

Naltrexone Hcl Cas No. : 16676-29-2

This medication is used to prevent people who have been addicted to certain drugs (opiates) from taking them again. It is used as part of a complete treatment program for drug abuse (e.g., compliance monitoring, counseling, behavioral contract, lifestyle changes). This medication must not be used in people currently taking opiates, including methadone. Doing so can cause sudden withdrawal symptoms.

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



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Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Naltrexone Hcl

CAS No. : 16676-29-2

**Systematic (IUPAC) name**17-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4,5 α -epoxy- 3,14-dihydroxymorphinan-6-one**Identifiers**

ATC code N07BB04

PubChem 5360515

DrugBank APRD00005

ChemSpider 4514524

Chemical dataMolecular Formula C₂₀H₂₃NO₄.HCl

Molecular Weight 377.86

CAS Registry Number 16676-29-2

Mol. mass 341.401 g/mol

Physical data

Melt. point 169 °C (336 °F)

Pharmacokinetic data

Bioavailability 5-40%

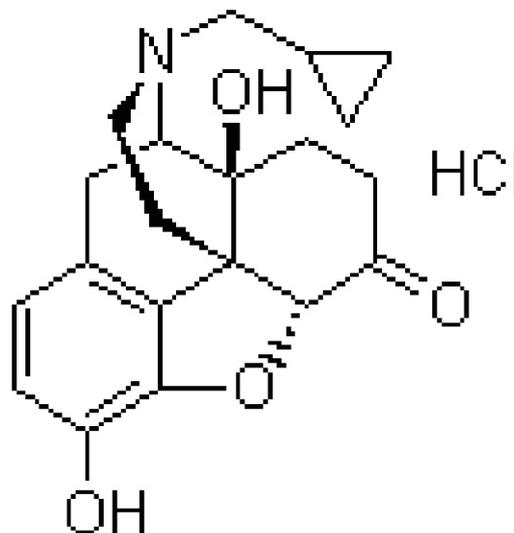
Protein binding 21%

Metabolism hepatic

Half life 4 hours (naltrexone),

13 hours (6- β -naltrexol)

Excretion renal

**DOSAGE**

Naltrexone comes as a tablet to take by mouth either at home or under supervision in a clinic or treatment center. When naltrexone is taken at home, it is usually taken once a day with or without food. When naltrexone is taken in a clinic or treatment center, it may be taken once a day, once every other day, once every third day, or once every day except Sunday. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take naltrexone exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor. Naltrexone is only helpful when it is used as part of an addiction treatment program. It is important that you attend all counseling sessions, support group meetings, education programs, or other treatments recommended by your doctor. Naltrexone will help you avoid using drugs and alcohol, but it will not prevent or relieve the withdrawal symptoms that may occur when you stop using these substances. Instead, naltrexone may cause or worsen withdrawal symptoms. You should not take naltrexone if you have recently stopped using opioid medications or opioid street drugs and are now experiencing withdrawal symptoms. Naltrexone will help you avoid drugs and alcohol only as long as you are taking it. Continue to take naltrexone even if you feel well. Do not stop taking naltrexone without talking to your doctor.

SIDE EFFECTS

Naltrexone may cause side effects.



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- * nausea
- * vomiting
- * stomach pain or cramping
- * diarrhea
- * constipation
- * loss of appetite
- * headache
- * dizziness
- * anxiety
- * nervousness
- * irritability
- * tearfulness
- * difficulty falling or staying asleep
- * increased or decreased energy
- * drowsiness
- * muscle or joint pain
- * rash
- * confusion
- * hallucinations (seeing things or hearing voices that do not exist)
- * blurred vision
- * severe vomiting and/or diarrhea



PRECAUTIONS

Tell your doctor your medical history, especially: liver disease, any alcohol or drug use, any allergies. This medication blocks the effects of narcotics and heroin. However, large doses of heroin or narcotics can overcome this block and may cause serious injury, coma and even death. Make sure you understand completely the risks and benefits of using this medication. Follow your doctor's instructions closely. This medication should be used only if clearly needed during pregnancy. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor. It is not known if this medication is excreted into breast milk. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding.

Before taking naltrexone,

- * tell your doctor and pharmacist if you are allergic to naltrexone, naloxone, other medications, or any other medications.
- * tell your doctor if you are taking any (narcotic) medications or street drugs including levomethadyl acetate and certain medications for diarrhea, cough, or pain. Also tell your doctor if you have taken any of these medications in the past 7 to 10 days. Ask your doctor if you are not sure if a medication you have taken is an . Your doctor may order certain tests to see if you have taken any medications or used any street drugs during the past 7 to 10 days. Your doctor will tell you not to take naltrexone if you have taken or used s in the past 7 to 10 days.
- * do not take any medications or use street drugs during your treatment with naltrexone. Naltrexone blocks the effects of medications and street drugs. You may not feel the effects of these substances if you take or use them at low or normal doses. If you take or use higher doses of medications or drugs during your treatment with naltrexone, it may cause serious injury, coma or death.
- * you should know that if you took medications before your treatment with naltrexone, you may be more sensitive to the effects of these medications after you finish your treatment. After you finish your treatment, tell any doctor who may prescribe medications for you that you were previously treated with naltrexone.
- * tell your doctor what other prescription and nonprescription medications, vitamins, nutritional supplements, and herbal products you are taking or plan to take. Be sure to mention disulfiram and thioridazine. Your doctor may need to change the doses of your medications or monitor you carefully for side effects.
- * tell your doctor if you have or have ever had depression or kidney disease.



* tell your doctor if you are pregnant, plan to become pregnant, or are breast-feeding. If you become pregnant while taking naltrexone, call your doctor.

* if you need medical treatment or surgery, including dental surgery, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking naltrexone. Wear or carry medical identification so that healthcare providers who treat you in an emergency will know that you are taking naltrexone.

* you should know that people who overuse drugs or alcohol often become depressed and sometimes try to harm or kill themselves. Receiving naltrexone does not decrease the risk that you will try to harm yourself. You or your family should call the doctor right away if you experience symptoms of depression such as feelings of sadness, anxiousness, hopelessness, guilt, worthlessness, or helplessness, or thinking about harming or killing yourself or planning or trying to do so. Be sure that your family knows which symptoms may be serious so they can call the doctor right away if you are unable to seek treatment on your own.

DOSAGE

Because naltrexone blocks the brain areas where narcotics and alcohol work, you should be careful not to take any narcotics, such as codeine, morphine or heroin, while you are taking naltrexone. Don't even take any cough medicine with codeine in it while you are taking naltrexone. You must stop taking all narcotics 7 to 10 days before you start taking naltrexone. If you don't, you could get withdrawal symptoms. You shouldn't take naltrexone if you're pregnant, so talk about birth control options with your doctor. It's not known if naltrexone goes into breast milk, so it's best not to breast-feed while you're taking it.

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Note /Government Notification: These chemicals are designated as those that are used in the manufacture of the controlled substances and are important to the manufacture of the substances. For any (Control Substance) products Import and Export *** subjected to your country government laws /control substance ACT.

Information: The information on this web page is provided to help you to work safely, but it is intended to be an overview of hazards, not a replacement for a full Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). MSDS forms can be downloaded from the web sites of many chemical suppliers. Also that the information on the PTCL Safety web site, where this page was hosted, has been copied onto many other sites, often without permission. If you have any doubts about the veracity of the information that you are viewing, or have any queries, please check the URL that your web browser displays for this page. If the URL begins "www.tajapi.com/www/Denatonium Benzoate.htm/" the page is maintained by the Safety Officer in Physical Chemistry at Oxford University. If not, this page is a copy made by some other person and we have no responsibility for it.

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) was enacted into law by the Congress of the United States as Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.[1] The CSA is the federal U.S. drug policy under which the manufacture, importation, possession, use and distribution of certain substances is regulated. The Act also served as the national implementing legislation for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

This document plus the full buyer/ prescribing information, prepared for health professionals can be found at:

<http://www.tajapi.com>

or by contacting the sponsor, Taj Pharmaceuticals Limited., at:
91 022 30601000.

This leaflet was prepared by
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