**Introduction**

- Gabapentin: neuropathic pain (PNP) is characterized by persistence of pain for 6 months after healing of acute herpes zoster.
- PNP has been estimated to occur in up to 20% of patients with herpes zoster, and the neuropathic pain increases with patient age.
- Gabapentin is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of PNP but has limitations.

**Methods**

- This was an analysis of data pooled from 2 randomized, placebo-controlled studies of patients with PNP who had a pain intensity score of 4 or more on the 11-point Numeric Rating Scale (0–10) and were treated with either once-daily gabapentin (300 mg) or placebo.
- The studies include the analyses that have been described elsewhere.

**Results**

- In total, 723 patients received at least 1 dose of study medication and were included in the efficacy analysis:
  - Gabapentin group: 366 patients
  - Placebo group: 357 patients

**Conclusions**

- There were no clinical meaningful differences between groups for the main outcomes measured, low likelihood of serious adverse events, and no significant differences in laboratory parameters (blood cell, serum, liver function tests, renal panel).

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**References**