

USE WITH CAUTION.

Risks: Gabapentin can cause fluid retention by affecting arterial myogenic tone, which may worsen heart failure, increase cardiovascular risk, and raise the likelihood of events such as myocardial infarction, thromboembolism, or stroke. This risk is higher in patients with pre-existing heart failure, CKD, or cirrhosis.

Risk monitoring: Watch for peripheral oedema, weight gain, dyspnoea, and signs of fluid overload or worsening heart failure. Regularly assess cardiovascular status, particularly in patients with prior decompensation or those taking drugs that promote sodium or water retention.

Dose adjustment: No specific dose adjustment is necessary for cardiac impairment. Modify the dosage according to renal function if CKD is present.

Recommendation:

Use with caution in patients with heart failure or risk of fluid overload. Employ the lowest effective dose and review therapy if oedema or dyspnoea occurs. Consider gabapentin as a safer alternative to pregabalin for patients with cardiovascular risk factors since available data indicate a lower risk of decompensation.