**Supplementary Information**

**Gabapentinoid consumption in 65 countries and regions from 2008 to 2018 a longitudinal trend study**

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# **Supplementary Tables**

# **Supplementary Table 1. Licensed indications of use of Gabapentin, Pregabalin and Gabapentin Enacarbil (as of 31st May, 2023)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Country/ Region** | **Drug** | **Approved indication(s) of use/ Remarks** |
| Canada | Gabapentin1 | Adjunctive therapy for the management of patients with epilepsy who are not satisfactorily controlled by conventional therapy |
| Pregabalin1 | 1. Neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy
2. Neuropathic pain associated with postherpetic neuralgia
3. Neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury
4. Pain associated with fibromyalgia
 |
| United States | Gabapentin2 | 1. Postherpetic neuralgia
2. Adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial onset seizures, with and without secondary generalization, in adults and paediatric patients 3 years and older with epilepsy
 |
| Pregabalin2 | 1. Neuropathic pain associated with diabetic peripheral neuropathy
2. Postherpetic neuralgia
3. Adjunctive therapy for the treatment of partial-onset seizures in patients 17 years of age and older
4. Fibromyalgia
5. Neuropathic pain associated with spinal cord injury
 |
| Gabapentin Enacarbil2 | 1. Moderate-to-severe primary restless legs syndrome in adults
2. Postherpetic neuralgia in adults
 |
| Countries within European Medicine Agency (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden) | Gabapentin3 | 1. Adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial seizures with and without secondary generalization in adults and children aged 6 years and above
2. Monotherapy in the treatment of partial seizures with and without secondary generalization in adults and adolescents aged 12 years and above
3. Peripheral neuropathic pain such as painful diabetic neuropathy and post-herpetic neuralgia in adults
 |
| Pregabalin4 | 1. Peripheral and central neuropathic pain in adults
2. Adjunctive therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation
3. Generalised anxiety disorder in adults
 |
| United Kingdom | Gabapentin5 | 1. Adjunctive treatment of focal seizures with or without secondary generalisation
2. Monotherapy for focal seizures with or without secondary generalisation
3. Peripheral neuropathic pain
4. Menopausal symptoms, particularly hot flushes, in women with breast cancer
5. Oscillopsia in multiple sclerosis
6. Spasticity in multiple sclerosis
7. Muscular symptoms in motor neurone disease
 |
| Pregabalin6 | 1. Peripheral and central neuropathic pain
2. Adjunctive therapy for focal seizures with or without secondary generalisation
3. Generalised anxiety disorder
 |
| Australia | Gabapentin7 | 1. Partial seizures, including secondarily generalised tonic-clonic seizures, initially as add-on therapy in adults and children age 3 years and above who have not achieved adequate control with standard anti-epileptic drugs
2. Neuropathic pain
 |
| Pregabalin7 | 1. Neuropathic pain
2. Adjunctive therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation
 |
| New Zealand | Gabapentin8 | 1. Partial seizures, including secondarily generalised tonic-clonic seizures, initially as add-on therapy in adults and children age 3 years and above who have not achieved adequate control with standard anti-epileptic drugs
2. Neuropathic pain
 |
| Pregabalin8 | 1. Neuropathic pain
2. Adjunctive therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation
 |
| China | Gabapentin9 | 1. Postherpetic neuralgia
2. Epilepsy: As an adjuvant treatment of partial seizures with or without secondary generalized seizures in adults and children over 12 years old. It can also be used as an adjuvant therapy for partial seizures in children aged 3-12
 |
| Pregabalin10 | 1. Postherpetic neuralgia
2. Fibromyalgia
 |
| Taiwan | Gabapentin11 | 1. Adjuvant therapy for partial seizures in adults and children aged 3 or above
2. Postherpetic neuralgia neuropathic pain
 |
| Pregabalin11 | 1. Neuropathic pain caused by diabetic peripheral neuropathy
2. Postherpetic neuralgia
3. Adjuvant treatment of partial epilepsy in adults
4. Fibromyalgia
5. Neuropathic pain caused by spinal cord injury
 |
| Japan | Gabapentin12 | 1. Treatment with concomitant antiepileptic drugs for partial seizures (including secondary generalized seizure) in patients with epilepsy for whom other antiepileptic drugs are not sufficiently effective
2. Moderate to severe restless legs syndrome
 |
| Pregabalin13 | 1. Neuropathic pain
2. Pain associated with fibromyalgia
 |
| Gabapentin Enacarbil12 | 1. Treatment with concomitant antiepileptic drugs for partial seizures (including secondary generalised seizure) in patients with epilepsy for whom other antiepileptic drugs are not sufficiently effective
2. Moderate to severe restless legs syndrome
 |
| South Korea | Gabapentin14 | 1. Epilepsy
2. Neuropathic pain
 |
| Pregabalin14 | 1. Diabetic peripheral neuropathic pain
2. Postherpetic neuralgia
3. Neuropathic pain due to spinal cord injury
4. Complex regional pain Syndrome
5. Cancer neuropathic pain
6. Post spinal surgery syndrome
 |
| Chile | Gabapentin15 | 1. Monotherapy for the treatment of partial seizures with and without secondary generalization in adults and adolescents 12 years of age and older
2. Adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial seizures with and without secondary generalization in adults and children 3 years of age and older
3. Diabetic neuropathic pain in adults and adolescents 12 years of age and older
4. Post-herpetic neuralgia in adults and adolescents 12 years of age and older.
 |
| Pregabalin15 | 1. Neuropathic pain in adults
2. Adjunctive therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalization
3. Generalized anxiety disorder
4. Fibromyalgia
 |
| Puerto Rico |  Not found16 | Source: Portal del Departamento de Salud |
| Uruguay |  Not found17 | Source: Ministry of Public Health Online drug information |
| Switzerland | Gabapentin18 | 1. Monotherapy in patients 12 years and older with partial-onset seizures with and without secondary generalization
2. Adjunctive therapy in patients 3 years and older with partial seizures with and without secondary generalization
3. Neuropathic pain associated with diabetic neuropathy in adults
4. Neuropathic pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia adults
 |
| Pregabalin18 | 1. Peripheral and central neuropathic pain in adults
2. Add-on therapy for partial onset seizures with or without secondary generalization in adult patients who have had an inadequate response to other antiepileptic drugs
3. Generalized anxiety disorder
 |
| Kuwait | Not found19 | Source: Ministry of health |
| Saudi Arabia | Not found20 | Source: Saudi Food and Drug Authority Drugs List |
| United Arab Emirates | Not found21 | Source: Ministry of Health and Prevention Registered Medical Product Directory |
| Argentina | Gabapentin22 | 1. Adjunctive therapy in the treatment of epileptic patients in adults and children older than 6 years or more
2. Monotherapy in the treatment of partial epilepsy attacks with and without secondary generalizations in adults and adolescents 12 years of age or older
3. Diabetic neuropathic pain in adults
4. Post-herpetic neuralgia in adults
 |
| Pregabalin22 | 1. Peripheral and central neuropathic pain in adults
2. Adjunctive therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalization
3. Generalized anxiety disorder
4. Fibromyalgia
 |
| Brazil | Not found23 | Source: ANVISA - National Health Surveillance Agency Consultas |
| Colombia | Not found24 | Source: Instituto Nacional de Vigilancia de Medicamentos y Alimentos |
| Ecuador | Not found25 | Source: Agencia Nacional de Regulación, Control y Vigilancia Sanitaria Medication Consultation |
| Mexico | Not found26 | Source: COFEPRIS Listados de Registros Sanitarios de Medicamentos |
| Peru | Not found27 | Source: DIGEMID Consulta de Registro Sanitario de Productos Farmacéuticos |
| Venezuela | Not found | Not found (Drug regulatory authority not found) |
| Belarus | Not found28 | Source: State Register of Medicinal Products of the Republic of Belarus |
| Russia | Not found29 | Source: Ministry of Health of Russian Federation |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Not found30 | Source: Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices of Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Serbia | Gabapentin31 | 1. Additional therapy for treatment of epilepsy
2. Monotherapy for the treatment of epilepsy in adults and adolescents aged 12 and older
3. Peripheral neuropathic pain, such as diabetic neuropathic pain or post-herpetic neuralgia
 |
| Pregabalin31 | 1. Peripheral and central neuropathic pain
2. As a supplement to existing therapy for partial convulsions with or without secondary generalizations in adults if the condition is not under control with existing therapy as a supplement
3. Generalized anxiety disorder
 |
| Kazakhstan | Gabapentin32 | Monotherapy or adjunctive therapy of partial epileptic seizures with or without secondary spread |
| Pregabalin32 | 1. Peripheral and central neuropathic pain
2. Generalized anxiety disorder
3. Adjunctive therapy in epilepsy with partial seizures with or without secondary generalizations
 |
| Jordan | Gabapentin33 | 1. Adjunctive therapy in the treatment of partial seizures with and without secondary generalization in adults and children aged 6 years and above
2. Monotherapy in the treatment of partial seizures with and without secondary generalization in adults and adolescents aged 12 years and above
3. Peripheral neuropathic pain such as diabetic neuropathy and post-herpetic neuralgia
 |
| Pregabalin33 | 1. Peripheral and central neuropathic pain
2. Adjunctive therapy in adults with partial seizures with or without secondary generalisation
3. Fibromyalgia
4. Generalised anxiety disorder
 |
| Lebanon |  Not found34 | Source: Lebanon National Drugs Database |
| Türkiye |  Not found35 | Source: Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency |
| Thailand |  Not found36 | Source: Food and Drug Administration of Thailand |
| Algeria |  Not found37 | Source: Ministry of Health, Population and Hospital Reform of Algeria |
| South Africa |  Not found38 | Source: South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) |
| Philippines |  Not found39 | Source: Food and Drug Administration of the Philippines |
| India |  Not found40 | Source: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization |
| Pakistan |  Not found41 | Source: Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan. Registered drug index |
| Egypt |  Not found42 | Source: Egyptian Drug Authority |
| Morocco |  Not found43 | Source: Ministère de la Santé |
| Tunisia | Gabapentin44 | 1. Monotherapy treatment (including first-line treatment) in adults and children over 12 years of age, with simple and complex partial epileptic seizures, with or without secondary generalisation
2. Adjunctive therapy in adults and children aged 3 years and over, presenting with simple and complex partial epileptic seizures, with or without secondary generalisation
3. Neuropathic pain
 |
| Pregabalin44 | 1. Neuropathic pain
2. Adjunctive therapy for partial epileptic seizures with or without secondary generalisation
3. Generalised anxiety disorder
 |

Note: Licensed indications of Gabapentin, Pregabalin and Gabapentin enacarbil are identified in 41 countries/ regions as shown above. The above 41 countries/ regions have accounted for over 80% of the total consumption of gabapentinoids in 2018. The information above were retrieved following the hierarchy below:

(1) National drug authority or National Formulary

(2) Approved patient information leaflet or prescribing information uploaded online by the marketing authorisation holder (if licensed indications cannot be found from the first level of the hierarchy)

(3) Reputable third party website that documents licensed indication(s) in the country/ region in interest (if licensed indications cannot be found from the first and second level of the hierarchy)

“Not found” will be shown under the “Drug” column if none of the above sources can provide information regarding approved use of gabapentinoids.

# **Supplementary Table 2. Defined daily dose of different gabapentinoids according to the World Health Organisation Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ATC code** | **Name** | **Defined daily dose** | **Unit** |
| N03AX12  | [Gabapentin](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/?code=N03AX12)  | 1.8  | g |
| N03AX16  | [Pregabalin](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/?code=N03AX16&showdescription=yes)  | 0.3  | g  |
| NAa | [Gabapentin](https://www.whocc.no/atc_ddd_index/?code=N06BA03&showdescription=yes) enacarbil | 0.6 | g |

aDefined daily dose was not available from the World Health Organisation Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical Classification System thus was determined by half of the maximum dose (1.2g) as suggested by reputable pharmacy references such as Martindale and UpToDate45,46.

# **Supplementary Table 3. Geographical region and income classification of countries/ regions and availability of different gabapentinoids in 2018**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country/ Region** | **Geographical Region** | **Income level** | **Sectors covered** | **Gabapentin** | **Gabapentin enacarbil** | **Pregabalin** |
| Canada | Northern America | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| United States | Northern America | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Chile | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | HIC | Retail | Yes |  NA | Yes |
| Puerto Rico | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Uruguay | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Austria | Western Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Belgium | Western Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| France | Western Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Germany | Western Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Luxembourg | Western Europe | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Netherlands | Western Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Switzerland | Western Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Estonia | Northern Europe | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Finland | Northern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Ireland | Northern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Latvia | Northern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Lithuania | Northern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Norway | Northern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Sweden | Northern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| United Kingdom | Northern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Czech Republic | Eastern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Hungary | Eastern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Poland | Eastern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Slovakia | Eastern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Croatia | Southern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Greece | Southern Europe | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Italy | Southern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Portugal | Southern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Slovenia | Southern Europe | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Spain | Southern Europe | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Australia | Australia and New Zealand | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| New Zealand | Australia and New Zealand | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Japan\* | Eastern Asia | HIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | Yes  | Yes |
| South Korea | Eastern Asia | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Taiwan | Eastern Asia | HIC | Hospital | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Kuwait | Western Asia | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Saudi Arabia | Western Asia | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| United Arab Emirates | Western Asia | HIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Argentina | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Brazil | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Colombia | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Ecuador | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Mexico | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Peru | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Venezuela | Central and Southern America and the Caribbean | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Belarus | Eastern Europe | UMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Bulgaria | Eastern Europe | UMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Romania | Eastern Europe | UMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Russia | Eastern Europe | UMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Southern Europe | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Serbia | Southern Europe | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| China | Eastern Asia | UMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Kazakhstan | Central Asia | UMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Jordan | Western Asia | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Lebanon | Western Asia | UMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Türkiye | Western Asia | UMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Thailand | South-eastern Asia | UMIC | Hospital | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Algeria | Northern Africa | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| South Africa | Southern Africa | UMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Philippines | South-eastern Asia | LMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| India | Southern Asia | LMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Pakistan | Southern Asia | LMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Egypt | Northern Africa | LMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Morocco | Northern Africa | LMIC | Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |
| Tunisia | Northern Africa | LMIC | Hospital and Retail | Yes | NA | Yes |

\*According to the MIDAS dataset, out of all 65 studied countries/ regions, only Japan does not have generic versions of Gabapentin and Pregabalin.

Abbreviations: HIC, high income country; UMIC, upper-middle income country; LMIC, lower-middle income country; NA, not applicabl

# **Supplementary Table 4. Results of sensitivity analyses after removing Bosnia And Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Serbia and Thailand**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **DDD/TID in 2008 (95%CI)a** | **DDD/TID in 2018 (95%CI)a** | **Average annual percentage change (%, 95%CI)b** |
| **Multinational** | 4.17 (2.99, 5.81) | 18.26 (13.54, 24.63) | 16.68 (14.97, 18.41)  |
| **America (North)** | 52.44 (32.79, 83.86) | 124.62 (95.77, 162.16) | 9.04 (6.82, 11.32) |
| Canada | 41.27 (41.25, 41.28) | 108.95 (108.94, 108.97) | 10.59 (9.70, 11.49) |
| United States | 66.63 (66.63, 66.64) | 142.54 (142.53, 142.55) | 7.89 (6.82, 8.97) |
| **America (Central and Southern) and the Caribbean** | 2.33 (0.90, 6.02) | 7.86 (3.51, 17.58) | 12.92 (9.55, 16.39) |
| Argentina | 2.11 (2.11, 2.11) | 13.90 (13.90, 13.91) | 20.53 (14.57, 26.80) |
| Brazil | 0.52 (0.52, 0.52) | 6.32 (6.32, 6.32) | 26.82 (22.90, 30.86) |
| Chile | 2.11 (2.11, 2.12) | 9.28 (9.27, 9.29) | 17.95 (16.07, 19.85) |
| Colombia | 0.88 (0.87, 0.88) | 1.96 (1.95, 1.96) | 10.48 (7.45, 13.61) |
| Ecuador | 1.95 (1.94, 1.95) | 5.48 (5.47, 5.48) | 10.27 (8.31, 12.28) |
| Mexico | 2.79 (2.79, 2.79) | 4.13 (4.12, 4.13) | 3.84 (1.93, 5.78) |
| Peru | 0.50 (0.50, 0.50) | 2.56 (2.56, 2.56) | 19.06 (16.71, 21.47) |
| Puerto Rico | 50.09 (50.05, 50.13) | 151.23 (151.16, 151.30) | 12.33 (10.51, 14.17) |
| Uruguay | 2.54 (2.53, 2.55) | 15.40 (15.38, 15.42) | 19.16 (12.91, 25.75) |
| Venezuela | 6.79 (6.79, 6.80) | 4.18 (4.18, 4.19) | -3.70 (-11.98, 5.36) |
| **Europe (West)** | 23.77 (19.12, 29.55) | 52.81 (49.32, 56.54) | 8.31 (6.64, 10.00)  |
| Austria | 21.98 (21.96, 21.99) | 60.50 (60.48, 60.53) | 10.41 (8.93, 11.91) |
| Belgium | 13.01 (13.00, 13.02) | 56.26 (56.24, 56.29) | 14.62 (12.07, 17.23) |
| France | 35.47 (35.46, 35.47) | 60.18 (60.17, 60.19) | 5.39 (4.72, 6.07) |
| Germany | 27.85 (27.84, 27.85) | 56.64 (56.63, 56.64) | 6.93 (5.83, 8.04) |
| Luxembourg | 32.51 (32.43, 32.60) | 44.24 (44.15, 44.33) | 3.11 (2.37, 3.87) |
| Netherlands | Removed | Removed  | Removed  |
| Switzerland | 19.62 (19.61, 19.64) | 42.26 (42.24, 42.28) | 8.11 (7.03, 9.20) |
| **Europe (North)** | 13.77 (11.03, 17.21) | 54.66 (38.59, 77.43) | 14.78 (12.34, 17.27) |
| Estonia | 2.02 (2.01, 2.03) | 30.00 (29.95, 30.05) | 29.97 (27.75, 32.23) |
| Finland | 43.56 (43.53, 43.59) | 82.83 (82.79, 82.87) | 5.73 (4.61, 6.87) |
| Ireland | 28.73 (28.70, 28.75) | 85.54 (85.50, 85.58) | 13.75 (10.33, 17.27) |
| Latvia | 4.16 (4.15, 4.18) | 26.39 (26.36, 26.43) | 21.02 (19.53, 22.53) |
| Lithuania | 3.47 (3.46, 3.48) | 20.12 (20.09, 20.15) | 19.49 (16.96, 22.07) |
| Norway | 34.30 (34.27, 34.33) | 66.32 (66.28, 66.36) | 6.82 (6.07, 7.57) |
| Sweden | 33.98 (33.96, 34.00) | 76.67 (76.64, 76.70) | 7.99 (7.35, 8.62) |
| United Kingdom | 30.46 (30.45, 30.46) | 138.88 (138.86, 138.89) | 16.99 (14.83, 19.19) |
| **Europe (South)** | 16.40 (10.55, 25.48) | 37.51 (24.42, 57.62) | 8.63 (6.82, 10.47)  |
| Bosnia And Herzegovina | Removed | Removed | Removed  |
| Croatia | 3.16 (3.15, 3.17) | 13.82 (13.80, 13.83) | 15.53 (12.92, 18.21) |
| Greece | 22.48 (22.47, 22.50) | 46.34 (46.32, 46.36) | 6.44 (5.24, 7.65) |
| Italy | 14.92 (14.91, 14.92) | 28.82 (28.81, 28.82) | 6.64 (5.64, 7.65) |
| Portugal | 31.22 (31.21, 31.24) | 51.52 (51.50, 51.55) | 5.10 (3.82, 6.40) |
| Serbia | Removed  | Removed  | Removed  |
| Slovenia | 15.31 (15.28, 15.34) | 40.00 (39.95, 40.04) | 10.06 (9.17, 10.95) |
| Spain | 38.35 (38.34, 38.36) | 73.28 (73.27, 73.29) | 6.17 (4.91, 7.44) |
| **Europe (East)** | 1.76 (0.70, 4.42) | 14.88 (7.27, 30.44) | 23.77 (17.06, 30.86) |
| Belarus | 0.06 (0.06, 0.06) | 1.87 (1.86, 1.87) | 35.74 (30.09, 41.63) |
| Bulgaria | 1.05 (1.05, 1.06) | 13.77 (13.76, 13.79) | 24.48 (18.37, 30.90) |
| Czech Republic | 11.42 (11.41, 11.43) | 60.55 (60.52, 60.57) | 17.84 (16.42, 19.27) |
| Hungary | 7.21 (7.20, 7.22) | 21.51 (21.49, 21.52) | 11.43 (9.05, 13.87) |
| Poland | 1.51 (1.51, 1.51) | 16.8 (16.79, 16.80) | 26.34 (19.72, 33.32) |
| Romania | 3.11 (3.10, 3.11) | 16.37 (16.36, 16.37) | 15.43 (12.31, 18.64) |
| Russia | 0.29 (0.29, 0.29) | 5.05 (5.05, 5.05) | 32.16 (11.78, 56.24) |
| Slovakia | 14.11 (14.10, 14.13) | 51.63 (51.59, 51.66) | 12.87 (9.87, 15.94) |
| **Oceania** | 11.27 (8.69, 14.61) | 68.88 (37.14, 127.72) | 19.89 (13.70, 26.43) |
| Australia | 12.86 (12.86, 12.87) | 94.38 (94.36, 94.40) | 26.67 (21.30, 32.27) |
| New Zealand | 9.87 (9.85, 9.88) | 50.26 (50.23, 50.29) | 16.61 (15.77, 17.45) |
| **Asia (East)** | 0.63 (0.10, 4.18) | 7.74 (1.31, 45.89) | 28.51 (18.86, 38.94) |
| China | 0.01 (0.01, 0.01) | 0.44 (0.44, 0.44) | 45.23 (36.07, 55.00) |
| Japan | 1.02 (1.01, 1.02) | 41.32 (41.32, 41.33) | 45.79 (28.56, 65.32) |
| South Korea | 9.48 (9.47, 9.48) | 30.99 (30.99, 31.00) | 12.12 (11.07, 13.17) |
| Taiwan | 1.75 (1.75, 1.75) | 6.41 (6.41, 6.42) | 15.08 (13.02, 17.18) |
| **Asia (Central)** | Removed | Removed | Removed |
| Kazakhstan | Removed | Removed | Removed |
| **Asia (West)** | 3.12 (1.38, 7.06) | 15.73 (6.40, 38.69) | 17.57 (10.53, 25.06)  |
| Jordan | 1.27 (1.26, 1.27) | 6.51 (6.50, 6.52) | 24.09 (17.99, 30.51) |
| Kuwait | 1.18 (1.17, 1.18) | 32.25 (32.22, 32.28) | 40.64 (34.36, 47.22) |
| Lebanon | 4.02 (4.01, 4.03) | 15.69 (15.67, 15.70) | 13.02 (10.93, 15.15) |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.62 (3.61, 3.62) | 11.36 (11.35, 11.36) | 16.57 (11.01, 22.40) |
| Türkiye | 13.87 (13.86, 13.87) | 60.98 (60.97, 60.99) | 15.81 (13.63, 18.04) |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.10 (3.09, 3.11) | 6.64 (6.63, 6.65) | 6.55 (-0.91, 14.57) |
| **Asia (South-east)** | 0.53 (0.53, 0.53) | 1.57 (1.57, 1.58) | 10.66 (9.39, 11.94)  |
| Philippines | 0.53 (0.53, 0.53) | 1.57 (1.57, 1.58) | 10.40 (9.50, 11.40) |
| Thailand | Removed | Removed | Removed |
| **Asia (South)** | 1.06 (0.90, 1.25) | 4.53 (3.54, 5.78) | 15.56 (12.19, 19.03) |
| India | 1.15 (1.15, 1.15) | 5.13 (5.13, 5.13) | 14.83 (12.63, 17.08) |
| Pakistan | 0.97 (0.97, 0.97) | 3.99 (3.99, 3.99) | 13.21 (11.07, 15.39) |
| **Africa (North)** | 0.68 (0.41, 1.14) | 14.77 (8.49, 25.70) | 35.91 (26.17, 46.41) |
| Algeria | 0.71 (0.71, 0.71) | 29.44 (29.43, 29.44) | 36.74 (27.43, 46.72) |
| Egypt | 1.06 (1.06, 1.07) | 39.54 (39.54, 39.55) | 39.14 (35.14, 43.27) |
| Morocco | 0.24 (0.23, 0.24) | 2.01 (2.01, 2.01) | 20.52 (17.94, 23.16) |
| Tunisia | 1.22 (1.22, 1.23) | 20.33 (20.31, 20.34) | 24.68 (18.90, 30.74) |
| **Africa (South)** | 1.16 (1.16, 1.16) | 3.74 (3.74, 3.74) | 12.42 (6.35, 18.85) |
| South Africa | 1.16 (1.16, 1.16) | 3.74 (3.74, 3.74) | 10.88 (8.73, 13.07) |

aWorldwide and regional estimates with 95% CI were calculated by pooling the estimates using meta-analysis (random-effects model).

bThe average annual change is calculated using a linear regression model, with log-transformed consumption in DDD/TID as the dependent variable and year as the independent variable. The average annual change was expressed as average annual percentage change, calculated by [exp(the coefficient of the year variable) – 1] x 100%. The multinational and regional trend changes were estimated using linear mixed models, controlling for within-country correlations and assuming the correlations between years were autocorrelated.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; DDD/TID, Defined Daily Dose per 10,000 inhabitants per day

**Supplementary Table 5. Results of sensitivity analyses using only retail sales data**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **DDD/TID in 2008 (95%CI)a** | **DDD/TID in 2018 (95%CI)a** | **Average annual percentage change (%, 95%CI)b** |
| **Multinational** | 4.47 (3.23, 6.19) | 17.73 (13.31, 23.62) | 17.49 (15.65, 19.37) |
| **America (North)** | 47.61 (32.68, 69.37) | 115.47 (98.22, 135.74) | 9.27 (7.07, 11.51) |
| Canada | 39.30 (39.29, 39.31) | 106.32 (106.30, 106.34) | 10.83 (9.94, 11.72) |
| United States | 57.69 (57.69, 57.70) | 125.40 (125.40, 125.41) | 8.28 (7.18, 9.38) |
| **America (Central and Southern) and the Caribbean** | 2.32 (0.92, 5.84) | 7.84 (3.55, 17.33) | 12.96 (9.58, 16.44) |
| Argentina | 2.11 (2.11, 2.11) | 13.90 (13.90, 13.91) | 20.53 (14.57, 26.80) |
| Brazil | 0.52 (0.52, 0.52) | 6.32 (6.32, 6.32) | 26.82 (22.90, 30.86) |
| Chile | 2.11 (2.11, 2.12) | 9.28 (9.27, 9.29) | 17.95 (16.07, 19.85) |
| Colombia | 0.88 (0.87, 0.88) | 1.96 (1.95, 1.96) | 10.48 (7.45, 13.61) |
| Ecuador | 1.95 (1.94, 1.95) | 5.48 (5.47, 5.48) | 10.27 (8.31, 12.28) |
| Mexico | 2.79 (2.79, 2.79) | 4.13 (4.12, 4.13) | 3.84 (1.93, 5.78) |
| Peru | 0.50 (0.50, 0.50) | 2.56 (2.56, 2.56) | 19.06 (16.71, 21.47) |
| Puerto Rico | 47.19 (47.16, 47.23) | 147.32 (147.25, 147.39) | 12.74 (10.85, 14.66) |
| Uruguay | 2.54 (2.53, 2.55) | 15.40 (15.38, 15.42) | 19.16 (12.91, 25.75) |
| Venezuela | 6.79 (6.79, 6.80) | 4.18 (4.18, 4.19) | -3.70 (-11.98, 5.36) |
| **Europe (West)** | 22.65 (18.12, 28.32) | 48.98 (44.38, 54.07) | 8.33 (6.81, 9.88) |
| Austria | 20.53 (20.52, 20.55) | 57.99 (57.96, 58.01) | 10.68 (9.12, 12.26) |
| Belgium | 12.57 (12.55, 12.58) | 54.51 (54.48, 54.53) | 14.70 (12.16, 17.30) |
| France | 33.97 (33.96, 33.98) | 58.13 (58.12, 58.14) | 5.50 (4.78, 6.22) |
| Germany | 26.37 (26.36, 26.37) | 53.90 (53.89, 53.91) | 7.01 (5.88, 8.15) |
| Luxembourg | 32.51 (32.43, 32.60) | 44.24 (44.15, 44.33) | 3.11 (2.37, 3.87) |
| Netherlands | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 39.52 (39.51, 39.54) | 7.94 (6.72, 9.18) |
| Switzerland | 17.98 (17.96, 17.99) | 39.07 (39.05, 39.10) | 8.28 (7.21, 9.35) |
| **Europe (North)** | 13.31 (10.68, 16.59) | 53.39 (37.71, 75.58) | 14.90 (12.47, 17.38) |
| Estonia | 2.02 (2.01, 2.03) | 30.00 (29.95, 30.05) | 29.97 (27.75, 32.23) |
| Finland | 40.00 (39.98, 40.03) | 79.96 (79.92, 80.00) | 6.23 (5.05, 7.43) |
| Ireland | 27.23 (27.20, 27.25) | 82.66 (82.62, 82.71) | 14.00 (10.49, 17.63) |
| Latvia | 4.16 (4.15, 4.18) | 25.70 (25.66, 25.74) | 20.45 (19.16, 21.75) |
| Lithuania | 3.44 (3.43, 3.45) | 19.78 (19.75, 19.81) | 19.37 (16.83, 21.96) |
| Norway | 33.15 (33.12, 33.17) | 65.23 (65.19, 65.27) | 7.06 (6.38, 7.74) |
| Sweden | 32.75 (32.73, 32.77) | 74.43 (74.40, 74.45) | 8.12 (7.49, 8.76) |
| United Kingdom | 28.78 (28.78, 28.79) | 134.83 (134.82, 134.85) | 17.30 (15.09, 19.56) |
| **Europe (South)** | 16.01 (10.08, 25.43) | 26.56 (17.50, 40.31) | 14.88 (10.89, 19.02) |
| Bosnia And Herzegovina | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 5.33 (5.32, 5.35) | 35.56 (27.42, 44.22) |
| Croatia | 3.04 (3.03, 3.05) | 13.36 (13.35, 13.38) | 15.36 (12.76, 18.02) |
| Greece | 22.48 (22.47, 22.50) | 46.34 (46.32, 46.36) | 6.44 (5.24, 7.65) |
| Italy | 13.69 (13.68, 13.69) | 26.08 (26.07, 26.09) | 6.50 (5.61, 7.39) |
| Portugal | 31.22 (31.21, 31.24) | 51.17 (51.14, 51.19) | 5.04 (3.77, 6.32) |
| Serbia | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 19.56 (19.54, 19.57) | 57.97 (48.80, 67.70) |
| Slovenia | 15.31 (15.28, 15.34) | 40.00 (39.95, 40.04) | 10.06 (9.17, 10.95) |
| Spain | 37.66 (37.65, 37.67) | 71.76 (71.75, 71.77) | 6.13 (4.87, 7.40) |
| **Europe (East)** | 1.61 (0.66, 3.90) | 14.16 (7.31, 27.41) | 24.30 (17.41, 31.60) |
| Belarus | 0.05 (0.05, 0.05) | 1.79 (1.78, 1.79) | 36.30 (30.36, 42.52) |
| Bulgaria | 0.99 (0.99, 0.99) | 13.62 (13.61, 13.64) | 25.18 (18.96, 31.73) |
| Czech Republic | 7.86 (7.85, 7.87) | 46.66 (46.64, 46.68) | 18.91 (16.95, 20.90) |
| Hungary | 7.08 (7.08, 7.09) | 21.40 (21.38, 21.42) | 11.54 (9.09, 14.03) |
| Poland | 1.50 (1.50, 1.50) | 16.39 (16.39, 16.40) | 26.14 (19.53, 33.12) |
| Romania | 3.02 (3.02, 3.03) | 16.07 (16.06, 16.08) | 15.42 (12.20, 18.73) |
| Russia | 0.26 (0.26, 0.26) | 4.93 (4.93, 4.93) | 32.77 (11.75, 57.74) |
| Slovakia | 13.74 (13.73, 13.76) | 51.17 (51.14, 51.20) | 13.03 (10.01, 16.13) |
| **Oceania** | 9.01 (7.99, 10.16) | 66.86 (37.05, 120.67) | 22.41 (14.68, 30.66) |
| Australia | 8.47 (8.47, 8.48) | 90.37 (90.35, 90.39) | 32.92 (25.38, 40.92) |
| New Zealand | 9.58 (9.57, 9.60) | 49.47 (49.44, 49.51) | 16.76 (15.92, 17.61) |
| **Asia (East)** | 2.20 (0.13, 38.47) | 3.90 (0.99, 15.38) | 38.01 (17.87, 61.59) |
| China | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.07 (0.07, 0.07) | 53.22 (27.06, 84.77) |
| Japan | 0.51 (0.51, 0.51) | 28.60 (28.60, 28.61) | 50.24 (30.70, 72.70) |
| South Korea | 9.48 (9.47, 9.48) | 30.99 (30.99, 31.00) | 12.12 (11.07, 13.17) |
| *Taiwan* | No retail data available | No retail data available | No retail data available |
| **Asia (Central)** | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 1.01 (1.01, 1.02) | 19.90 (-0.54, 44.54) |
| Kazakhstan | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 1.01 (1.01, 1.02) | 17.84 (10.84, 25.29) |
| **Asia (West)** | 3.12 (1.38, 7.03) | 15.72 (6.40, 38.60) | 17.58 (10.54, 25.06) |
| Jordan | 1.27 (1.26, 1.27) | 6.51 (6.50, 6.52) | 24.09 (17.99, 30.51) |
| Kuwait | 1.18 (1.17, 1.18) | 32.25 (32.22, 32.28) | 40.64 (34.36, 47.22) |
| Lebanon | 4.02 (4.01, 4.03) | 15.69 (15.67, 15.70) | 13.02 (10.93, 15.15) |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.62 (3.61, 3.62) | 11.36 (11.35, 11.36) | 16.57 (11.01, 22.40) |
| Türkiye | 13.79 (13.79, 13.79) | 60.80 (60.79, 60.81) | 15.83 (13.66, 18.05) |
| United Arab Emirates | 3.10 (3.09, 3.11) | 6.64 (6.63, 6.65) | 6.55 (-0.91, 14.57) |
| **Asia (South-east)** | 0.51 (0.51, 0.51) | 1.53 (1.53, 1.53) | 10.71 (9.41, 12.03) |
| Philippines | 0.51 (0.51, 0.51) | 1.53 (1.53, 1.53) | 10.50 (9.51, 11.49) |
| *Thailand* | No retail data available | No retail data available | No retail data available |
| **Asia (South)** | 1.06 (0.90, 1.25) | 4.53 (3.54, 5.78) | 15.56 (12.19, 19.03) |
| India | 1.15 (1.15, 1.15) | 5.13 (5.13, 5.13) | 14.83 (12.63, 17.08) |
| Pakistan | 0.97 (0.97, 0.97) | 3.99 (3.99, 3.99) | 13.21 (11.07, 15.39) |
| **Africa (North)** | 0.68 (0.41, 1.14) | 14.73 (8.46, 25.66) | 35.87 (26.11, 46.39) |
| Algeria | 0.71 (0.71, 0.71) | 29.44 (29.43, 29.44) | 36.74 (27.43, 46.72) |
| Egypt | 1.06 (1.06, 1.07) | 39.54 (39.54, 39.55) | 39.14 (35.14, 43.27) |
| Morocco | 0.24 (0.23, 0.24) | 2.01 (2.01, 2.01) | 20.52 (17.94, 23.16) |
| Tunisia | 1.22 (1.22, 1.23) | 20.13 (20.12, 20.15) | 24.48 (18.61, 30.64) |
| **Africa (South)** | 1.16 (1.16, 1.16) | 3.74 (3.74, 3.74) | 12.42 (6.35, 18.85) |
| South Africa | 1.16 (1.16, 1.16) | 3.74 (3.74, 3.74) | 10.88 (8.73, 13.07) |
| **Income groups** |  |  |  |
| High income | 1.06 (0.84, 1.33) | 4.03 (3.27, 4.95) | 14.18 (12.40, 15.99) |
| Upper-middle income | 0.13 (0.07, 0.24) | 0.54 (0.29, 0.99) | 22.31 (17.71, 27.09) |
| Lower-middle income | 0.07 (0.06, 0.10) | 0.61 (0.21, 1.75) | 23.28 (18.49, 28.26) |

a Worldwide and regional estimates with 95% CI were calculated by pooling the estimates using meta-analysis (random-effects model).

b The average annual change is calculated using a linear regression model, with log-transformed consumption in DDD/TID as the dependent variable and year as the independent variable. The average annual change was expressed as average annual percentage change, calculated by [exp(the coefficient of the year variable) – 1] x 100%. The multinational and regional trend changes were estimated using linear mixed models, controlling for within-country correlations and assuming the correlations between years were autocorrelated.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; DDD/TID, Defined Daily Dose per 10,000 inhabitants per day

# **Supplementary Table 6. Multinational, regional, and national levels of gabapentin consumption in 2008 and 2018 and average annual percentage change.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **DDD/TID in 2008 (95%CI)a** | **DDD/TID in 2018 (95%CI)a** | **Average annual percentage change (%, 95%CI)b** |
| **Multinational** | 2.08 (1.45, 3.00) | 4.13 (2.71, 6.30) | 8.70 (6.86, 10.56) |
| **America (North)** | 33.37 (18.77, 59.34) | 75.09 (31.55, 178.71) | 8.45 (5.76, 11.21) |
| Canada | 24.88 (24.87, 24.89) | 48.24 (48.23, 48.26) | 7.52 (6.87, 8.16) |
| United States | 44.76 (44.76, 44.76) | 116.87 (116.87, 116.88) | 9.85 (8.52, 11.19) |
| **America (Central and Southern) and the Caribbean** | 1.13 (0.34, 3.68) | 1.06 (0.17, 6.64) | -0.56 (-6.03, 5.23) |
| Argentina | 1.05 (1.05, 1.05) | 1.26 (1.26, 1.26) | 0.74 (-0.91, 2.42) |
| Brazil | 0.52 (0.52, 0.52) | 1.20 (1.20, 1.20) | 9.09 (6.96, 11.28) |
| Chile | 0.42 (0.42, 0.43) | 0.21 (0.21, 0.22) | -6.13 (-9.17, -2.99) |
| Colombia | 0.34 (0.34, 0.34) | 0.15 (0.15, 0.15) | -8.84 (-11.00, -6.63) |
| Ecuador | 0.73 (0.73, 0.73) | 0.51 (0.51, 0.51) | -4.64 (-7.11, -2.11) |
| Mexico | 0.71 (0.71, 0.71) | 1.00 (1.00, 1.00) | 4.01 (3.26, 4.76) |
| Peru | 0.24 (0.24, 0.24) | 0.70 (0.70, 0.70) | 16.32 (6.46, 27.09) |
| Puerto Rico | 37.46 (37.43, 37.49) | 139.25 (139.18, 139.32) | 14.59 (12.23, 16.99) |
| Uruguay | 1.96 (1.95, 1.96) | 3.05 (3.04, 3.06) | 4.43 (-0.35, 9.45) |
| Venezuela | 4.50 (4.49, 4.50) | 0.26 (0.26, 0.26) | -23.62 (-36.57, -8.03) |
| **Europe (West)** | 8.79 (7.02, 10.99) | 10.14 (8.00, 12.86) | 1.95 (0.19, 3.74) |
| Austria | 14.44 (14.43, 14.45) | 20.63 (20.62, 20.65) | 3.66 (2.01, 5.33) |
| Belgium | 3.49 (3.48, 3.50) | 8.77 (8.76, 8.78) | 12.28 (7.59, 17.17) |
| France | 13.79 (13.79, 13.80) | 13.52 (13.51, 13.52) | 0.34 (-0.67, 1.35) |
| Germany | 12.29 (12.29, 12.30) | 16.75 (16.75, 16.76) | 3.03 (1.92, 4.15) |
| Luxembourg | 8.55 (8.51, 8.59) | 6.43 (6.40, 6.47) | -2.55 (-3.20, -1.89) |
| Netherlands | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 8.13 (8.12, 8.14) | 3.51 (2.76, 4.26) |
| Switzerland | 6.30 (6.29, 6.31) | 5.15 (5.14, 5.16) | -1.96 (-2.86, -1.06) |
| **Europe (North)** | 5.68 (4.16, 7.77) | 22.27 (15.44, 32.12) | 14.63 (11.83, 17.51) |
| Estonia | 0.75 (0.75, 0.76) | 12.83 (12.80, 12.86) | 31.06 (24.74, 37.70) |
| Finland | 9.59 (9.58, 9.61) | 30.97 (30.95, 31.00) | 13.46 (11.08, 15.88) |
| Ireland | 9.19 (9.18, 9.21) | 12.54 (12.53, 12.56) | 3.67 (2.53, 4.83) |
| Latvia | 3.32 (3.31, 3.33) | 23.53 (23.50, 23.57) | 23.04 (20.62, 25.50) |
| Lithuania | 2.19 (2.18, 2.20) | 5.96 (5.94, 5.97) | 10.97 (9.01, 12.95) |
| Norway | 11.06 (11.04, 11.07) | 31.95 (31.92, 31.97) | 9.54 (7.11, 12.03) |
| Sweden | 12.07 (12.06, 12.09) | 44.35 (44.33, 44.38) | 15.56 (13.09, 18.09) |
| United Kingdom | 16.87 (16.86, 16.88) | 61.02 (61.01, 61.03) | 14.79 (12.90, 16.71) |
| **Europe (South)** | 7.27 (4.29, 12.33) | 4.89 (2.77, 8.65) | 2.68 (-0.36, 5.81) |
| Bosnia And Herzegovina | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 3.65 (3.64, 3.66) | 31.17 (21.82, 41.24) |
| Croatia | 2.93 (2.92, 2.93) | 1.22 (1.21, 1.22) | -9.11 (-9.90, -8.32) |
| Greece | 8.33 (8.33, 8.34) | 9.89 (9.88, 9.90) | 2.69 (1.66, 3.74) |
| Italy | 5.71 (5.71, 5.71) | 5.73 (5.73, 5.74) | 0.38 (-0.21, 0.98) |
| Portugal | 13.1 (13.09, 13.11) | 14.81 (14.79, 14.82) | 2.14 (0.79, 3.51) |
| Serbia | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 1.07 (1.06, 1.07) | 6.54 (2.72, 10.49) |
| Slovenia | 4.55 (4.53, 4.56) | 3.71 (3.70, 3.73) | -2.45 (-3.89, -0.98) |
| Spain | 17.86 (17.85, 17.87) | 22.22 (22.21, 22.23) | 2.12 (1.38, 2.87) |
| **Europe (East)** | 0.93 (0.36, 2.39) | 6.22 (3.12, 12.41) | 20.98 (16.42, 25.72) |
| Belarus | 0.05 (0.05, 0.05) | 1.20 (1.20, 1.21) | 34.36 (30.19, 38.67) |
| Bulgaria | 0.87 (0.86, 0.87) | 4.32 (4.31, 4.32) | 19.86 (12.73, 27.44) |
| Czech Republic | 7.15 (7.14, 7.16) | 20.99 (20.97, 21.00) | 11.29 (9.22, 13.40) |
| Hungary | 2.26 (2.25, 2.26) | 8.11 (8.10, 8.12) | 13.25 (10.84, 15.72) |
| Poland | 1.47 (1.47, 1.47) | 5.08 (5.08, 5.09) | 14.11 (12.19, 16.06) |
| Romania | 0.60 (0.60, 0.60) | 13.92 (13.91, 13.93) | 32.62 (23.02, 42.96) |
| Russia | 0.15 (0.15, 0.15) | 2.10 (2.10, 2.10) | 30.88 (22.32, 40.04) |
| Slovakia | 5.98 (5.97, 5.99) | 17.12 (17.10, 17.14) | 10.71 (8.56, 12.90) |
| **Oceania** | 8.60 (6.73, 11.00) | 16.72 (3.04, 92.01) | 6.87 (1.77, 12.23) |
| Australia | 7.59 (7.58, 7.59) | 7.00 (7.00, 7.01) | -2.55 (-4.82, -0.22) |
| New Zealand | 9.75 (9.73, 9.76) | 39.91 (39.88, 39.94) | 15.40 (14.48, 16.33) |
| **Asia (East)** | 0.57 (0.11, 3.07) | 1.60 (0.23, 11.04) | 10.86 (4.07, 18.08) |
| China | 0.01 (0.01, 0.01) | 0.33 (0.33, 0.33) | 41.59 (33.17, 50.53) |
| Japan | 1.02 (1.01, 1.02) | 0.83 (0.83, 0.83) | -5.57 (-9.12, -1.88) |
| South Korea | 6.43 (6.42, 6.43) | 9.31 (9.30, 9.31) | 4.28 (3.64, 4.93) |
| Taiwan | 1.75 (1.75, 1.75) | 2.59 (2.59, 2.59) | 3.15 (1.57, 4.75) |
| **Asia (Central)** | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.26 (0.26, 0.26) | 4.17 (-0.96, 9.57) |
| Kazakhstan | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.26 (0.26, 0.26) | 3.93 (-0.07, 8.08) |
| **Asia (West)** | 1.38 (0.37, 5.07) | 5.07 (2.36, 10.90) | 13.91 (5.99, 22.42) |
| Jordan | 0.75 (0.75, 0.76) | 3.33 (3.32, 3.33) | 6.55 (-1.69, 15.48) |
| Kuwait | 0.30 (0.29, 0.30) | 9.17 (9.15, 9.18) | 50.07 (32.06, 70.54) |
| Lebanon | 2.42 (2.41, 2.42) | 4.99 (4.98, 5.00) | 5.27 (2.14, 8.49) |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.06 (1.06, 1.06) | 7.81 (7.80, 7.81) | 20.88 (11.31, 31.27) |
| Türkiye | 11.82 (11.81, 11.82) | 25.18 (25.17, 25.18) | 7.12 (3.52, 10.84) |
| United Arab Emirates | 1.00 (1.00, 1.00) | 0.57 (0.56, 0.57) | -6.64 (-10.13, -3.01) |
| **Asia (South-east)** | 0.26 (0.26, 0.26) | 1.45 (0.07, 32.25) | 9.02 (1.04, 17.63) |
| Philippines | 0.26 (0.26, 0.26) | 0.30 (0.30, 0.30) | 0.13 (-1.66, 1.95) |
| Thailand | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 7.06 (7.06, 7.07) | 17.48 (12.35, 22.85) |
| **Asia (South)** | 0.42 (0.25, 0.70) | 0.60 (0.18, 2.00) | 3.79 (-1.11, 8.94) |
| India | 0.32 (0.32, 0.32) | 1.11 (1.11, 1.11) | 14.01 (12.80, 15.24) |
| Pakistan | 0.54 (0.54, 0.54) | 0.33 (0.33, 0.33) | -4.58 (-5.95, -3.19) |
| **Africa (North)** | 0.33 (0.12, 0.88) | 0.86 (0.48, 1.54) | 17.46 (2.40, 34.73) |
| Algeria | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.90 (0.90, 0.90) | 128.28 (-0.62, 424.40) |
| Egypt | 0.76 (0.76, 0.76) | 1.65 (1.65, 1.65) | 7.38 (5.61, 9.17) |
| Morocco | 0.07 (0.07, 0.07) | 0.40 (0.40, 0.40) | 26.94 (17.88, 36.70) |
| Tunisia | 0.65 (0.64, 0.65) | 0.91 (0.91, 0.91) | 2.59 (-0.83, 6.12) |
| **Africa (South)** | 0.52 (0.51, 0.52) | 0.66 (0.66, 0.66) | 3.41 (1.54, 5.31) |
| South Africa | 0.52 (0.51, 0.52) | 0.66 (0.66, 0.66) | 3.71 (2.39, 5.04) |

aWorldwide and regional estimates with 95% CI were calculated by pooling the estimates using meta-analysis (random-effects model).

bThe average annual change is calculated using a linear regression model, with log-transformed consumption in DDD/TID as the dependent variable and year as the independent variable. The average annual change was expressed as average annual percentage change, calculated by [exp(the coefficient of the year variable) – 1] x 100%. The multinational and regional trend changes were estimated using linear mixed models, controlling for within-country correlations and assuming the correlations between years were autocorrelated.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; DDD/TID, Defined Daily Dose per 10,000 inhabitants per day

# **Supplementary Table 7. Multinational, regional, and national levels of gabapentin enacarbil consumption in 2008 and 2018 and average annual percentage change.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **United States DDD/TID (95%CI)**a | **Puerto Rico DDD/TID (95%CI)**a | **Japan** **DDD/TID (95%CI)**a | **Multinational DDD/TID (95%CI)**a |
| **2011** | 0.04 (0.04, 0.04) | - | - | **0.04** (0.0.4, 0.04) |
| **2012** | 0.13 (0.13, 0.13) | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.09 (0.09, 0.09) | 0.02 (0.02, 0.03) |
| **2013** | 0.12 (0.12, 0.12) | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.31 (0.31, 0.31) | 0.04 (0.02, 0.08) |
| **2014** | 0.23 (0.23, 0.23) | -  | 0.44 (0.44, 0.44) | 0.31 (0.16, 0.61) |
| **2015** | 0.35 (0.35, 0.35) | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.50 (0.50, 0.50) | 0.06 (0.05, 0.09) |
| **2016** | 0.51 (0.51, 0.51) | - | 0.54 (0.54, 0.54) | 0.52 (0.49, 0.56) |
| **2017** | 0.54 (0.54, 0.54) | - | 0.58 (0.58, 0.58) | 0.56 (0.52, 0.60) |
| **2018** | 0.47 (0.47, 0.47) | - | 0.63 (0.63, 0.64) | 0.55 (0.41, 0.73) |
| **Average annual percentage change (%, 95%CI)**b | 41.44 (22.85, 62.85) | 5.93 (-96.85, 3467.65) | 29.13 (6.18, 57.04) | 35.86 (13.47, 62.66) |

aWorldwide and regional estimates with 95% CI were calculated by pooling the estimates using meta-analysis (random-effects model).

bThe average annual change is calculated using a linear regression model, with log-transformed consumption in DDD/TID as the dependent variable and year as the independent variable. The average annual change was expressed as average annual percentage change, calculated by [exp(the coefficient of the year variable) – 1] x 100%. The multinational and regional trend changes were estimated using linear mixed models, controlling for within-country correlations and assuming the correlations between years were autocorrelated.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; DDD/TID, Defined Daily Dose per 10,000 inhabitants per day

# **Supplementary Table 8. Multinational, regional, and national levels of pregabalin consumption in 2008 and 2018 and average annual percentage change.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **DDD/TID in 2008 (95%CI)a** | **DDD/TID in 2018 (95%CI)a** | **Average annual percentage change (%, 95%CI)b** |
| **Multinational** | 2.11 (1.56, 2.85) | 11.19 (8.71, 14.38) | 23.14 (20.07, 26.28) |
| **America (North)** | 18.93 (14.27, 25.12) | 39.11 (16.52, 92.59) | 7.53 (3.76, 11.43) |
| Canada | 16.39 (16.38, 16.39) | 60.71 (60.70, 60.72) | 13.86 (12.19, 15.55) |
| United States | 21.87 (21.87, 21.87) | 25.20 (25.19, 25.20) | 1.72 (0.98, 2.47) |
| **America (Central and Southern) and the Caribbean** | 1.30 (0.73, 2.31) | 5.31 (3.58, 7.88) | 17.78 (12.94, 22.82) |
| Argentina | 1.06 (1.06, 1.06) | 12.64 (12.64, 12.65) | 27.08 (18.25, 36.56) |
| Brazil | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 5.12 (5.11, 5.12) | 39.23 (27.49, 52.05) |
| Chile | 1.69 (1.69, 1.69) | 9.07 (9.06, 9.07) | 20.04 (17.78, 22.34) |
| Colombia | 0.54 (0.53, 0.54) | 1.81 (1.81, 1.81) | 15.44 (12.45, 18.52) |
| Ecuador | 1.22 (1.22, 1.22) | 4.96 (4.96, 4.97) | 14.00 (10.65, 17.44) |
| Mexico | 2.08 (2.07, 2.08) | 3.12 (3.12, 3.12) | 3.76 (0.98, 6.63) |
| Peru | 0.25 (0.25, 0.26) | 1.86 (1.86, 1.86) | 20.75 (17.13, 24.48) |
| Puerto Rico | 12.63 (12.61, 12.65) | 11.99 (11.96, 12.01) | -0.79 (-1.32, -0.25) |
| Uruguay | 0.58 (0.58, 0.59) | 12.35 (12.33, 12.37) | 31.34 (19.72, 44.08) |
| Venezuela | 2.30 (2.29, 2.30) | 3.92 (3.92, 3.93) | 7.92 (0.26, 16.17) |
| **Europe (West)** | 14.06 (10.91, 18.12) | 39.87 (36.21, 43.90) | 11.00 (8.82, 13.23) |
| Austria | 7.54 (7.53, 7.55) | 39.87 (39.85, 39.90) | 17.39 (14.75, 20.09) |
| Belgium | 9.52 (9.51, 9.53) | 47.49 (47.47, 47.51) | 15.12 (11.01, 19.37) |
| France | 21.67 (21.67, 21.68) | 46.66 (46.65, 46.67) | 7.52 (6.06, 9.01) |
| Germany | 15.55 (15.55, 15.56) | 39.89 (39.88, 39.89) | 9.22 (7.90, 10.56) |
| Luxembourg | 23.96 (23.89, 24.03) | 37.80 (37.72, 37.89) | 4.49 (3.38, 5.62) |
| Netherlands | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 32.41 (32.39, 32.42) | 7.74 (5.75, 9.77) |
| Switzerland | 13.32 (13.31, 13.34) | 37.11 (37.09, 37.13) | 10.71 (8.81, 12.65) |
| **Europe (North)** | 7.08 (5.03, 9.95) | 26.28 (18.36, 37.62) | 14.02 (10.08, 18.11) |
| Estonia | 1.27 (1.26, 1.28) | 17.17 (17.13, 17.21) | 29.30 (25.86, 32.83) |
| Finland | 33.96 (33.94, 33.99) | 51.85 (51.82, 51.89) | 3.09 (1.07, 5.15) |
| Ireland | 19.53 (19.51, 19.56) | 73.00 (72.96, 73.04) | 16.26 (11.80, 20.91) |
| Latvia | 0.84 (0.84, 0.85) | 2.86 (2.85, 2.87) | 9.04 (1.37, 17.30) |
| Lithuania | 1.28 (1.28, 1.29) | 14.16 (14.14, 14.18) | 26.21 (19.93, 32.82) |
| Norway | 23.24 (23.22, 23.27) | 34.37 (34.35, 34.40) | 4.97 (3.98, 5.96) |
| Sweden | 21.90 (21.89, 21.92) | 32.31 (32.29, 32.33) | 2.67 (0.63, 4.76) |
| United Kingdom | 13.59 (13.58, 13.59) | 77.86 (77.85, 77.87) | 19.16 (16.49, 21.89) |
| **Europe (South)** | 7.04 (4.88, 10.14) | 19.67 (14.06, 27.52) | 24.56 (17.40, 32.15) |
| Bosnia And Herzegovina | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 1.68 (1.68, 1.69) | 60.01 (46.75, 74.46) |
| Croatia | 0.23 (0.23, 0.24) | 12.60 (12.58, 12.62) | 41.48 (29.16, 54.97) |
| Greece | 14.15 (14.14, 14.16) | 36.45 (36.43, 36.47) | 7.95 (6.02, 9.91) |
| Italy | 9.21 (9.20, 9.21) | 23.08 (23.08, 23.09) | 9.05 (7.23, 10.89) |
| Portugal | 18.13 (18.11, 18.14) | 36.72 (36.70, 36.74) | 6.59 (4.18, 9.06) |
| Serbia | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 18.49 (18.48, 18.51) | 85.57 (63.59, 110.51) |
| Slovenia | 10.76 (10.74, 10.78) | 36.29 (36.24, 36.33) | 12.62 (10.94, 14.33) |
| Spain | 20.49 (20.48, 20.50) | 51.06 (51.05, 51.07) | 8.56 (6.06, 11.11) |
| **Europe (East)** | 0.49 (0.20, 1.23) | 7.47 (3.36, 16.62) | 31.18 (18.46, 45.26) |
| Belarus | 0.01 (0.01, 0.01) | 0.66 (0.66, 0.67) | 40.81 (28.01, 54.88) |
| Bulgaria | 0.19 (0.18, 0.19) | 9.45 (9.44, 9.47) | 30.46 (11.03, 53.28) |
| Czech Republic | 4.26 (4.26, 4.27) | 39.56 (39.54, 39.58) | 24.40 (22.09, 26.75) |
| Hungary | 4.95 (4.95, 4.96) | 13.40 (13.39, 13.41) | 10.47 (7.96, 13.03) |
| Poland | 0.04 (0.04, 0.04) | 11.71 (11.71, 11.72) | 74.65 (52.45, 100.09) |
| Romania | 2.51 (2.51, 2.52) | 2.45 (2.44, 2.45) | -5.22 (-10.13, -0.05) |
| Russia | 0.14 (0.14, 0.14) | 2.95 (2.95, 2.95) | 32.58 (6.40, 65.20) |
| Slovakia | 8.13 (8.12, 8.14) | 34.51 (34.48, 34.53) | 14.11 (10.18, 18.18) |
| **Oceania** | 0.79 (0.02, 32.51) | 30.08 (3.72, 243.26) | 39.97 (26.59, 54.76) |
| Australia | 5.28 (5.27, 5.28) | 87.38 (87.36, 87.40) | 38.82 (30.18, 48.03) |
| New Zealand | 0.12 (0.12, 0.12) | 10.35 (10.34, 10.37) | 34.69 (20.32, 50.79) |
| **Asia (East)** | 3.05 (3.05, 3.05) | 4.35 (0.89, 21.13) | 59.14 (25.27, 102.17) |
| China | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.11 (0.11, 0.11) | 74.06 (31.12, 131.07) |
| Japan | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 39.85 (39.85, 39.86) | 38.24 (13.43, 68.49) |
| South Korea | 3.05 (3.05, 3.05) | 21.69 (21.68, 21.69) | 19.61 (16.17, 23.14) |
| Taiwan | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 3.83 (3.82, 3.83) | 66.52 (13.86, 143.54) |
| **Asia (Central)** | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.78 (0.78, 0.79) | 34.97 (-1.41, 84.77) |
| Kazakhstan | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 0.78 (0.78, 0.79) | 30.26 (16.88, 45.17) |
| **Asia (West)** | 1.41 (1.11, 1.79) | 9.20 (3.49, 24.22) | 21.00 (12.38, 30.28) |
| Jordan | 0.51 (0.51, 0.51) | 3.18 (3.18, 3.19) | 33.23 (20.26, 47.60) |
| Kuwait | 0.88 (0.87, 0.88) | 23.09 (23.06, 23.11) | 37.93 (31.50, 44.68) |
| Lebanon | 1.61 (1.60, 1.61) | 10.70 (10.69, 10.71) | 19.99 (16.62, 23.47) |
| Saudi Arabia | 2.56 (2.55, 2.56) | 3.55 (3.54, 3.55) | 12.15 (0.84, 24.73) |
| Türkiye | 2.05 (2.05, 2.05) | 35.81 (35.8, 35.81) | 34.95 (31.99, 37.98) |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.10 (2.09, 2.11) | 6.07 (6.07, 6.08) | 9.35 (0.72, 18.72) |
| **Asia (South-east)** | 0.27 (0.27, 0.27) | 1.72 (0.96, 3.10) | 15.78 (13.40, 18.21) |
| Philippines | 0.27 (0.27, 0.27) | 1.28 (1.27, 1.28) | 15.56 (14.41, 16.72) |
| Thailand | 0.00 (0.00, 0.00) | 2.32 (2.32, 2.33) | 13.80 (10.24, 17.49) |
| **Asia (South)** | 0.60 (0.31, 1.15) | 3.84 (3.51, 4.20) | 20.19 (13.42, 27.36) |
| India | 0.83 (0.83, 0.83) | 4.02 (4.02, 4.02) | 15.14 (12.04, 18.33) |
| Pakistan | 0.43 (0.43, 0.43) | 3.67 (3.66, 3.67) | 19.39 (14.34, 24.67) |
| **Africa (North)** | 0.38 (0.21, 0.68) | 13.56 (7.90, 23.28) | 42.98 (31.09, 55.95) |
| Algeria | 0.71 (0.71, 0.71) | 28.54 (28.53, 28.54) | 36.09 (26.77, 46.08) |
| Egypt | 0.31 (0.30, 0.31) | 37.90 (37.89, 37.90) | 53.80 (46.37, 61.60) |
| Morocco | 0.16 (0.16, 0.16) | 1.61 (1.61, 1.61) | 18.39 (12.75, 24.30) |
| Tunisia | 0.58 (0.58, 0.58) | 19.42 (19.41, 19.43) | 32.10 (25.13, 39.47) |
| **Africa (South)** | 0.64 (0.64, 0.65) | 3.08 (3.07, 3.08) | 16.93 (5.04, 30.17) |
| South Africa | 0.64 (0.64, 0.65) | 3.08 (3.07, 3.08) | 13.73 (9.81, 17.79) |

aWorldwide and regional estimates with 95% CI were calculated by pooling the estimates using meta-analysis (random-effects model).

bThe average annual change is calculated using a linear regression model, with log-transformed consumption in DDD/TID as the dependent variable and year as the independent variable. The average annual change was expressed as average annual percentage change, calculated by [exp(the coefficient of the year variable) – 1] x 100%. The multinational and regional trend changes were estimated using linear mixed models, controlling for within-country correlations and assuming the correlations between years were autocorrelated.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; DDD/TID, Defined Daily Dose per 10,000 inhabitants per day

**Supplementary Table 9. Healthcare systems classification of the 65 countries/ regions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country/ Region** | **Universal government-funded health systema** | **Universal public insurance systemb** | **Universal public-private insurancec** | **Universal private health insurance systemd** | **Non-universal insurance systeme** |
| Canada47 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| United States48 |  |  |  |  | ✓ |
| Chile49 |  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Puerto Rico50 |  |  |  |  | ✓ |
| Uruguay51 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Austria52 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Belgium53 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| France54 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Germany55 |  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Luxembourg56 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Netherlands57 |  |  |  | ✓ |  |
| Switzerland58 |  |  |  | ✓ |  |
| Estonia59 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Finland60 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Ireland61 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Latvia62 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Lithuania63 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Norway64 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Sweden65 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom66 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Czech Republic67 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Hungary68 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Poland69 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Slovakia70 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Croatia71 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Greece72 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Italy73 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Portugal74 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Slovenia75 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Spain76 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Australia77 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand78 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Japan79 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| South Korea80 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Taiwan81 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Kuwait82 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Saudi Arabia83 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| United Arab Emirates84 |  |  |  | ✓ |  |
| Argentina85 |  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Brazil86 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Colombia87 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Ecuador88 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico89 |  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Peru90 |  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Venezuela91 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Belarus92 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Bulgaria93 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Romania94 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Russia95 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina96 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Serbia97 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| China98 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Kazakhstan99 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Jordan100 |  |  |  |  | ✓ |
| Lebanon101 |  |  |  |  | ✓ |
| Türkiye102 |  |  | ✓ |  |  |
| Thailand103 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| Algeria104 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa105 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Philippines106 |  | ✓ |  |  |  |
| India107 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Pakistan108 | ✓ |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt109 |  |  |  |  | ✓ |
| Morocco110 |  |  |  |  | ✓ |
| Tunisia111 |  |  |  |  | ✓ |

aUniversal government-funded health system: The universal healthcare services in these countries are covered by taxation and healthcare services are available to all citizens regardless of their income or employment status.

bUniversal public insurance system: Work force in these countries are asked to join some form of social insurance programmes. These programmes are sometimes also funded by the employers and the government. People who are unemployed or belongs to special patient groups may have their healthcare expenses covered by the government or become ineligible for free healthcare.

cUniversal public-private insurance: Countries included will ask their citizens to enrol in private insurance plans. For those who are ineligible, other plans from the government will cover their healthcare expenses.

dUniversal private health insurance system: Private healthcare insurance is mandatory in these countries. Citizens from low-income families will have government subsidised private insurance schemes.

eNon-universal insurance system: In these countries, not all citizens are insured. Some citizens may have private insurance coverage, while some others may have government subsidised public insurance plan. Patients who do not have insurance coverage will not be eligible for healthcare services.

**Supplementary Table 10. Reimbursement status of gabapentinoids in selected countries/ regions (as of 31st May 2023)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Reimbursement status of gabapentinoids** |
| Canada112-115 | Under the Canada Health Act, prescription drugs administered in Canadian hospitals are provided to patients at cost. Outside of hospital settings, provincial and territorial governments are responsible for administering their own publicly funded drug plans. These public drug plans determine which prescription drugs are covered and under what conditions for eligible recipients. Many Canadians and their family members have drug coverage through their employment, while others may have no effective drug coverage and must pay the full cost of prescription medications. The rates of co-payments for prescription drugs also vary among provinces.For instance, in British Columbia, the Provincial and Territorial Public Drug Benefit Programme is called “Pharmacare”. It covers the cost of most drugs prescribed and the related dispensing fees with a maximum amount of CAD10. There are a total of 12 different plans under Pharamcare and they cover for different types of medications. However, eligibility of any of these plans will depend on the income level and medical conditions of the patient. One person can be covered by several plans. Generic versions of gabapentin and pregabalin, disregarding their prescribed quantity and indications, are included into the drug list of Pharamcare and neither of them require pre-approval. However, brand product of pregabalin is not funded under the scheme. The maximum amount that Pharmacare covers will also depend on the brand and strength prescribed. In Ontario, there are a total of 6 “Ontario Drug Benefit program” funded by the provincial government. The amount of deductible that needs to be paid by the patients will depend on their income and the type of programme they joined. Generic versions of gabapentin and pregabalin are included in the list of covered drugs of the programme.  |
| United States116-123 | As of 2021, private health insurance is more commonly held than public coverage, with 66.0% of the population having private insurance and 35.7% having public coverage. Among the different types of health insurance, employer-based insurance is the most prevalent, covering 54.3% of the population, followed by Medicaid (18.9%), Medicare (18.4%), and direct-purchase coverage (10.2%). As different private insurance plans vary in drug reimbursement coverage, we will focus on the two major public healthcare insurance programmes in the United States, which are Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare is a federal health insurance program for individuals aged 65 or older. Individuals may also become eligible for Medicare if they have a disability, end-stage renal disease, or Lou Gehrig's disease. Part D of Medicare covers prescription drug reimbursement. Since 1st January, 2006, everyone with Medicare, regardless of income, health status, or prescription drug usage has had access to prescription drug coverage. Monthly premiums for Part D are required. Monthly premiums are required for Part D, and the premium amount may change annually. Additionally, patients may have to pay an additional amount each month based on their income.On the Medicare website, both gabapentin and pregabalin are included in the Part D drug plan formulary. The cost of the drugs paid by the patient will vary depending on the drug's "tier," the drug benefit phase the patient is in, the pharmacy used by the patient, and whether the patient receives "Extra Help" to cover Medicare drug coverage costs.Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that provides health coverage to individuals with limited income and resources. As Medicaid is administered by individual states, co-payments, coinsurance, deductibles, and similar charges may be imposed on most Medicaid-covered benefits, including inpatient and outpatient services. The specific amounts of these charges vary based on income. Each state also maintains its own preferred drug list, which determines the amount charged for each prescription. For drugs on the preferred list, the maximum allowable co-payment is USD4 per item for all patients, regardless of income. For non-preferred drugs, patients with an income at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Level have a maximum allowable co-payment of USD8, while those with higher income levels pay 20% of the agency's cost. For instance, in New York state, the generic version of gabapentin and pregabalin are both listed as preferred drugs as anticonvulsants. Prior authorisation is required when they are used at a certain dose or concomitantly with opioids. Pregabalin solution and brand product of pregabalin are, however, listed as non-preferred drugs.In contrast, the state of Mississippi has indicated a more expansive use for gabapentin and pregabalin as their generic versions are listed as preferred agents for fibromyalgia and neuropathic pain. Gabapentin is also listed as preferred anticonvulsant adjuvant. Certain brands are, however, listed as non-preferred agents.  |
| Countries within European Medicine Agency124-126(Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden) | According to the “Medicines Reimbursement Policies in Europe” published by the World Health Organisation regional office for Europe in 2018, different European Union (EU) member states adopt various eligibility criteria for drug reimbursement coverage, and they depend on the medicine (product-specific) or the disease the medicine aims to treat (disease-specific). Reimbursement eligibility may also be linked to a specific population group in need of medicines (population groups-specific) or the total medicine expenditure of a patient within a certain period of time (consumption-based).Product-specific reimbursement eligibility is determined based on factors such as therapeutic benefit, added value compared to alternatives, cost-effectiveness, and budget impact. Countries like the Netherlands, Italy, Czech Republic, and Slovakia primarily adopt this scheme.Disease-specific reimbursement eligibility involves a list of specific diseases for which pharmaceutical treatment is reimbursed. The reimbursement rates for the same medicine may differ depending on the patient's disease. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ireland, France, Bulgaria, and Portugal use this scheme either as the main or supplementary approach.Population groups-specific eligibility focuses on providing pharmaceutical reimbursement to specific groups in need, such as individuals requiring financial assistance due to their condition. Countries like Ireland, Finland, Hungary, Poland, and Romania combine this approach with other schemes.Consumption-based reimbursement eligibility is based on the patient's pharmaceutical consumption within a specified period. Once a defined threshold of out-of-pocket payments is reached, the public payer covers additional pharmaceutical expenses during that period. Sweden primarily follows this scheme.All included EU countries have reimbursement lists, with most applying a formulary indicating eligible drugs. Disease-specific reimbursement schemes often use a list of reimbursable diseases as the basis for coverage. Inclusion in an outpatient positive list doesn't guarantee full cost coverage; medicines may be partially reimbursed up to a specific percentage rate.Austria, Croatia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, and the Netherlands provide 100% reimbursement for publicly subsidized medicines, but other payments like prescription charges, deductibles, or reference price system fees may still apply.Most EU countries have a reference price system, where interchangeable medicines are grouped based on active substances or related subgroups. The public authority sets a reimbursed price for all medicines in the group. If the retail price exceeds the reference price, patients must pay the difference along with any applicable co-payments. The specifics of the reference price system vary among EMA countries.We selected two EU member states as examples to investigate whether gabapentin and pregabalin are include in their drug reference list. In Ireland, both gabapentin and pregabalin are included in the Health Service Executive Primary Care Reimbursement Service. In Germany, both medications are listed in the reference pricing lists of statutory health insurance funds. In Germany, both gabapentin and pregabalin are included in the reference pricing lists of the statutory health insurance fund.  |
| United Kingdom127-131 | In the UK, the funding for individual drugs is determined by the local Integrated Care Boards (ICBs), formerly known as Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). For example, both Gabapentin and Pregabalin are included in the North West London ICB's list of approved drugs.In 2023, the prescription charge in England is £9.65 per item. Patients have the option to purchase an NHS Prescription Prepayment Certificate, which costs £31.25 for a three-month period or £111.60 for a 12-month period. However, certain patient groups, such as those under 16, those aged 60 or over, and patients with specific medical conditions, are exempt from prescription charges and receive their medications free of charge.Prescriptions dispensed in Scotland under the NHS are free of charge. In NHS Wales, prescriptions are also provided free of charge. All prescriptions dispensed in Northern Ireland are free. |
| Australia132,133 | The Australian federal government supports inpatient and outpatient care through the Medicare Benefits Scheme (MBS) and helps with outpatient prescription medicines through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS). The Department of Health is responsible for overseeing national policies and programs related to healthcare, including the MBS and PBS.Medicare is the public health insurance system, and it is funded through national taxes, including a government levy. Private health insurance is widely accessible and offers coverage for out-of-pocket expenses and services from private healthcare providers. The government encourages individuals to enrol in private health insurance through tax rebates. The federal government subsidizes pharmaceuticals used in hospitals through the PBS. The cost-sharing for outpatient care may vary.Starting from 1st January 2023, patients may be required to pay up to AUD30.00 for most PBS medicines or AUD7.30 if they hold a concession card. The remaining cost, excluding brand premiums and certain charges, is covered by the Australian Government.From 1st January 2023, the PBS Safety Net threshold is set at AUD262.80 for patients with a concession card and AUD1,563.50 for other eligible patients. Once the Safety Net threshold is reached, general patients pay for further PBS prescriptions at the concessional co-payment rate, while concession card holders receive PBS prescriptions at no additional charge for the rest of the calendar year.Some medicines may have a price premium or brand premium, which is an additional payment made by the patient to the supplier for a specified brand of a PBS medicine. If a patient opts for a more expensive brand, they are responsible for paying the price difference to the drug company, in addition to the co-payment.The Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) maintains a schedule listing medicines available at government-subsidised prices. It is accessible to all Australian residents with a valid Medicare card.Both gabapentin and pregabalin are included under the PBS schedule list.  |
| New Zealand134,135 | All permanent residents in New Zealand have access to a comprehensive range of services that are primarily funded through pooled general taxes collected at the national level.As stated in the manuscript, Pharmac is the body which decides which medications should be funded by the New Zealand government. It only decided to fund gabapentin throughout most of the studied period (2008-2018). Despite being a medication long registered in the market, it only decided to fund pregabalin in 2017. Starting from 1st July, 2023, patients will no longer be required to pay a standard NZD5 prescription charge for each prescription. Previously, a co-payment of NZD5 per prescription was applicable for the first 20 prescription items collected by a patient or their family within a year. However, prescriptions from specialists and non-publicly funded prescribers will incur a co-payment of NZD15. |
| China136-138 | According to the “2022 Drug Catalogue” issued by Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, both gabapentin and pregabalin are included as Class B drugs in the formulary. The "Class B List" is formulated by the state, and each province, autonomous region, and municipality directly under the Central Government may make appropriate adjustments on the list for not more than 15% of the total number of the drugs, according to the local economic level, medical needs, and prescribing habits. Under the national medical insurance scheme, patients are required to contribute a certain percentage of the cost for Class B drugs. Furthermore, additional expenses may be incurred according to the provisions of the basic medical insurance. The specific proportion of self-payment is determined by the district and reported to the relevant Labour and Social Security administrative department at the provincial, autonomous region, or municipal level. The public insurance programs only reimburse patients up to a certain limit, beyond which individuals are responsible for covering all out-of-pocket costs. The ceiling for reimbursement varies based on factors such as the patient's occupation, place of residence, and other considerations. |
| Taiwan81,139 | In Taiwan, the National Health Insurance (NHI) program is mandatory for almost the entire population, including all nationals who have had a registered domicile in Taiwan for six months or more and all new-borns. The NHI premiums are jointly paid by the insured individuals, group insurance applicants, and the government.The premium rates for NHI have undergone several adjustments over the years. From January 2016, the general premium rate was set at 4.69%, and supplementary premiums were introduced at a rate of 1.91%. The premiums payable by insured individuals depend on their category, and they are calculated based on the insured's premium rateable wage multiplied by the general premium rate.NHI provides coverage for a wide range of healthcare services, including outpatient care, inpatient care, traditional Chinese medicine, dental care, child delivery, rehabilitation, home health care, and chronic mental illness rehabilitation. Medical payments under NHI cover various aspects such as diagnosis, examinations, laboratory tests, surgeries, anaesthesia, medications, materials, treatments, nursing, and insured beds.In terms of pharmacy services, patients with a prescription from a contracted hospital or clinic can obtain medications at any contracted pharmacy. Co-payments are required for physician visits and prescription drugs, while coinsurance applies to inpatient care, subject to limits and exemptions. The co-payment for outpatient prescription drugs is capped at TWD200 per visit, regardless of the number of prescribed drugs. However, there is no annual cap on drug co-payments.As of May 2023, only pregabalin is included in the drug list under the National Health Insurance, and there are specific restrictions on the insured indications for which it can be prescribed. |
| Japan140-143 | Japan’s statutory health insurance system (SHIS) is funded primarily by taxes and individual contributions. Enrollment in either an employment-based or residence-based health insurance plan is mandatory for all citizens. Benefits include hospital, primary, specialty, and mental health care, as well as prescription drugs. The system covers 98.3% of the population, with the remaining 1.7 percent covered by the Public Social Assistance Program. Health expenditures are funded by taxes (42%), mandatory individual contributions (42%), and out-of-pocket charges (14%). Contributions are shared between employers and employees in employment-based plans, while the national government, prefectures, and municipalities contribute to residence-based plans.In employment-based health insurance plans, both employers and employees are required to contribute to the premiums. The contribution rates are typically around 10% of monthly salaries and bonuses and are based on the employee's income. There is a cap on the contribution amount. These contributions are tax-deductible and can vary depending on the type of insurance fund and the prefecture.For residence-based health insurance plans, the national government, along with prefectures and municipalities, provides funding for a portion of individuals' mandatory contributions. It is worth noting that while more than 70% of the population holds some form of voluntary private health insurance, these private plans primarily serve as supplementary or complementary coverage alongside the statutory health insurance system.All statutory health insurance plans in Japan offer the same benefits package, which includes hospital, primary, specialty, and mental health care, as well as prescription drugs. Enrolees typically pay a fixed percentage (usually 30%) as coinsurance or co-payment for health services and pharmaceuticals. However, the coinsurance rate may vary for certain special patient groups such as the elderly or children. The system also incorporates catastrophic coverage, with monthly out-of-pocket thresholds and an annual household out-of-pocket ceiling based on income and age.In Japan, medication can be dispensed by both clinics and pharmacies. While doctors can directly provide medication to patients, the use of pharmacists has been growing, with the majority of prescriptions being filled at pharmacies.The Central Social Insurance Medical Council plays a role in determining the SHIS list of covered pharmaceuticals and their prices. Price revisions for pharmaceuticals and medical devices are based on market surveys. The NHI drug price represents the final retail price of pharmaceuticals charged to patients and is set uniformly across the country.Both Gabapentin and Pregabalin are included in the latest SHIS list in May 2023.  |
| South Korea144-147 | The healthcare system in South Korea consists of two main components: mandatory social health insurance and medical aid. The National Health Insurance (NHI) system ensures healthcare coverage for all citizens, funded by contributions from the insured individuals and government subsidies. The medical aid program, on the other hand, provides healthcare services to low-income groups through government subsidies.From 1st January, 2022, the NHI premium rate, which includes long-term care insurance, is approximately 7.85% of monthly wages, with a cap on monthly contributions. The premium is split equally between employers and employees.The Ministry of Health and Welfare (MoHW) is responsible for overseeing the National Health Insurance system, which includes two key institutions: the National Health Insurance Service (NHIS) and the Health Insurance Review & Assessment Service (HIRA). The NHIS serves as the insurer, while HIRA conducts reviews of claims and assesses the quality of healthcare services.HIRA plays a role in determining the eligibility of products for reimbursement under the NHI system. The price recommended by HIRA sets a maximum reimbursement price for the drug, and when a product becomes off-patent and generics are available, the reimbursement price for the brand product is reduced.The amount patients need to pay out-of-pocket, including medication fees, depends on the healthcare institute they visit. Visiting a tertiary general hospital usually results in higher out-of-pocket payments compared to clinics or other healthcare institutes. The out-of-pocket payment percentage may also vary for certain special patient groups.Various formulations of Gabapentin and Pregabalin are eligible for reimbursement under the National Health Insurance scheme, and their respective maximum reimbursement prices are listed on the HIRA website. |

**Supplementary Table 11. Published guidelines related to the use of gabapentinoids between 2008-2018**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country/ Region** | **Name of the guideline**  | **Year** | **Issuing Body** | **Extracted context that is related to the use of gabapentinoids** |
| United Kingdom | Generalised anxiety disorder and panic disorder in adults: management148 | 2011 | National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) | * If the person cannot tolerate selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRIs) or serotonin–norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRIs), consider offering pregabalin.
 |
| Epilepsies in children, young people and adults149 | 2012, update in 2022 | NICE | * Pregabalin is considered as a second-line add-on treatment option for focal seizures.
* Gabapentin and pregabalin are included as medications that may exacerbate absence seizures.
* Gabapentin and pregabalin are not recommended to use in myoclonic seizures as they may exacerbate seizures.
* Gabapentin and pregabalin are included as medications that may exacerbate atonic seizures.
* Gabapentin and pregabalin may exacerbate seizures in people with Dravet syndrome.
* Gabapentin and pregabalin may exacerbate seizures in people with Lennox–Gastaut syndrome.
* Gabapentin and pregabalin are included as medications that may exacerbate myoclonic-atonic seizures.
 |
| Neuropathic pain in adults: pharmacological management in non-specialist settings150 | 2013 | NICE | * All neuropathic pain (except trigeminal neuralgia)
* Offer a choice of amitriptyline, duloxetine, gabapentin or pregabalin as initial treatment for neuropathic pain (except trigeminal neuralgia). See additional information for more on duloxetine, gabapentin and pregabalin.
 |
| Evidence-based pharmacological treatment of anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder151 | 2014 | British Association for Psychopharmacology (BAP) | * Pregabalin is recommended as one of the treatment options for acute treatment of generalised anxiety disorder.
* The dosage of pregabalin is also recommended to be increased if the initial treatments fail.
* Pregabalin augmentation is recommended after a non-response to initial SSRI or SNRI treatment.
 |
| Restless legs syndrome: Oxycodone/naloxone prolonged release152 | 2015 | NICE | * Oxycodone/naloxone should only be considered after failure of dopaminergic therapy. Other non-dopaminergic drug treatment options for restless legs syndrome include off-label use of pregabalin, gabapentin, clonazepam or weak opioids such as codeine.
* First-line drug treatment options for people with frequent or daily symptoms include non-ergot dopamine agonists (for example, pramipexole, ropinirole or rotigotine); pregabalin (off-label use) and gabapentin (off-label use).
 |
| Europe | EFNS guidelines on the pharmacological treatment of neuropathic pain: 2010 revision153 | 2010 | European Federation of Neurological Societies | * Both gabapentin and pregabalin are both listed as level A rating for treatment of neuropathic pain related to diabetic neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia.
* Pregabalin is listed as level A rating for treatment of central pain related neuropathic pain.
 |
| Canada | Canadian clinical practice guidelines for the management of anxiety, post-traumatic stress and obsessive-compulsive disorders154 | 2014 | Anxiety Disorders Association of Canada (ADAC) | * Gabapentin is included as third line treatment for panic disorder.
* Pregabalin and Gabapentin are listed as first-line and second-line treatment option, respectively, for social anxiety disorder.
* Pregabalin monotherapy is included as the first-line treatment option and as second-line adjunctive therapy option for generalised anxiety disorder.
* Pregabalin is listed as third-line adjunctive therapy option for obsessive-compulsive disorder.
* Pregabalin and Gabapentin are both listed as third-line adjunctive therapy option for posttraumatic stress disorder.
 |
| Pharmacological management of chronic neuropathic pain: Revised consensus statement from the Canadian Pain Society155 | 2014 | Canadian Pain Society | * Gabapentinoids (gabapentin and pregabalin) are recommended as first-line treatment options for neuropathic pain.
 |
| United States | Practice guideline for the treatment of Patients with Panic Disorder156 | 2009 | American Psychiatric Association (APA) | * After first- and second-line treatments and augmentation strategies have been exhausted (either due to lack of efficacy or intolerance of the treatment by the patient), less well-supported treatment strategies may be considered. These include monotherapy or augmentation with gabapentin or a second-generation antipsychotic or with a psychotherapeutic intervention other than Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) or Panic-Focused Psychodynamic Psychotherapy (PfPP).
 |
| Evidence-based guideline: Treatment of painful diabetic neuropathy157 | 2011 | American Academy of Neurology (AAN) | * Pregabalin is established as effective and should be offered for relief of painful diabetic neuropathy (PDN) (Level A).
* Gabapentin is probably effective and should be considered for treatment of PDN (Level B).
 |
| Management of Postoperative Pain: A Clinical Practice Guideline158 | 2016 | the American Pain Society; the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine; the American Society of Anesthesiologists’ Committee on Regional Anesthesia | * Gabapentin and pregabalin are included as medications that can be administered pre-operatively for Thoracotomy, Open laparotomy, Total hip replacement, Total knee replacement, Spinal fusion and Coronary artery bypass grafting.
 |
| Practice guideline update summary: Efficacy and tolerability of the new antiepileptic drugs I: Treatment of new-onset epilepsy159 | 2018 | American Academy of Neurology (AAN) | * Gabapentin may (Level C) be considered in decreasing seizure frequency in patients ≥60 years with new-onset focal epilepsy.
* No high-quality studies suggest pregabalin is effective in treating new-onset epilepsy because no high-quality studies exist in adults of various ages.
 |
| Practice guideline update summary: Efficacy and tolerability of the new antiepileptic drugs II: Treatment-resistant epilepsy160 | 2018 | American Academy of Neurology (AAN) | * Immediate-release pregabalin (Level A) is established as effective to reduce seizure frequency for treatment-resistant adult focal epilepsy.
 |
| International | Guidelines for the pharmacological treatment of anxiety disorders, obsessive–compulsive disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder in primary care161 | 2012 | International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice | * Pregabalin is recommended as one of the first-line drugs for generalized anxiety disorder.
 |
| Pharmacotherapy for neuropathic pain in adults: systematic review, meta-analysis and updated NeuPSIG recommendations162 | 2015 | The Neuropathic Pain Special Interest Group (NeuPSIG) | * Both gabapentin and pregabalin are included as first-line options for treatment of neuropathic pain.
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