

Oxymorphone Cas No. : 76-41-5

This medication is used to treat moderate-to-severe pain. It acts on certain centers in the brain to give you pain relief. This medication is a narcotic pain reliever

Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients Manufacturers



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Taj Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Oxymorphone

CAS No. : 76-41-5

**Synonyms**

14-Hydroxydihydromorphinone

CAS number 76-41-5

Formula C₁₇H₁₉NO₄

Mol. mass 301.337 g/mol

Pharmacokinetic data

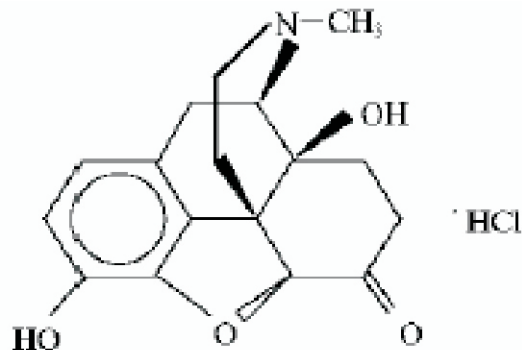
Bioavailability 10% (oral)

Metabolism hepatic

Half life 1.3 +/- 0.7 hrs (with parenteral admin)

[1]; 7.25-9.43 hr (with oral admin)[2]

Excretion 35% urine, 65% feces



Oxymorphone is in a group of drugs called narcotic pain relievers. It is similar to morphine.

Oxymorphone is used to treat moderate to severe pain. The extended-release form of this medication is for around-the-clock treatment of pain.

Oxymorphone is not for treating pain just after surgery unless you were already taking oxymorphone before the surgery.

DOSAGE

Take this medication exactly as it was prescribed for you. Never take oxymorphone in larger amounts, or use it for longer than recommended by your doctor. Follow the directions on your prescription label. Tell your doctor if the medicine seems to stop working as well in relieving your pain.

Take this medicine with a full glass of water. Do not crush, chew, or break an extended-release tablet. Swallow the pill whole. It will release medicine slowly in the body. Breaking the pill would cause too much of the drug to be released at one time. The Oxymorphone tablet should be taken on an empty stomach, at least 1 hour before or 2 hours after a meal. Tell your doctor if you feel sick after taking the medicine on an empty stomach. Do not stop using oxymorphone suddenly, or you could have unpleasant withdrawal symptoms. Talk to your doctor about how to avoid withdrawal symptoms when stopping the medication. Store this medication at room temperature, away from heat, moisture, and light.

Keep track of how many tablets have been used from each new bottle of this medicine. Oxymorphone is a drug of abuse and you should be aware if any person in the household is using this medicine improperly or without a prescription.

SIDE EFFECTS**serious side effects:**

- *shallow breathing, slow heartbeat;
- *seizure (convulsions);
- *cold, clammy skin;
- *confusion;
- *severe weakness or dizziness; or
- *feeling light-headed, fainting.



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Less serious side effects are more likely to occur, such as:

- *nausea, vomiting, constipation;
- *dizziness, headache;
- *dry mouth;
- *sweating; or
- *itching.

PRECAUTIONS

Nausea, vomiting, fever, constipation, increased sweating, lightheadedness, dizziness, or drowsiness may occur. If any of these effects persist or worsen, notify your doctor or pharmacist promptly.

To prevent constipation, maintain a diet adequate in fiber, drink plenty of water, and exercise. If you become constipated while using this drug, consult your pharmacist for help in selecting a laxative.

Remember that your doctor has prescribed this medication because 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.

Tell your doctor immediately if any of these unlikely but serious side effects occur: slow/shallow breathing, mental/mood changes, fainting, vision changes, slow/fast heartbeat, difficulty urinating.

Tell your doctor immediately if any of these rare but very serious side effects occur: severe stomach/abdominal pain, change in the amount of urine, seizures.

A very serious allergic reaction to this drug is rare. However, seek immediate medical attention if you notice any of the following symptoms of a serious allergic reaction: rash, itching, swelling, severe dizziness, trouble breathing.

INTERACTION

This drug should not be used with the following medication because very serious interactions may occur: naltrexone.

If you are currently using this medication listed above, tell your doctor or pharmacist before starting oxymorphone.

Before using this medication, tell your doctor or pharmacist of all prescription and nonprescription/herbal products you may use, especially of: anticholinergic medications , cimetidine, drugs that lower blood pressure , other medications for pain , MAO inhibitors.

Tell your doctor or pharmacist if you also take drugs that cause drowsiness such as: certain antihistamines (e.g., diphenhydramine), anti-seizure drugs , medicine for sleep or anxiety , muscle relaxants, phenothiazines , psychiatric medicines

Check the labels on all your medicines (e.g., cough-and-cold products) because they may contain drowsiness-causing ingredients. Ask your pharmacist about using those products safely.

This medication may interfere with certain laboratory tests (including amylase and lipase levels), possibly causing false test results. Make sure laboratory personnel and all your doctors know you use this drug.



DRUG DESCRIPTION

Oxymorphone is in a group of drugs called narcotic pain relievers. It is similar to morphine.

Oxymorphone is used to treat moderate to severe pain. The extended-release form of this medication is for around-the-clock treatment of pain.

Oxymorphone is not for treating pain just after surgery unless you were already taking oxymorphone before the surgery.

Oxymorphone is a powerful semi-synthetic opioid analgesic. It is related to morphine in the same fashion that oxycodone is to codeine, is derived from thebaine, and is approximately 6–8 times more potent than morphine. It differs from morphine in its effects all other things being equal in that it generates more euphoria, but less itching and other histamine effects. Depending on the individual patient, it can be either more or less nausea- and vomit-inducing than morphine.

Chemically, oxymorphone is 4, 5a -epoxy-3, 14-dihydroxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one, a white or slightly off-white, odorless powder, which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether, but freely soluble in water. The molecular weight of oxymorphone is 337.80. The pKa1 and pKa2 of oxymorphone at 37°C are 8.17 and 9.54, respectively. The octanol/aqueous partition coefficient at 37°C and pH 7.4 is 0.98.

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.

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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>

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

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