

**Ethylmorphine Hcl Cas No. : 125-30-4**

This medication is used for the temporary relief of coughs caused by certain respiratory tract infections (e.g., common cold, sinusitis, bronchitis) and other breathing illnesses. This product is usually not used for ongoing cough from smoking or long-term breathing problems (e.g., chronic bronchitis, emphysema) unless directed by your doctor.

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers

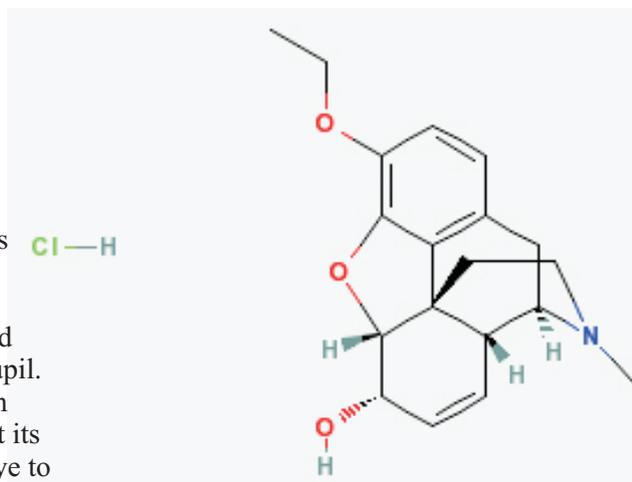


Taj Pharma PDF

**Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.****Ethylmorphine Hcl****CAS No. : 125-30-4**

A synthetic toxic alkaloid that is an ethyl ether of morphine and is used especially in the form of its hydrochloride  $C_{19}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot HCl$  similarly to morphine and codeine

Ethyl-morphine hydrochloride, or dionine, is soluble in water and alcohol. In dose of 1/2 to 1 grain (0.003-0.06 gm.) it is not so sedative as its composition would seem to indicate, but it is employed more or less for cough and mild pain. It is analgesic in the eye, and has been extensively employed by the ophthalmologists in treatment of deep-seated ocular pain. Lloyd-Owen finds that a 2 to 5 per cent. solution dropped in the eye has scarcely any effect on the cornea and conjunctiva, but is decidedly analgesic in the presence of the deep-seated pains of iritis, glaucoma, etc. It does not contract the pupil. Several oculists have reported to me a primary irritation with chemosis lasting an hour or two. It is probable that its action is not local, and that it is absorbed through the eye to act on centers.

**DOSAGE**

Take this medication by mouth with or without food, usually every 4 hours or as directed by your doctor. Do not take more than 6 doses in a 24-hour period.

Drink plenty of fluids while taking this medication. Fluids will help to break up mucus and clear congestion.

Dosage is based on your medical condition and response to therapy.

For liquid forms, measure your dose with the dosing device provided with this medication. Do not use a household spoon. Use this medication regularly in order to get the most benefit from it. To help you remember, take it at the same times each day.

Inform your doctor if your condition persists or worsens after 7 days.

**SIDE EFFECTS**

Side effects from this medication are unlikely. If any bothersome side effects occur, notify your doctor or pharmacist promptly. If your doctor has directed you to use this medication, remember that he or she has judged that the benefit to you is greater than the risk of side effects. Many people using this medication do not have serious side effects.

A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, seek immediate medical attention if you notice any symptoms of a serious allergic reaction, including: rash, itching/swelling (especially of the face/tongue/throat), severe dizziness, trouble breathing.

Taking ethylmorphine in combination with alcohol or other drugs that have a suppressive effect on the central nervous system boosts both drugs' effects, creating a dangerous combination. Possible outcome is death through respiratory arrest.



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In recreational use the most common problem, however, is liver damage and other effects caused by other compounds besides ethylmorphine. Some analgesics with ethylmorphine also contain indometacin which is toxic in high doses.

Antidepressants such as fluoxetine inhibit the enzyme that metabolizes ethylmorphine. Taking ethylmorphine while using such an antidepressant may therefore lead to major changes in ethylmorphine's effects. Conversely, barbiturate compounds such as phenobarbitone induce the same enzyme, which rapidly increases the metabolism of ethylmorphine. Other current medications therefore always have to be taken into account when using this compound.

### PRECAUTIONS

Before taking Ethylmorphine, tell your doctor or pharmacist if you are allergic to it; or if you have any other allergies.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist your medical history, especially of: breathing problems (e.g., emphysema, chronic bronchitis, asthma), cough with large amounts of phlegm.

Liquid forms of this product may contain sugar and/or alcohol. Caution is advised if you have diabetes, alcohol dependence, or liver disease. Ask your doctor or pharmacist about the safe use of this product.

During pregnancy, this medication should be used only when clearly needed. Discuss the risks and benefits with your doctor.

It is not known whether this drug passes into breast milk. Breast-feeding while using this drug is not recommended. Consult your doctor before breast-feeding.

### INTERACTION

Your doctor or pharmacist may already be aware of any possible drug interactions and may be monitoring you for them. Do not start, stop, or change the dosage of any medicine before checking with your doctor or pharmacist first.

Ethylmorphine is available in both prescription and nonprescription products. Check the labels of all your medications to make sure you are not taking more than one product containing Ethylmorphine.

This product can affect the results of certain lab tests (e.g., urine levels of certain acids). Make sure laboratory personnel and all your doctors know you use this drug.

Tolerance to the drug's effects develops fast. That is why ethylmorphine is normally used only as a temporary medicine to treat e.g. cough. Patients may develop addiction. Side effects, which are rare for medical doses but normal for recreational doses, include the classical opiate side-effects: nausea, vomiting, urinary retention, miosis and constipation. Also, some people are hypersensitive or allergic to ethylmorphine and should never take it. Additionally, the same dose of ethylmorphine can have completely different effects on two different people because of large individual differences in metabolism. Taking ethylmorphine in combination with alcohol or other drugs that have a suppressive effect on the central nervous system boosts both drugs' effects, creating a dangerous combination. Possible outcome is death through respiratory arrest.

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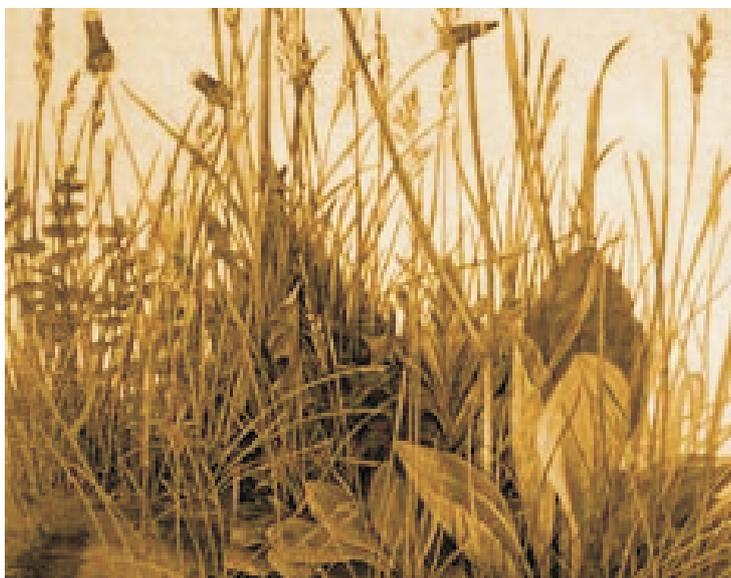
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## DRUG DESCRIPTION

Ethylmorphine is a drug in the class of both opiates (representing a minor synthetic change from morphine) and opioids (being effective in the CNS's opioid reception system). Its effects in humans mainly stem from its metabolic conversion to morphine. It was invented in Germany at Merck during the 1880s and was used as weaker alternative to heroin for all indications. Chemically, ethylmorphine is a morphine molecule with a -OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> group substituted for the aromatic 3-OH group. Therefore the closest chemical relative of ethylmorphine is codeine, also known as methylmorphine. Ethylmorphine also has a hydromorphone analogue (ethyl dihydromorphinone or 3-ethoxy-7,8-dihydro-morphin-6-one), and a dihydromorphine analogue known as ethyldihydromorphine, although none of them appears to be commercially distributed at the current time.

As is the case with all narcotic analgesics, ethylmorphine is potentially habit-forming and can generate drug dependence of the codeine type. In most countries and internationally ethylmorphine and codeine are regulated much the same way. Like codeine, dihydrocodeine and similar weak opioid drugs, ethylmorphine is listed in the UN Convention on Narcotic Drugs in a schedule which leads to some ethylmorphine preparations being available over the counter in some countries. In the US, ethylmorphine--like its methyl analogue codeine --is Schedule II as a pure compound and Schedule III when combined with non-opioid analgesics such as paracetamol (akin to Schedule III paracetamol/codeine combinations sold under the brand name Tylenol 3/4). In theory, cough syrup containing ethylmorphine is listed in the United States' Controlled Substances Act under Schedule V, meaning that it can be bought without prescription in certain states if the patient presents ID and/or the chemist knows the person and the patient signs a dispensary log that is monitored by the DEA. However, there are currently no ethylmorphine-based pharmaceuticals marketed in the US, making this a moot point; codeine-based products, on the other hand, are still relatively common.



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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>

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91 022 30601000.

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