2.5 Administration Information

2.5.1 Oral Administration

2.5.2 For Patients with Renal Impairment

2.5.3 For Patients with Impaired Hepatic Function

2.5.4 In Pediatric Patients

2.6 Contraindications

2.7 Warnings

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

2.7.2 In the Impairment in Patients With Renal Impairment

2.7.3 Adverse Reactions, Including Mortality

2.7.4 Phototoxicity

2.7.5 In the Impairment in Patients With Liver Impairment

2.7.6 In the Impairment in Pediatric Patients

2.7.7 In the Impairment in the Elderly

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index

6.1 Clinical Trials Experience

6.2 Postmarketing Experience

6.3 Adverse Reactions

6.4 Overdose

7.1 Other Antiepileptic Drugs

7.2 Drug Interactions

7.3 Laboratory Test Interferences

7.4 Monitoring of Patients

11.1 Mechanisms of Antiepileptic Activity

11.2 Pharmacodynamic Studies

11.3 Pharmacokinetic Studies

13.1 Neonatal Development

13.2 Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes

13.3 Animal Studies

13.4 Reproduction

13.5 Nonclinical Toxicology

15.1 Human Studies

15.2 Animal Studies

15.3 Postmarketing Experience

17.1 Media

17.2 Abbreviations

17.3 Abstracts

17.4 References

17.5 Index
Gabapentin is a prescription medicine used to treat:

- Partial seizures (also known as partial-onset seizures, focal seizures, or complex partial seizures).
- Generalized tonic-clonic seizures (also known as grand mal seizures).
- Myoclonic seizures (also known as myoclonus seizures).

It is unknown if gabapentin is safe and effective for treating epilepsy in children under the age of three.

Gabapentin may cause serious side effects including:

- Severe skin reactions such as Stevens-Johnson syndrome or toxic epidermal necrolysis.
- Swelling of the abdomen.
- Changes in behavior.
- Changes in mood.

Tell your doctor if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

See the Boxed Warning for a list of conditions that may make gabapentin unsafe.

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

Call your doctor for medical advice about treatment. Gabapentin is not right for everyone.

How should I take gabapentin?

- Take gabapentin exactly as prescribed. Your healthcare provider will tell you how much gabapentin to take.
- Take gabapentin with or without food.
- Do not crush, break, or chew tablets or capsules.
- Do not use more or less gabapentin than prescribed by your doctor.

What is the dose for gabapentin?

- The dose of gabapentin for adults is 3600 mg/day to 7200 mg/day in divided doses.
- The dose of gabapentin for children aged 12 years and older is 20 to 30 mg/kg/day in divided doses.
- The dose of gabapentin for children aged 3 to 12 years is 30 to 75 mg/kg/day in divided doses.

What is the maximum dose of gabapentin?

- The maximum dose of gabapentin for adults is 7200 mg/day in divided doses.
- The maximum dose of gabapentin for children aged 12 years and older is 3600 mg/day in divided doses.
- The maximum dose of gabapentin for children aged 3 to 12 years is 1500 mg/day in divided doses.

How should I take gabapentin with other medicines?

- Do not start gabapentin while taking other medicines unless directed by your doctor.
- Do not change the dose of any medicine you are taking without talking with your doctor.
- Talk to your doctor about all medicines you take, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements.

What should I avoid while taking gabapentin?

- Avoid driving, operating machinery, or engaging in other activities that require alertness while you are taking gabapentin until you know how it affects you.
- Avoid alcohol and gabapentin.
- Avoid taking medicines that can increase blood pressure and slow your heart unless directed by your doctor.

What other drugs may affect gabapentin?

- Physical dependence.
- Withdrawal symptoms.
- Drowsiness.
- Headache.
- Dizziness.
- Nausea.
- Vomiting.
- Diarrhea.
- Rash.
- Abdominal pain.
- Fatigue.
- Anxiety.
- Insomnia.
- Hallucinations.

For more information, see the following sections:

- Side Effects
- Drug Interactions
- Warnings and Precautions
- Use During Pregnancy
- Use in Children
- Tables

References:

- FDA Approved Prescribing Information.
- Clinical Trials.
- Clinical Pharmacology.
- Toxicology.
- Clinical Studies.
- Pregnancy.
- Nursing Mothers.
-儿童。

For more information, call Method Pharmaceuticals, LLC at 1-877-250-3427 or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.