TITLE: Gabapentin for HIV-Associated Neuropathic Pain: Clinical Effectiveness

DATE: 25 November 2015

RESEARCH QUESTION

What is the clinical effectiveness of gabapentin for the treatment of HIV-associated neuropathic pain?

KEY FINDINGS

One systematic review, one randomized controlled trial, and one non-randomized study were identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of gabapentin for the treatment of HIV-associated neuropathic pain.

METHODS

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including Ovid Medline, Ovid Embase, PubMed, The Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. No filters were applied to limit retrieval by study type. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents. No date limits were used. The search was run on November 17, 2015.

SELECTION CRITERIA

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

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Table 1: Selection Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Adults with HIV-associated neuropathic pain</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>Gabapentin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparators</td>
<td>Placebo; Tricyclic antidepressants; Serotonin–norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors; Carbamazepine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td>Clinical effectiveness (e.g., pain reduction)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Safety and harms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Study Designs</td>
<td>Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

HIV = human immunodeficiency virus.

RESULTS

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials and non-randomized studies.

One systematic review, one randomized controlled trial, and one non-randomized study were identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of gabapentin for the treatment of HIV-associated neuropathic pain. No relevant health technology assessments were identified.

Additional references of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Health Technology Assessments
No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses


Randomized Controlled Trials


Non-Randomized Studies

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APPENDIX – FURTHER INFORMATION:

Previous CADTH Reports


Systematic Reviews – HIV Not Specified in Abstract


Clinical Practice Guidelines – Unspecified Methodology


Review Articles


Review Articles


**Additional References**


