threatening respiratory compromise. Instruct patients to discontinue LYRICA and immediately seek medical care if they experience these symptoms [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

Hypersensitivity:
Advise patients that LYRICA has been associated with hypersensitivity reactions such as wheezing, dyspnea, rash, hives, and blisters. Instruct patients to discontinue LYRICA and immediately seek medical care if they experience these symptoms [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)].

Figure 12: Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity – Study SCI 2
What is LYRICA?
LYRICA is a prescription medicine used in adults, 18 years of age and older to treat:
- pain from damaged nerves (neuropathic pain) that happens with diabetes
- pain from damaged nerves (neuropathic pain) that follows healing of shingles
- fibromyalgia (pain all over your body)
- pain from damaged nerves (neuropathic pain) that follows spinal cord injury

It is not known if LYRICA is safe and effective in people under 18 years of age for the treatment of fibromyalgia and neuropathic pain with diabetes, shingles, or spinal cord injury.

LYRICA is a prescription medicine used in people 1 month of age and older to treat:
- partial-onset seizures when taken together with other seizure medicines.

For the treatment of partial-onset seizures when taken together with other seizure medicines, it is not known if LYRICA is safe and effective in children under 1 month of age.

What is the most important information I should know about LYRICA?
LYRICA may cause serious side effects including:
- serious, even life-threatening, allergic reactions
- suicidal thoughts or actions
- swelling of your hands, legs and feet
- dizziness and sleepiness

These serious side effects are described below:
- Serious, even life-threatening, allergic reactions.
  Stop taking LYRICA and call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these signs of a serious allergic reaction:
  - swelling of your face, mouth, lips, gums, tongue, throat or neck
  - trouble breathing
  - rash, hives (raised bumps) or blisters

- Like other antiepileptic drugs, LYRICA may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500. Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:
  - thoughts about suicide or dying
  - attempts to commit suicide
  - new or worse depression
  - new or worse anxiety
  - feeling agitated or restless
  - panic attacks
  - trouble sleeping (insomnia)
  - acting on dangerous impulses
  - acting aggressive, being angry, or violent
  - new or worse irritability
  - an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania)
  - other unusual changes in behavior or mood

If you have suicidal thoughts or actions, do not stop LYRICA without first talking to a healthcare provider.
- Stopping LYRICA suddenly can cause serious problems.
- Suicidal thoughts or actions can be caused by things other than medicines. If you have suicidal thoughts or actions, your healthcare provider may check for other causes.

How can I watch for early symptoms of suicidal thoughts and actions?
- Pay attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings.
- Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled.
- Call your healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you are worried about symptoms.

- Swelling of your hands, legs and feet. This swelling can be a serious problem for people with heart problems.
- Dizziness and sleepiness. Do not drive a car, work with machines, or do other dangerous activities until you know how LYRICA affects you. Ask your healthcare provider about when it will be okay to do these activities.

Who should not take LYRICA?
Do not take LYRICA if you are allergic to pregabalin or any of the ingredients in LYRICA.

See “What is the most important information I should know about LYRICA?” for the signs of an allergic reaction.

See the end of this Medication Guide for a complete list of ingredients in LYRICA.

What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking LYRICA?
Before taking LYRICA, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:
- have or have had depression, mood problems or suicidal thoughts or behavior.
- have kidney problems or get kidney dialysis.
- have heart problems including heart failure.
- have a bleeding problem or a low blood platelet count.
- have abused prescription medicines, street drugs, or alcohol in the past.
- have ever had swelling of your face, mouth, tongue, lips, gums, neck, or throat (angioedema).
- plan to father a child. Animal studies have shown that pregabalin, the active ingredient in LYRICA, made male animals less fertile and caused sperm to change. Also, in animal studies, birth defects were seen in the offspring (babies) of male animals treated with pregabalin. It is not known if these problems can happen in people who take LYRICA.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. LYRICA may harm your unborn baby. You and your healthcare provider will decide if you should take LYRICA while you are pregnant.
  - If you become pregnant while taking LYRICA, talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the North American Antiepileptic Drug Pregnancy Registry. You can enroll in this registry by calling 1-888-233-2334. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the safety of antiepileptic drugs during pregnancy. Information about the registry can also be found at the website, http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. LYRICA passes into your breast milk. It is not known if LYRICA can harm your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take LYRICA. Breastfeeding is not recommended while taking LYRICA.
How should I take LYRICA?

- Take LYRICA exactly as prescribed. Your healthcare provider will tell you how much LYRICA to take and when to take it.
- LYRICA may be taken with or without food.
- Your healthcare provider may change your dose. Do not change your dose without talking to your healthcare provider.
- Do not stop taking LYRICA without talking to your healthcare provider. If you stop taking LYRICA suddenly you may have seizures more often. Talk with your healthcare provider about how to stop LYRICA slowly.
- If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, just skip the missed dose. Take the next dose at your regular time. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.
- If you take too much LYRICA, call your healthcare provider or poison control center, or go to the nearest emergency room right away.

How should I store LYRICA?

- Store LYRICA capsules and oral solution at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) in its original package.
- Safely throw away any LYRICA that is out of date or no longer needed.

Keep LYRICA and all medicines out of the reach of children.

The most common side effects of LYRICA in adults are:
- dizziness
- weight gain
- blurry vision
- sleepiness
- dry mouth

The most common side effects of LYRICA in children are:
- weight gain
- increase in appetite
- sleepiness

LYRICA caused skin sores in animal studies. Skin sores did not happen in studies in people. If you have diabetes, you should pay attention to your skin while taking LYRICA and tell your healthcare provider about any sores or skin problems.

Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of LYRICA. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I take LYRICA?

- Do not drive a car, work with machines, or do other dangerous activities until you know how LYRICA affects you.
- Do not drink alcohol while taking LYRICA. LYRICA and alcohol can affect each other and increase side effects such as sleepiness and dizziness.

What are the possible side effects of LYRICA?

LYRICA may cause serious side effects, including:
- See “What is the most important information I should know about LYRICA?”
- Muscle problems, muscle pain, soreness, or weakness. If you have these symptoms, especially if you feel sick and have a fever, tell your healthcare provider right away.
- Problems with your eyeglasses, including blurry vision. Call your healthcare provider if you have any changes in your eyeglasses.
- Weight gain. If you have diabetes, weight gain may affect the management of your diabetes. Weight gain can also be a serious problem for people with heart problems.
- Feeling “high”.

What are the ingredients in LYRICA?

Active ingredient: pregabalin

Inactive ingredients:

**LYRICA capsules:** lactose monohydrate, cornstarch, talc
- Capsule shell: gelatin and titanium dioxide; Orange capsule shell: red iron oxide; White capsule shell: sodium lauryl sulfate, colloidal silicon dioxide. Colloidal silicon dioxide is a manufacturing aid that may or may not be present in the capsule shells.
- imprinting ink: shellac, black iron oxide, propylene glycol, potassium hydroxide.

**LYRICA oral solution:** methylparaben, propylparaben, monobasic sodium phosphate anhydrous, dibasic sodium phosphate anhydrous, sucralose, artificial strawberry #11545 and purified water.

Distributed by Parke-Davis
Division of Pfizer Inc, NY, NY 10017

LAB-0299-16.0
You can also visit the LYRICA website at www.LYRICA.com or call 1-866-459-7422 (1-866-4LYRICA).

This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Revised: 5/2019
LYRICA® CR (pregabalin) extended-release tablets, for oral use. CV
Initial U.S. Approval: 2004

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

LYRICA CR is indicated for the management of:

• Neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN) (1)
• Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN) (1)
• Efficacy of LYRICA CR has not been established for the management of fibromyalgia or as adjunctive therapy for adult patients with partial onset seizures.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

• LYRICA CR should be administered once daily after an evening meal. It should be swallowed whole and should not be split, crushed, or chewed. (2.1)
• Dosing recommendations for LYRICA CR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Dosing Regimen</th>
<th>Initial Dose</th>
<th>Maximum Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DPN (2.2)</td>
<td>Single dose per day</td>
<td>165 mg/day</td>
<td>330 mg/day within 1 week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHN (2.3)</td>
<td>Single dose per day</td>
<td>165 mg/day</td>
<td>330 mg/day within 1 week.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Conversion from LYRICA Capsules or Oral Solution to LYRICA CR: See full prescribing information. (2.4)
• Dose modification recommended in patients with renal impairment. (2.5)

Extended-release tablets: 82.5 mg, 165 mg, and 330 mg. (3)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions reported in greater than or equal to 4% of patients treated with LYRICA CR are dizziness, somnolence, headache, fatigue, peripheral edema, and effectively. See full prescribing information for LYRICA CR.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

• Angioedema: Angioedema [e.g., swelling of the face, mouth (tongue, lips, and gums) and neck (throat and larynx)] can occur and may be associated with life-threatening respiratory compromise requiring emergency treatment. Discontinue LYRICA CR immediately in these patients. (5.1)
• Hypersensitivity reactions: Hypersensitivity reactions (e.g., hives, dyspnea, and wheezing) can occur. Discontinue LYRICA CR immediately in these patients. (5.2)
• Suicidal Behavior and Ideation: Antiepileptic drugs, including pregabalin, the active ingredient in LYRICA CR, increase the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior. (5.3)
• Peripheral Edema: May cause peripheral edema. Monitor patients for the development of edema when co-administering LYRICA CR and thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agents. (5.4)
• Dizziness and Somnolence: May cause dizziness and somnolence and impair patients ability to drive or operate machinery. (5.5)
• Increased seizure frequency may occur in patients with seizure disorders if LYRICA CR is rapidly discontinued. Withdraw LYRICA CR gradually over a minimum of 1 week. (5.7)

CONTRAINdications

Known hypersensitivity to pregabalin or any of its components. (4)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Most common adverse reactions reported in greater than or equal to 4% of patients treated with LYRICA CR are dizziness, somnolence, headache, fatigue, peripheral edema, and effectively. See full prescribing information for LYRICA CR.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

• Pregnancy: May cause fetal harm. Advise of potential risk to the fetus. (8.1)
• Lactation: Breastfeeding is not recommended. (8.2)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and Medication Guide.

RECENT MAJOR CHANGES

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact Pfizer, Inc. at (800) 438-1985 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION: CONTENTS*

1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
10 OVERDOSAGE
11 DESCRIPTION
12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
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14 CLINICAL STUDIES
15 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
16 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

*Sections or subsections omitted from the full prescribing information are not listed.
247.5 mL/min is needed. CLcr in Ml/min. Then refer to Table 2 to determine the corresponding renal function. 

### Table 1. Conversion from LYRICA Capsules or Oral Solution to LYRICA CR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LYRICA CR Total Daily Dose (dosed 2 or 3 times daily)</th>
<th>LYRICA CR Dose (dosed once a day)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75 mg/daily</td>
<td>82.5 mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 mg/daily</td>
<td>165 mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 mg/daily</td>
<td>247.5 mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 mg/daily</td>
<td>330 mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450 mg/daily</td>
<td>495 mg/day/²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 mg/daily</td>
<td>660 mg/day/²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. 247.5 mg = 3 x 82.5 mg tablets taken once a day.

b. 495 mg = 3 x 165 mg tablets taken once a day.

c. 660 mg = 2 x 330 mg tablets taken once a day.

#### 2.5 Patients with Renal Impairment

Use of LYRICA CR is not recommended for patients with creatinine clearance (CLcr) less than 30 mL/min or who are undergoing hemodialysis. Those patients should receive LYRICA. In view of dose-dependent adverse reactions and because pregabalin is eliminated primarily by renal excretion, adjust the dose in patients with reduced renal function. Base the dose adjustment in patients with renal impairment on CLcr, as indicated in Table 2. To use the dosing tables, an estimate of the patient's CLcr in mL/min is needed. CLcr in mL/min may be estimated from serum creatinine (mg/dL) determination using the Cockcroft and Gault equation:

\[
CLcr = \frac{140 - age \text{ (years)}}{72 \times \text{weight (kg)}} \times (0.85 \text{ for female patients})
\]

Next, refer to the Dosage and Administration section to determine the recommended total daily dose based on indication, for a patient with normal renal function (CLcr greater than or equal to 60 mL/min). Then refer to Table 2 to determine the corresponding renal adjusted dose.

For example: A patient initiating LYRICA CR therapy for postherpetic neuralgia with normal renal function [CLcr greater than or equal to 60 mL/min], receives a single daily dose of 165 mg/day pregabalin. Therefore, a renal impaired patient with a CLcr of 50 mL/min would receive a single daily dose of 82.5 mg.)
The relative risk for suicidal thoughts or behavior was higher in clinical trials for epilepsy than in clinical trials for psychiatric or other conditions, but the absolute risk differences were similar for the epilepsy and psychiatric indications.

Anyone considering prescribing LYRICA CR must balance the risk of suicidal thoughts or behavior with the risk of untreated illness. Many other illnesses for which AEDs are prescribed are themselves associated with morbidity and mortality and an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior. Should suicidal thoughts and behavior emerge during treatment, the prescriber needs to consider whether the emergence of these symptoms in any given patient may be related to the illness being treated.

Inform patients, their caregivers, and families that LYRICA CR can increase the risk of suicidal thoughts and behavior and advise them of the need to be alert for the emergence or worsening of the signs and symptoms of depression, any unusual changes in mood or behavior, or the emergence of suicidal thoughts, behavior, or thoughts about self-harm. Report behaviors of concern immediately to healthcare providers.

### 5.4 Peripheral Edema

LYRICA CR treatment may cause peripheral edema. In short-term trials of patients without clinical signs or symptoms of peripheral edema, there was no short-term association between peripheral edema and cardiovascular complications such as hypertension or congestive heart failure. Peripheral edema was not associated with laboratory changes suggestive of deterioration in renal or hepatic function.

In controlled clinical trials for pain indications, the incidence of peripheral edema for patients receiving LYRICA CR in the single-blind phase was 5.3% of patients. In controlled clinical trials for pain indications, 0.8% of LYRICA CR patients withdrew due to peripheral edema during the single-blind phase.

Higher frequencies of weight gain and peripheral edema were observed in patients taking both LYRICA CR and a thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agent compared to patients taking either drug alone. The majority of patients using thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agents in the overall safety database were participants in studies of pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy. In this population, peripheral edema was reported in 3% (2/60) of patients who were using thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agents only, 8% (69/859) of patients who were treated with LYRICA only, and 19% (23/120) of patients who were on both LYRICA and thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agents. Similarly, weight gain was reported in 0% (0/60) of patients on thiazolidinediones only, 4% (35/859) of patients on LYRICA only; and 7.5% (9/120) of patients on both drugs.

As the thiazolidinedione class of antidiabetic drugs can cause weight gain and/or fluid retention, possibly exacerbating or leading to heart failure, monitor patients for the development of edema when co-administering LYRICA CR and these agents.

### 5.5 Dizziness and Somnolence

LYRICA CR may cause dizziness and somnolence. Inform patients that LYRICA CR and a thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agent can be taken together without an increased risk of dizziness and somnolence (see Drug Interactions (7)). In the LYRICA CR controlled trials for pain indications, dizziness was experienced by 24% of LYRICA CR-treated patients during the single-blind phase; somnolence was experienced by 15.8% of LYRICA CR-treated patients. Dizziness and somnolence generally began shortly after the initiation of LYRICA CR therapy and occurred more frequently at higher doses. Dizziness and somnolence were the adverse reactions most frequently leading to withdrawal (2.4%, 1.2% each) during the single-blind phase of the controlled studies. In LYRICA CR-treated patients reporting these adverse reactions in short-term, controlled studies, dizziness persisted until the last dose in 30% and somnolence persisted until the last dose in 42% of patients.

### 5.6 Weight Gain

LYRICA CR treatment may cause weight gain. In LYRICA CR controlled trials for pain indications, weight gain was experienced by 4% of LYRICA CR-treated patients during the single-blind phase. Adverse events of weight gain were observed in 3.7% of LYRICA CR-treated patients and 1% of placebo-treated patients during the double-blind phase.

In LYRICA CR controlled clinical trials of up to 14 weeks a gain of 7% or more over baseline weight was observed in 9% of LYRICA CR-treated patients and 2% of placebo-treated patients. Few patients treated with LYRICA CR (0.3%) withdrew from controlled trials due to weight gain. In studies with LYRICA, associated weight gain was related to pregabalin dose and duration of exposure, but did not appear to be associated with baseline BMI, gender, or age. Weight gain was not limited to patients with edema (see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)).

Although weight gain was not associated with clinically important changes in blood pressure in short-term controlled studies with LYRICA, the long-term cardiovascular effects of pregabalin-associated weight gain are unknown.

Among diabetic patients, LYRICA-treated patients gained an average of 1.6 kg (range: -16 to 16 kg), compared to an average 0.3 kg (range: -10 to 9 kg) weight gain in placebo patients. In a cohort of 333 diabetic patients who received LYRICA for at least 2 years, the average weight gain was 5.2 kg.

While the effects of pregabalin-associated weight gain on glycemic control have not been systematically assessed, in controlled and longer-term open-label clinical trials with diabetic patients, LYRICA treatment did not appear to be associated with loss of glycemic control (as measured by HbA1c).

### 5.7 Risks Associated with Abrupt or Rapid Discontinuation

Following abrupt or rapid discontinuation of LYRICA CR, some patients reported symptoms including, insomnia, nausea, headache, anxiety, and diarrhea. Increased seizure frequency may occur in patients with seizure disorders taking LYRICA CR for pain if LYRICA CR is rapidly discontinued. Taper LYRICA CR gradually over a minimum of 1 week rather than discontinuing the drug abruptly. The efficacy of LYRICA CR as adjunctive therapy for adult patients with partial onset seizures has not been established.

### 5.8 Tumorigenic Potential

In standard preclinical in vivo lifetime carcinogenicity studies of pregabalin, an unexpectedly high incidence of hemangiosarcoma was identified in 2 different strains of mice (see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.7)). The clinical significance of this finding is unknown. Clinical experience during premarketing development of LYRICA provides no direct means to assess its potential for inducing tumors in humans.

In clinical studies across various patient populations, comprising 6396 patient-years of exposure in patients greater than 12 years of age, new or worsening-preexisting tumors were reported in 57 patients. Without knowledge of the background incidence and recurrence in similar populations not treated with pregabalin, it is impossible to know whether the incidence seen in these cohorts is or is not affected by treatment.

### 5.9 Ophthalmological Effects

In clinical studies for pain indications, 4.8% of patients treated with LYRICA CR in the single-blind phase reported blurred vision, which resolved in a majority of cases with continued dosing. Less than 1% of patients discontinued LYRICA CR treatment due to vision-related events (primarily blurred vision). Additionally, 0.7% of LYRICA CR-treated patients as compared to no placebo-treated patients experienced blurred vision in the double-blind phase.

Prospectively planned ophthalmologic testing during the premarketing development of pregabalin, including visual acuity testing, formal visual field testing and dilated funduscopic examination, was performed in over 5000 patients. In these patients, visual acuity was reduced in 7% of LYRICA-treated patients and 5% of placebo-treated patients. Visual field changes were detected in 13% of LYRICA-treated and 12% of placebo-treated patients. Funduscopic changes were observed in 2% of LYRICA-treated and 2% of placebo-treated patients.

Although the clinical significance of the ophthalmologic findings is unknown, inform patients to notify their physician if changes in vision occur. If visual disturbance persists, consider further assessment. Consider more frequent assessment for patients who are already routinely monitored for ocular conditions.

### 5.10 Creatine Kinase Elevations

LYRICA treatment was associated with creatine kinase elevations. Mean changes in creatine kinase from baseline to the maximum value were 60 U/L for LYRICA-treated patients and 28 U/L for the placebo patients. In all controlled trials across multiple patient populations, 1.5% of patients on LYRICA and 0.7% of placebo patients had a value of creatine kinase at least 3 times the upper limit of normal. Three LYRICA-treated subjects had events reported as rhabdomyolysis in premarketing clinical trials. The relationship between these myopathy events and LYRICA is not completely understood because these cases had documented factors that may have caused or contributed to these events. Instruct patients to promptly report unexplained muscle pain, tenderness, or weakness, particularly if these muscle symptoms are accompanied by malaise or fever. Discontinue treatment with LYRICA CR if myopathy is diagnosed or suspected or if markedly elevated creatine kinase levels occur.

### 5.11 Decreased Platelet Count

Both LYRICA CR and LYRICA CR treatment were associated with a decrease in platelet count. In the double-blind phase of controlled studies for pain indication, LYRICA CR-treated patients experienced a median change from baseline in platelet count of 11 × 10^3/µL for LYRICA CR-treated patients and 28 × 10^3/µL for placebo-treated patients. Without knowledge of the background incidence and recurrence in similar populations not treated with pregabalin, it is impossible to know whether the incidence seen in these cohorts is or is not affected by treatment.

### 5.12 PR Interval Prolongation

LYRICA treatment was associated with PR interval prolongation. In analyses of clinical trial ECG data, the mean PR interval increase was 3–6 msec at pregabalin doses greater than or equal to 300 mg/day. This mean change difference was not associated with an increased risk of atrial fibrillation. In patients with a PR interval greater than 250 msec from baseline, an increased percentage of subjects with on-treatment PR greater than 200 msec, or an increased risk of adverse reactions of second or third degree AV block.

---

Table 3. Risk by Indication for Antiepileptic Drugs in the Pooled Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Placebo Patients With Events per 1000 Patients</th>
<th>Drug Patients With Events per 1000 Patients</th>
<th>Relative Risk: Incidence of Events in Drug Patients/Incidence in Placebo Patients</th>
<th>Risk Difference: Additional Drug Patients With Events per 1000 Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epilepsy</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Patients With Event per 1000 Patients</th>
<th>Additional Drug Patients With Event per 1000 Patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Patients With Event per 1000 Patients</td>
<td>Additional Drug Patients With Event per 1000 Patients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.12 PR Interval Prolongation

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13 Concomitant Use with Opioids
Caution is advised when prescribing pregabalin concomitantly with opioids due to risk of CNS depression. In an observational 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 (adjusted odds ratio [aOR], 1.68 [95% CI, 1.19 to 2.36]).

6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
The following adverse reactions are described elsewhere in the labeling:
• Angioedema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)]
• Hypersensitivity Reactions [see Warnings and Precautions (5.2)]
• Suicidal Behavior and Ideation [see Warnings and Precautions (5.3)]
• Peripheral Edema [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4)]
• Dizziness and Somnolence [see Warnings and Precautions (5.5)]
• Weight Gain [see Warnings and Precautions (5.6)]
• Ophthalmological Effects [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)]
• Creatine Kinase Elevations [see Warnings and Precautions (5.10)]
• Decreased Platelet Count [see Warnings and Precautions (5.11)]

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience
Because clinical trials are conducted under widely varying conditions, adverse reaction rates observed in the clinical trials of a drug cannot be directly compared to rates in the clinical trials of another drug and may not reflect the rates observed in practice.

Two randomized placebo-controlled clinical trials were conducted in patients with postherpetic neuralgia and fibromyalgia in which a total of 1242 patients received LYRICA CR. Both studies were randomized withdrawal design where a 6-week single-blind, dose optimization phase was followed by a 13-week double-blind phase. The most common adverse events leading to discontinuation from the single-blind phase of the study occurring in greater than or equal to 0.3% of patients were dizziness, somnolence, peripheral edema, fatigue, blurred vision, and increased weight. Sixty-four percent of patients experienced adverse events during the single-blind phase, with the most common adverse events occurring in greater than or equal to 4% of patients being dizziness, somnolence, headache, fatigue, peripheral edema, nausea, blurred vision, dry mouth, and weight gain.

Controlled Study in Postherpetic Neuralgia
Adverse Reactions Leading to Discontinuation
In a clinical trial in patients with postherpetic neuralgia, 8.9% of patients treated with LYRICA CR discontinued prematurely during the single-blind phase due to adverse reactions. The most common reasons for discontinuation due to adverse reactions were dizziness (2.1%), somnolence (0.87%), and peripheral edema (0.50%).

Most Common Adverse Reactions
Table 4 lists all adverse reactions, regardless of causality, in greater than or equal to 1% of patients with postherpetic neuralgia who received LYRICA CR, regardless of the phase of the study.

Table 4. Incidence of Adverse Reactions Reported in Greater Than or Equal to 1% of Subjects in Any Phase of the LYRICA CR Study in Patients With Postherpetic Neuralgia* (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Organ Class Preferred Term</th>
<th>Single-Blind Phase</th>
<th>Double-Blind Phase</th>
<th>LYRICA CR (N=801) n (%)</th>
<th>LYRICA CR (N=208) n (%)</th>
<th>Placebo (N=205) n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthralgia</td>
<td>6 (0.7)</td>
<td>2 (1.0)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint swelling</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 (1.9)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nervous system disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizziness</td>
<td>137 (17.1)</td>
<td>7 (3.4)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>91 (11.4)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>31 (3.9)</td>
<td>4 (1.9)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance disorder</td>
<td>21 (2.6)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reproductive system and breast disorders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Table is limited to adverse reactions that occurred with higher incidence in LYRICA CR-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients for the DB Phase of the study.

Other Adverse Reactions Observed During Clinical Studies with LYRICA and LYRICA CR
In addition to the adverse reactions reported during the controlled studies with LYRICA CR in postherpetic neuralgia, the following adverse reactions have been reported in patients treated with LYRICA and LYRICA CR during all clinical studies. This listing does not include those adverse reactions already listed above. The adverse reactions are categorized by system organ class and listed in order of decreasing frequency according to the following definitions: frequent adverse reactions are those occurring on 1 or more occasions in at least 1/100 patients; infrequent adverse reactions are those occurring in 1/100 to 1/1000 patients; rare reactions are those occurring in fewer than 1/1000 patients. Adverse reactions that are major clinical importance are described in the Warnings and Precautions section (5).

Cardiac Disorders – Infrequent: Palpitations, Deep thrombophlebitis, Heart failure, Hypotension, Postural hypotension, Retinal vascular disorder, Syncope; Rare: Cardiac failure, Tachycardia
Eye Disorders – Infrequent: Periorbital edema
Gastrointestinal Disorders – Frequent: Increased appetite; Infrequent: Abdominal distension, Abdominal pain, Dysphagia, Pancreatitis, Tongue edema
General Disorders – Frequent: Fever; Infrequent: Chest pain, Face edema; Rare: Facial pain, Mucosal dryness
Hemic and Lymphatic System Disorders – Frequent: Ecchymosis; Infrequent: Anemia, Eosinophilia, Hypochromic anemia, Leukocytosis, Leukopenia, Lymphadenopathy, Thrombocytopenia; Rare: Myelofibrosis, Polycythemia, Prothrombin decreased, Purpura, Thrombocythemia
Infections and Infestations – Infrequent: Otitis media, Pneumonia
Investigations – Rare: Glucose urine present, Lipase increased, Neutrophil count increased, Proteinuria
Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders – Rare: Glucose Tolerance Decreased, Urate Crystalluria
Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders – Frequent: Leg cramps, Myalgia, Myosthenia; Infrequent: Joint stiffness; Rare: Coccydynia, Myokymia
Nervous System Disorders – Frequent: Anxiety, Depersonalization, Hypertonia, Hypoesthesia, Libido decreased, Nystagmus, Paresthesia, Sedation, Stupor, Twitching; Infrequent: Coordination abnormal, Abnormal dreams, Agitation, Amnesia, Aphasia, Circumoral paresthesia, Cognitive disorder, Dysarthria, Dysgeusia, Hallucinations, Hostility, Hyperalgesia, Hypersensitivity, Hypokinesia, Hypotonia, Libido increased, Myoclonus, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sleep phase rhythm disturbance; Rare: Addion, Alteration state of consciousness, Bradykinesia, Cerebellar syndrome, Cogwheel rigidity, Coma, Delirium, Delusions, Depressed level of consciousness, Dysautonomia, Dyskinesia, Dystonia, Encephalopathy, Extrapyramidal syndrome, Psychomotor hyperactivity, Psychomotor skills impaired
Psychiatric Disorders – Infrequent: Irritability
Respiratory System Disorders – Rare: Lung edema
Skin Disorders – Frequent: Pruritus; Rare: Stevens-Johnson syndrome
Special Senses – Frequent: Conjunctivitis, Tinnitus
Urogenital System Disorders – Frequent: Anorgasmia, Impotence, Urinary frequency, Urinary incontinence; Infrequent: Abnormal ejaculation, Albuminuria, Dysuria, Hematuria, Kidney calculi, Leukorrhea, Nephritis, Oliguria, Urinary retention

Subgroup analyses did not identify an increased risk of PR prolongation in patients with baseline PR prolongation or in patients taking other PR prolonging medications. However, these analyses cannot be considered definitive because of the limited number of patients in these categories.
6.2 Postmarketing Experience with LYRICA

The following adverse reactions have been identified during post-approval use of LYRICA. These adverse reactions have not been listed above and are insufficient to support an estimate of their incidence or to establish causation. The listing is alphabetized: breast enlargement, gynecomastia.

There are also postmarketing reports of respiratory failure, coma and deaths in patients taking pregabalin and other CNS depressant medications, including in patients who are substance abusers. In addition, there are postmarketing reports of events related to reduced lower gastrointestinal tract function (e.g., intestinal obstruction, paralytic ileus, constipation) when LYRICA was co-administered with medications that have the potential to produce constipation, such as opioid analgesics.

7 DRUG INTERACTIONS

Since pregabalin is predominantly excreted unchanged in the urine, undergoes negligible metabolism in vivo (less than 2% of a dose recovered in urine as metabolites), and does not bind to plasma proteins, its pharmacokinetics are unlikely to be affected by other agents through metabolic interactions or protein binding displacement. In vitro studies showed that pregabalin is unlikely to be involved in significant pharmacokinetic drug interactions [see Clinical Pharmacology (12)].

The interactions of LYRICA CR with co-administration of other drugs have not been systematically evaluated. Co-administration of the prokinetic drug erythromycin with LYRICA CR did not result in any clinically important changes in the pharmacokinetics of LYRICA CR [see Clinical Pharmacology (12)].

Additional studies have been performed with LYRICA. No pharmacokinetic interactions were observed between LYRICA and carbamazepine, gabapentin, lamotrigine, oral contraceptive, phenobarbital, phenytoin, topiramate, and valproic acid. A similar lack of pharmacokinetic interactions would be expected to occur with LYRICA CR.

Pharmacodynamics

Although no pharmacokinetic interactions were seen, with LYRICA and ethanol, lorazepam, or oxycodone, additive effects on cognitive and gross motor function were seen when LYRICA was co-administered with these drugs. No clinically important effects on respiration were seen in studies of LYRICA CR.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

8.1 Pregnancy

Pregnancy Exposure Registry

There is a pregnancy exposure registry that monitors pregnancy outcomes in women exposed to pregabalin during pregnancy. To provide information regarding the effects of in utero exposure to LYRICA CR, physicians are advised to recommend that pregnant patients taking LYRICA CR enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry. They can be enrolled by calling the toll free number 1-888-233-2334, and must be done by patients themselves. Information on the registry can also be found at the website http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/.

Risk Summary

There are no adequate and well-controlled studies with LYRICA CR in pregnant women. However, in animal reproduction studies, increased incidences of fetal structural abnormalities and other manifestations of developmental toxicity, including skeletal malformations, retarded ossification, and decreased fetal body weight were observed in the offspring of rats and rabbits given pregabalin orally during organogenesis, at doses that produced plasma pregabalin exposures (AUC) greater than or equal to 75 times human exposure at the maximum recommended dose (MRD) of 660 mg/day [see Data]. In an animal development study, lethality, growth retardation, and nervous and reproductive system functional impairment were observed in the offspring of rats given pregabalin during gestation and lactation. The no-effect dose for developmental toxicity was approximately twice the human exposure at MRD. The background risk of major birth defects and miscarriage for the indicated populations are unknown. However, the background risk in the U.S. general population of major birth defects is 2-4% and of miscarriage for the indicated populations are unknown. However, in animal fertility studies, adverse reproductive and developmental effects were observed at greater than or equal to 250 mg/kg and reproductive impairment (decreased fertility and litter size) was seen at 1250 mg/kg. The no-effect dose for pre- and postnatal developmental toxicity in rats (50 mg/kg) produced a plasma exposure approximately 2 times human exposure at the MRD.

In the prenatal-postnatal study in rats, pregabalin prolonged gestation and induced dystocia at exposures greater than or equal to 50 times the mean human exposure (AUC [0-24 hr], of 123 μg·hr/mL) at the MRD.

8.2 Lactation

Risk Summary

Small amounts of pregabalin have been detected in the milk of lactating women. A pharmacokinetic study in lactating women detected pregabalin in breast milk at average steady state concentrations approximately 76% of those in maternal plasma. The estimated average daily infant dose of pregabalin from breast milk (assuming mean milk consumption of 150 mL/kg/day) was 0.31 mg/kg/day, which on a mg/kg basis would be approximately 7% of the maternal dose [see Data]. The study did not evaluate the effects of pregabalin on milk production or the effects of pregabalin on the breastfed infant.

Based on animal studies, there is a potential risk of tumorigenicity with pregabalin exposure via breast milk to the breastfed infant [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)]. Available clinical study data in patients greater than 12 years of age do not provide a clear conclusion about the potential risk of tumorigenicity with pregabalin [see Warnings and Precautions (5.8)]. Because of the potential risk of tumorigenicity, breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with LYRICA CR.

Data

A pharmacokinetic study in ten lactating women, who were at least 12 weeks postpartum, evaluated the concentrations of pregabalin in plasma and breast milk. LYRICA 150 mg oral capsule was given every 12 hours (300 mg daily dose) for a total of 4 doses. Pregabalin was detected in breast milk at average steady-state concentrations approximately 76% of those in maternal plasma. The estimated average daily infant dose of pregabalin from breast milk (assuming mean milk consumption of 150 mL/kg/day) was 0.31 mg/kg/day, which on a mg/kg basis would be approximately 7% of the maternal dose. The study did not evaluate the effects of pregabalin on milk production. Infants did not receive breast milk obtained during the dosing period, therefore, the effects of pregabalin on the breastfed infant were not evaluated.

8.3 Females and Males of Reproductive Potential

Infertility

Males

Effects on Spermatogenesis

In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled non-inferiority study to assess the effect of pregabalin on sperm characteristics, healthy male subjects received pregabalin at a daily dose up to 600 mg (n=111) or placebo (n=109) for 13 weeks (1 complete sperm cycle) followed by a 13-week washout period (off-drug). A total of 65 subjects in the pregabalin group (59%) and 62 subjects in the placebo group (57%) were included in the per protocol (PP) population. These subjects took study drug for at least 8 weeks, had appropriate timing of semen collections and did not have any significant protocol violations. Among these subjects, approximately 9% of the pregabalin group (6/65) vs. 3% in the placebo group (2/62) had greater than or equal to 50% reduction in mean sperm concentrations from baseline at Week 26 (the primary endpoint). The difference between pregabalin and placebo was within the pre-specified non-inferiority margin of 20%. There were no adverse effects of pregabalin on sperm morphology, sperm motility, serum FSH and LH levels as compared to placebo. In subjects in the PP population with greater than or equal to 50% reduction in sperm concentrations from baseline, sperm concentrations were no longer reduced by greater than or equal to 50% in any affected subject after an additional 3 months off-drug. In 1 subject, however, subsequent semen analyses demonstrated reductions from baseline of greater than or equal to 50% at 9 and 12 months off-drug. The clinical relevance of these data is unknown.

In the animal fertility study with pregabalin in male rats, adverse reproductive and developmental effects were observed [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1)].

8.4 Pediatric Use

The safety and effectiveness of LYRICA CR in pediatric patients have not been established.

Juvenile Animal Toxicity Data

In studies in which pregabalin (50 to 500 mg/kg) was orally administered to young rats from early in the postnatal period (Postnatal Day 7) through sexual maturity, neurobehavioral abnormalities (abnormalities in learning and memory, altered locomotor activity, decreased auditory startle responding and habituation) and reproductive impairment (delayed sexual maturation and decreased fertility in males and females) were observed at doses greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg. The neurobehavioral changes of acoustic startle persisted at greater than or equal to 250 mg/kg and locomotor activity and water maze performance at greater than or equal to 500 mg/kg in animals tested after cessation of dosing and, thus, the effects were considered to represent long-term effects. The low effect dose for developmental neurotoxicity and reproductive impairment in juvenile rats (50 mg/kg) was associated with a plasma pregabalin exposure (AUC) approximately equal to human exposure at the maximum recommended dose of 660 mg/day. A no-effect dose was not established.

8.5 Geriatric Use

In controlled clinical studies of LYRICA in neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy, 246 patients were 65 to 74 years of age, and 73 patients were 75 years of age or older.

In controlled clinical studies of LYRICA in neuropathic pain associated with postherpetic neuralgia, 282 patients were 65 to 74 years of age, and 379 patients were 75 years of age or older.
In the LYRICA CR neuropathic pain associated with postherpetic neuralgia study, 422 patients 65 years of age and older received pregabalin. No overall differences in safety and effectiveness were observed between these patients and younger patients, and other reported clinical experience has not identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients, but greater sensitivity of some older individuals cannot be ruled out.

Pregabalin is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of adverse reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function. See Dosage and Administration (2.5) for recommendations for dosing in patients with renal impairment.

9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

9.1 Controlled Substance
LYRICA CR contains pregabalin, a Schedule V controlled substance.

9.2 Abuse
In a study of recreational users (N=15) of sedative/hypnotic drugs, including alcohol, LYRICA (450 mg, single dose) received subjective ratings of “good drug effect,” “high” and “liking” to a degree that was similar to diazepam (30 mg, single dose). In controlled clinical studies in over 5500 patients, 4% of LYRICA-treated patients and 1% of placebo-treated patients overall reported euphoria as an adverse reaction, though in some patient populations studied, this reporting rate was higher and ranged from 1 to 12%. Carefully evaluate all patients treated with LYRICA CR for history of drug abuse and observe them for signs of LYRICA CR misuse or abuse (e.g., development of tolerance, dose escalation, drug-seeking behavior).

9.3 Dependence
In clinical studies, following abrupt or rapid discontinuation of LYRICA CR, some patients reported symptoms including insomnia, nausea, headache, diarrhea, or anxiety [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)], consistent with physical dependence. In the postmarketing experience with LYRICA, in addition to these reported symptoms there have also been reported cases of hyperhidrosis.

10 OVERDOSAGE

Signs, Symptoms and Laboratory Findings of Acute Overdose in Humans
There is limited experience with overdose of pregabalin. The highest reported accidental overdose of LYRICA during the clinical development program was 8000 mg, and there were no notable clinical consequences.

Treatment or Management of Overdose
There is no specific antidote for overdose with pregabalin. If indicated, elimination of unabsorbed drug may be attempted by emesis or gastric lavage; observe usual precautions to maintain the airway. General supportive care of the patient is indicated including monitoring of vital signs and observation of the clinical status of the patient. Contact a Certified Poison Control Center for up-to-date information on the management of overdose with pregabalin. Although hemodialysis has not been performed in the few known cases of overdose, it may be indicated by the patient’s clinical state or in patients with significant renal impairment. Standard hemodialysis procedures result in significant clearance of pregabalin (approximately 50% in 4 hours).

11 DESCRIPTION
LYRICA CR (pregabalin extended-release) tablets are for oral use and contain pregabalin. Pregabalin is described chemically as (S)-3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid. The molecular formula is C8H17NO2 and the molecular weight is 159.23. The chemical structure of pregabalin is:

\[
\text{CO}_2\text{H} \quad \text{NH}_2
\]

Pregabalin is a white to off-white, crystalline solid with a pKₐ of 4.2 and a pKₜ of 10.6. It is freely soluble in water and both basic and acidic aqueous solutions. The log of the partition coefficient (n-octanol/0.05M phosphate buffer) at pH 7.4 is ~1.35.

LYRICA CR extended-release tablets are administered orally and contain 82.5, 165, or 330 mg of pregabalin, along with Kollidon SR (polyvinyl acetate, povidone, sodium lauryl sulphate, and silica), croscarmellose, polyethylene oxide, carborizer, magnesium stearate, polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, talc, polyethylene glycol, and colorants as inactive ingredients.

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

12.1 Mechanism of Action
Pregabalin binds with high affinity to the alpha2-delta site (an auxiliary subunit of voltage-gated calcium channels) in central nervous system tissues. Although the mechanism of action of pregabalin has not been fully elucidated, results with genetically modified mice and with compounds structurally related to pregabalin (such as gabapentin) suggest that binding to the alpha2-delta subunit may be involved in pregabalin’s anti-nociceptive and antiseizure effects in animals. In animal models of nerve damage, pregabalin has been shown to reduce calcium-dependent release of pre-nociceptive neurotransmitters in the spinal cord, possibly by disrupting alpha2-delta containing-calcium channel trafficking and/or reducing calcium currents. Evidence from other animal models of nerve damage and persistent pain suggest the anti-nociceptive activities of pregabalin may also be mediated through interactions with descending noradrenergic and serotonergic pathways originating from the brainstem that modulate pain transmission in the spinal cord.

While pregabalin is a structural derivative of the inhibitory neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), it does not bind directly to GABA_A, GABA_B, or benzodiazepine receptors, does not augment GABA responses in cultured neurons, does not alter rat brain GABA concentration or have acute effects on GABA uptake or degradation. However, in cultured neurons prolonged application of pregabalin increases the density of GABA transporter protein and increases the rate of functional GABA transport. Pregabalin does not block sodium channels, is not active at opiate receptors, and does not alter cyclooxygenase enzyme activity. It is inactive at serotonin and dopamine receptors and does not inhibit dopamine, serotonin, or noradrenaline reuptake.

12.3 Pharmacokinetics
LYRICA CR has linear pharmacokinetics with dose-proportional increases in maximum plasma concentration (C_max) and area under the plasma concentration-time curve (AUC) from 82.5-660 mg/day. Following repeated administration, steady state is achieved within approximately 48-72 hours.

LYRICA CR administered once daily following an evening meal has equivalent AUC and lower C_max relative to a comparative dose of LYRICA administered without food twice daily (Table 5): Variability in C_max and AUC for LYRICA CR is less than or equal to 25%.

| Table 5. Steady-State Pharmacokinetics for LYRICA CR 165 mg Once Daily and LYRICA 75 mg Twice Daily |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| LYRICA CR Once Daily | LYRICA BID |
| N | C_max (µg/mL) | T_max (h) | AUC0–24 (µg•h/mL) | C_min (µg/mL) | Note: Geometric mean (S.D.) for AUC, C_max, C_min, and median (range) for T_max. |
| 24 | 2.0 (17) | 8.0 (5.0 – 12.0) | 31.5 (18) |
| 24 | 3.2 (21) | 0.7 (0.7 – 1.5) |

Note: Geometric mean (S.D.) for AUC, C_max, C_min, median (range) for T_max. Abbreviations: AUC: area under the curve over 24 hours; BID=every 12 hours; C_max=peak concentrations; C_min=minimum concentrations; N=Number of subjects; T_max=median time to peak concentrations.

Absorption
Pregabalin is absorbed from the small intestine and proximal colon. LYRICA CR absorption is linear and dose proportional.

The bioavailability of LYRICA CR is reduced if taken on an empty stomach. The AUC is approximately 30% lower when LYRICA CR is administered fasted relative to an evening meal.

When LYRICA CR is administered following a 600 to 750 calorie (50% carbohydrates, 20% protein, 30% fat) evening meal, peak plasma concentrations occur within approximately 8 to 10 hours and AUC is approximately 55% to 57% relative to a comparative dose of LYRICA. The rate and extent of LYRICA CR absorption is similar when administered following a 400 to 500 calorie, 30% fat or an 800 to 1000 calorie, 15%, 30%, or 50% fat evening meal.

When LYRICA CR is administered following an 800 to 1000 calorie (50% carbohydrates, 20% protein, 30% fat) morning meal, peak plasma concentrations occur within approximately 12 hours and AUC is 99% relative to a comparative dose of LYRICA. AUC decreases approximately 13% to 25% when LYRICA CR is administered following a 400 to 500 calorie or 600 to 750 calorie (50% carbohydrates, 20% protein, 30% fat) morning meal relative to the 800 to 1000 calorie meal, while C_max remains the same.

Distribution
Pregabalin does not bind to plasma proteins. The apparent volume of distribution of pregabalin following oral administration is approximately 0.5 L/kg. Pregabalin is a substrate for system L transporter which is responsible for the transport of large amino acids across the blood brain barrier. Although there are no data in humans, pregabalin has been shown to cross the blood brain barrier in mice, rats, and monkeys. In addition, pregabalin has been shown to cross the placenta in rats and is present in the milk of lactating rats.

Elimination

Metabolism
Pregabalin undergoes negligible metabolism in humans. Following a dose of radiolabeled pregabalin, approximately 90% of the administered dose was recovered in the urine as unchanged pregabalin. The N-methylated metabolite of pregabalin found in urine, accounted for 0.9% of the dose. In preclinical studies, pregabalin (S-enantiomer) did not undergo racemization to the R-enantiomer in mice, rats, rabbits, or monkeys.

Excretion
Pregabalin is eliminated from the systemic circulation primarily by renal excretion as unchanged drug with a mean elimination half-life of 6.3 hours in subjects with normal renal function. Mean renal clearance was estimated to be 67.0 to 80.9 mL/min in young healthy subjects. Because pregabalin is not bound to plasma proteins this clearance rate indicates that renal tubular reabsorption is involved. Pregabalin elimination is nearly proportional to CLcr (see Dosage and Administration (2.5)).

Specific Populations

Age: Geriatric Patients
Pregabalin oral clearance tended to decrease with increasing age. This decrease in pregabalin oral clearance is consistent with age-related decreases in CLcr. Reduction of pregabalin dose may be required in patients who have age-related compromised renal function (see Dosage and Administration (2.5)).
Concomitant pregabalin (200 mg 3 times a day) administration had no effect on the rate and extent of ethanol single-dose pharmacokinetics and single-dose administration of ethanol (0.7 g/kg) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin. Additive effects on cognitive and gross motor functioning were seen when LYRICA was co-administered with ethanol. No clinically important effects on respiration were seen [see Drug Interactions (7)].

Gabapentin
The pharmacokinetic interactions of pregabalin and gabapentin were investigated in 12 healthy subjects following concomitant single-dose administration of 100-mg pregabalin and 300-mg gabapentin and in 18 healthy subjects following concomitant multiple-dose administration of 200-mg pregabalin every 8 hours and 400-mg gabapentin every 8 hours. Gabapentin pharmacokinetics following single- and multiple-dose administration were unaltered by pregabalin co-administration. The extent of pregabalin absorption was unaffected by gabapentin co-administration, although there was a small reduction in rate of absorption.

Lorazepam
Multiple-dose administration of pregabalin (300 mg twice a day) in healthy subjects had no effect on the rate and extent of lorazepam single-dose pharmacokinetics and single-dose administration of lorazepam (1 mg) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin. Additive effects on cognitive and gross motor functioning were seen when LYRICA was co-administered with lorazepam. No clinically important effects on respiration were seen [see Drug Interactions (7)].

Oral Contraceptive
Pregabalin co-administration (200 mg 3 times a day) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of norethindrone and ethinyl estradiol (1 mg/35 µg, respectively) in healthy subjects.

Oxycodeone
Multiple-dose administration of pregabalin (300 mg twice a day) in healthy subjects had no effect on the rate and extent of oxycodeone single-dose pharmacokinetics. Single-dose administration of oxycodeone (10 mg) had no effect on the steady-state pharmacokinetics of pregabalin. Additive effects on cognitive and gross motor functioning were seen when LYRICA was co-administered with oxycodeone. No clinically important effects on respiration were seen [see Drug Interactions (7)].

Carbamazepine, Lamotrigine, Phenobarbital, Phenytoin, Topiramate and Valproic Acid
Steady-state trough plasma concentrations of phenytoin, carbamazepine, and carbamazepine 10,11 epoxide, valproic acid, and lamotrigine were not affected by concomitant pregabalin (200 mg 3 times a day) administration.

Population pharmacokinetic analyses in patients treated with pregabalin and various concomitant medications suggest the following:

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<th>Specific concomitant drug studied</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Antiepileptic Drugs</td>
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13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis
A dose-dependent increase in the incidence of malignant vascular tumors (hemangiosarcomas) was observed in 2 strains of mice (B6C3F1 and CD-1) given pregabalin of 500, 1000, or 5000 mg/kg in the diet for 2 years. Plasma pregabalin exposure (AUC) in mice receiving the lowest dose that increased hemangiosarcomas was approximately equal to the human exposure at the maximum recommended human dose (MRD) of 660 mg/day. A no-effect dose for induction of hemangiosarcomas in mice was not established. No evidence of carcinogenicity was seen in 2 studies in Wistar rats following dietary administration of pregabalin for 2 years at doses (50, 150, or 450 mg/kg in males and 100, 300, or 900 mg/kg in females) that were associated with plasma exposures in males and females up to approximately 15 and 26 times, respectively, human exposure at the MRD.

Mutagenesis
Pregabalin was not mutagenic in bacteria or in mammalian cells in vitro and in vivo, and did not induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in mouse or rat hepatocytes.

Impairment of Fertility
In fertility studies in which male rats were orally administered pregabalin (50 to 2500 mg/kg) prior to and during mating with untreated females, a number of adverse reproductive and developmental effects were observed. These included decreased sperm counts and sperm motility, increased sperm abnormalities, reduced fertility, increased preimplantation embryo loss, decreased litter size, decreased fetal body weights, and an increased incidence of fetal abnormalities. Effects on sperm and fertility parameters were reversible 10 times human exposure at the highest dose. The low dose in this study produced a plasma exposure approximately 10 times human exposure at the highest dose. In addition, adverse reactions on reproductive organ (testes, epididymides) histopathology were observed in male rats exposed to pregabalin (500 to 1250 mg/kg) in general toxicology studies of 4 weeks or greater duration. The no-effect dose for male reproductive organ histopathology in rats (250 mg/kg) was associated with a plasma exposure approximately 10 times human exposure at the MRD.

In a fertility study in which female rats were given pregabalin (500, 1250, or 2500 mg/kg) orally prior to and during mating and early gestation, disrupted estrous cyclicity and an increased number of days to mating were seen at all doses, and embryo/fetality occurred at the highest dose. The low dose in this study produced a plasma exposure approximately 10 times that in humans receiving the MRD. A no-effect dose for female reproductive toxicity in rats was not established.

13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology

Dermatopathy
Skin lesions ranging from erythema to necrosis were seen in repeated-dose toxicity studies in both rats and monkeys. The etiology of these skin lesions is unknown. At the MRD of 660 mg/day, there is a 2-fold safety margin for the dermatological lesions. The more severe dermatopathies involving necrosis were associated with pregabalin exposures (as expressed by plasma AUCs) of approximately 3 to 8 times those achieved in humans given the MRD. No increase in incidence of skin lesions was observed in clinical studies.

Ocular Lesions
Ocular lesions (characterized by retinal atrophy [including loss of photoreceptor cells] and/or corneal inflammation/mineralization) were observed in 2 lifetime carcinogenicity studies in Wistar rats. These findings were observed at plasma pregabalin exposures (AUC) greater than or equal to 2 times those achieved in humans given the maximum recommended dose of 660 mg/day. A no-effect dose for ocular lesions was not established. Similar lesions were not observed in lifetime carcinogenicity studies in 2 strains of mice or in monkeys treated for 1 year.

14 CLINICAL STUDIES

14.1 Management of Postherpetic Neuralgia (Study PHN CR)

Support for efficacy of LYRICA CR for the management of PHN and diabetic peripheral neuropathy (DPN) was based on the efficacy of LYRICA for these indications along with an adequate and well-controlled study in adults with PHN. This 19-week randomized withdrawal study compared daily doses of LYRICA CR 82.5 mg, 165 mg, 247.5 mg, 330 mg, 495 mg, or 660 mg with placebo. Those enrolled were required to have pain present for more than 3 months after healing of the herpes zoster skin rash and a baseline...
pain score of greater than or equal to 4 on the numeric rating scale (NRS)—Pain (assessed over a 1 week recall period). The baseline mean pain scores were 6.83 for LYRICA CR-treated patients vs. 6.85 for placebo-treated patients. A total of 82.4% of patients completed the single-blind phase of the study. Patients were considered responders if they had at least a 50% reduction in pain in the single-blind phase. Those who responded to treatment were then randomized in the double-blind phase to treatment with either the LYRICA CR dose achieved in the single-blind phase or placebo. Patients were treated for up to 3 months following randomization. A total of 87.5% of LYRICA CR-treated patients and 78% of placebo-treated patients completed the double-blind phase of the study. LYRICA CR treatment demonstrated statistically significant improvement in the endpoint change in mean pain score from baseline compared to placebo. For a range of levels of improvement in pain intensity from baseline to study endpoint, Figure 1 shows the fraction of patients achieving that degree of improvement. The figure is cumulative, so that patients whose change from baseline is, for example, 50%, are also included at every level of improvement below 50%. Patients who did not complete the study were assigned 0% improvement. In the LYRICA CR group, 79.8% of subjects achieved at least a 30% improvement and 73.6% at least 50% improvement in pain intensity. In the placebo group, 64.9% of subjects achieved at least a 30% improvement and 54.6% at least a 50% improvement in pain intensity.

Figure 1. Percent of Patients Achieving Various Levels of Improvement in Pain Intensity (N=413)

### 14.2 Management of Fibromyalgia (Study FM CR)
A double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized withdrawal trial of LYRICA CR in adults with fibromyalgia failed to demonstrate efficacy.

### 14.3 Adjunctive Therapy for Adult Patients with Partial Onset Seizures
A double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized trial of LYRICA CR as adjunctive therapy in adults with partial onset seizures failed to demonstrate efficacy.

### 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
LYRICA CR is supplied in the following strengths and package configurations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package Configuration</th>
<th>Tablet Strength (mg)</th>
<th>NDC</th>
<th>Tablet Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottles of 30 tablets</td>
<td>82.5 mg</td>
<td>NDC 0071-1026-01</td>
<td>Light blue, film-coated, almond-shaped tablet debossed with Pfizer on 1 side and PGN 82.5 on the other side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottles of 30 tablets</td>
<td>165 mg</td>
<td>NDC 0071-1027-01</td>
<td>Beige, film-coated, almond-shaped tablet debossed with Pfizer on 1 side and PGN 165 on the other side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottles of 30 tablets</td>
<td>330 mg</td>
<td>NDC 0071-1029-01</td>
<td>Rose, film-coated, almond-shaped tablet debossed with Pfizer on 1 side and PGN 330 on the other side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Store at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F), excursions permitted between 15°C and 30°C (between 59°F and 86°F) in the original package. (See USP Controlled Room Temperature)

### 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
Advise the patient to read the FDA-approved patient labeling (Medication Guide).

### Angioedema
Advise patients that LYRICA CR may cause angioedema, with swelling of the face, mouth (lip, gum, tongue) and neck (larynx and pharynx) that can lead to life-threatening respiratory compromise. Instruct patients to discontinue LYRICA CR and immediately seek medical care if they experience these symptoms [see Warnings and Precautions (5.1)].

### Weight Gain and Edema
Inform patients that LYRICA CR may cause edema and weight gain. Advise patients that concomitant treatment with LYRICA CR and a thiazolidinedione antidiabetic agent may lead to an additive effect on edema and weight gain. Advise patients with preexisting cardiac conditions that this may increase the risk of heart failure [see Warnings and Precautions (5.4 and 5.6)].

### Abrupt or Rapid Discontinuation
Advise patients to take LYRICA CR as prescribed. Abrupt or rapid discontinuation may result in insomnia, nausea, headache, anxiety, or diarrhea. Advise patients with seizure disorders that abrupt or rapid discontinuation may increase seizure frequency [see Warnings and Precautions (5.7)].

### Ophthalmological Effects
Counsel patients that LYRICA CR may cause visual disturbances. Inform patients that if changes in vision occur, they should notify their physician [see Warnings and Precautions (5.9)].

### Alcohol
Advise patients to avoid consuming alcohol while taking LYRICA CR, as LYRICA CR side effects, such as somnolence and dizziness, may increase the risk of alcohol-related problems [see Warnings and Precautions (5.13, 5.14) and Drug Interactions (7)].

### Use in Pregnancy
Advise pregnant patients to enroll in the North American Antiepileptic Drug (NAAED) Pregnancy Registry [see Use in Specific Populations (8.1)].

### Missed Dose
Instruct patients that if they miss their dose of LYRICA CR after an evening meal, then they should take their usual dose of LYRICA CR prior to bedtime following a snack. If they miss their dose of LYRICA CR prior to bedtime, then they should take their usual dose of LYRICA CR following a morning meal. If they miss taking the dose of LYRICA CR following the morning meal, then they should take their usual dose of LYRICA CR at the usual time that evening following an evening meal.

### Lactation
Advise nursing mothers that breastfeeding is not recommended during treatment with LYRICA CR [see Use in Specific Populations (8.2)].

### Male Fertility
Inform men being treated with LYRICA CR who plan to father a child of the potential risk of male-mediated teratogenicity [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.1) and Use in Specific Populations (8.3)].

### Dermatopathy
Instruct diabetic patients to pay particular attention to skin integrity while being treated with LYRICA CR [see Nonclinical Toxicology (13.2)].

This product's label may have been updated. For current full prescribing information, please visit www.pfizer.com.

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Read this Medication Guide before you start taking LYRICA CR and each time you get a refill. There may be new information. This information does not take the place of talking to your healthcare provider about your medical condition or treatment. If you have any questions about LYRICA CR, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist.

**What is the most important information I should know about LYRICA CR?**

LYRICA CR may cause serious side effects including:
- Serious, even life-threatening, allergic reactions
- Swelling of your hands, legs and feet
- Suicidal thoughts or actions
- Dizziness and sleepiness

These serious side effects are described below:
- **Serious, even life-threatening, allergic reactions.**
  Stop taking LYRICA CR and call your healthcare provider right away if you have any of these signs of a serious allergic reaction:
  - swelling of your face, mouth, lips, gums, tongue, throat, or neck
  - trouble breathing
  - rash, hives (raised bumps), or blisters
  - skin redness

- **LYRICA CR may cause suicidal thoughts or actions in a very small number of people, about 1 in 500.** Call a healthcare provider right away if you have any of these symptoms, especially if they are new, worse, or worry you:
  - thoughts about suicide or dying
  - trouble sleeping (insomnia)
  - attempts to commit suicide
  - new or worse irritability
  - new or worse depression
  - acting aggressive, being angry, or violent
  - new or worse anxiety
  - acting on dangerous impulses
  - feeling agitated or restless
  - an extreme increase in activity and talking (mania)
  - panic attacks
  - other unusual changes in behavior or mood

If you have suicidal thoughts or actions, do not stop LYRICA CR without first talking to a healthcare provider.
- **Stopping LYRICA CR suddenly can cause serious problems.**
- Suicidal thoughts or actions can be caused by things other than medicines. If you have suicidal thoughts or actions, your healthcare provider may check for other causes.

**How can I watch for early symptoms of suicidal thoughts and actions?**
- Pay attention to any changes, especially sudden changes, in mood, behaviors, thoughts, or feelings.
- Keep all follow-up visits with your healthcare provider as scheduled.
- Call your healthcare provider between visits as needed, especially if you are worried about symptoms.

**What is LYRICA CR?**

LYRICA CR is a prescription medicine used treat:
- pain from damaged nerves (neuropathic pain) that happens with diabetes
- pain from damaged nerves (neuropathic pain) that follows healing of shingles

It is not known if LYRICA CR is safe and effective in children. It is not known if LYRICA CR is effective when used for the treatment of fibromyalgia, or when taken with other seizure medicines for adults with partial onset seizures.

**Who Should Not Take LYRICA CR?**

Do not take LYRICA CR if you are allergic to pregabalin or any of the ingredients in LYRICA CR.

See “What is the most important information I should know about LYRICA CR?” for the signs of an allergic reaction.

See the end of this leaflet for a complete list of ingredients in LYRICA CR.

**What should I tell my healthcare provider before taking LYRICA CR?**

Before taking LYRICA CR, tell your healthcare provider about all your medical conditions, including if you:
- have or have had depression, mood problems or suicidal thoughts or behavior
- have kidney problems or get kidney dialysis
- have heart problems including heart failure
- have a bleeding problem or a low blood platelet count
- have abused prescription medicines, street drugs, or alcohol in the past
- have ever had swelling of your face, mouth, tongue, lips, gums, neck, or throat (angioedema)
- plan to father a child. Animal studies have shown that pregabalin, the active ingredient in LYRICA CR, made male animals less fertile and caused sperm to change. Also, in animal studies, birth defects were seen in the offspring (babies) of male animals treated with pregabalin. It is not known if these problems can happen in people who take LYRICA CR.
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. It is not known if LYRICA CR will harm your unborn baby. You and your healthcare provider will have to decide if you should take LYRICA CR while you are pregnant.
  - If you become pregnant while taking LYRICA CR, talk to your healthcare provider about registering with the North American Antiepileptic Drug Pregnancy Registry. You can enroll in this registry by calling 1-888-233-2334. The purpose of this registry is to collect information about the safety of antiepileptic drugs, including pregabalin, the active ingredient in LYRICA CR. Information about the registry can be found at the website, http://www.aedpregnancyregistry.org/.
- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. LYRICA CR passes into your breast milk. It is not known if LYRICA CR can harm your baby. Talk to your healthcare provider about the best way to feed your baby if you take LYRICA CR. Breastfeeding is not recommended while taking LYRICA CR.
Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins or herbal supplements. LYRICA CR and other medicines may affect each other causing side effects. Especially tell your healthcare provider if you take:

- angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, which are used to treat many conditions, including high blood pressure. You may have a higher chance for swelling and hives if these medicines are taken with LYRICA CR. See “What is the most important information I should know about LYRICA CR?”
- Avandia (rosiglitazone), Avandamet (contains rosiglitazone and metformin), or Actos (pioglitazone) for diabetes. You may have a higher chance of weight gain or swelling of your hands or feet if these medicines are taken with LYRICA CR. See “What are the possible side effects of LYRICA CR.”
- any narcotic pain medicine (such as oxycodone), tranquilizers or medicines for anxiety (such as lorazepam). You may have a higher chance for dizziness and sleepiness if these medicines are taken with LYRICA CR.
- any medicines that make you sleepy

Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them with you to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist each time you get a new medicine. Do not start a new medicine without talking with your healthcare provider.

How should I take LYRICA CR?

- Take LYRICA CR exactly as prescribed. Your healthcare provider will tell you how much LYRICA CR to take and when to take it.
- Take LYRICA CR at the same time each day.
- LYRICA CR must be taken after your evening meal. Swallow the tablet whole and do not split, crush or chew the tablet.
- Your healthcare provider may change your dose. Do not change your dose without talking to your healthcare provider.
- Do not stop taking LYRICA CR without talking to your healthcare provider. If you stop taking LYRICA CR suddenly you may have headaches, nausea, diarrhea, trouble sleeping, or you may feel anxious. If you have epilepsy, are taking LYRICA CR for pain, and stop taking LYRICA CR suddenly, you may have seizures more often. Talk with your healthcare provider about how to stop LYRICA CR slowly.
- If you miss a dose after your evening meal, take it prior to bedtime following a snack. If you miss the dose prior to bedtime, then take it following your morning meal. If you do not take the dose the following morning, then take the next dose at your regular time after your evening meal. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.
- If you take too much LYRICA CR, call your healthcare provider or poison control center, or go to the nearest emergency room right away.

What are the possible side effects of LYRICA CR?

LYRICA CR may cause serious side effects, including:

- muscle problems, muscle pain, soreness, or weakness. If you have these symptoms, especially if you feel sick and have a fever, tell your healthcare provider right away.
- problems with your eyesight, including blurry vision. Call your healthcare provider if you have any changes in your eyesight.
- weight gain. If you have diabetes, weight gain may affect the management of your diabetes. Weight gain can also be a serious problem for people with heart problems.
- Feeling “high"

The most common side effects of LYRICA CR are:

- dizziness
- blurry vision
- weight gain
- sleepiness
- fatigue (tiredness)

LYRICA CR caused skin sores in animal studies. Skin sores did not happen in studies in people. If you have diabetes, you should pay attention to your skin while taking LYRICA CR and tell your healthcare provider about any sores or skin problems. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all the possible side effects of LYRICA CR. For more information, ask your healthcare provider or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

How should I store LYRICA CR?

- Store LYRICA CR at room temperature between 68°F to 77°F (20°C to 25°C) in its original package.
- Safely throw away any LYRICA CR that is out of date or no longer needed.

Keep LYRICA CR and all medicines out of the reach of children.

General information about the safe and effective use of LYRICA CR.

Medicines are sometimes prescribed for purposes other than those listed in a Medication Guide. Do not use LYRICA CR for a condition for which it was not prescribed. Do not give LYRICA CR to other people, even if they have the same symptoms you have. It may harm them. You can ask your pharmacists or healthcare provider for information about LYRICA CR that is written for health professionals.

You can also visit the LYRICA CR website at www.LYRICA.com or call 1-866-459-7422 (1-866-4LYRICA).

What are the ingredients in LYRICA CR?

Active ingredient: pregabalin

Inactive ingredients: Kollidon SR (polyvinyl acetate, povidone, sodium lauryl sulphate, and silica), crosppovidone, polyethylene oxide, carborner, magnesium stearate, polyvinyl alcohol, titanium dioxide, t alc, polyethylene glycol, and colorants.

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This Medication Guide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Issued: 10/2017