

Oxycodone

Endone, Oxynorm

Information about your pain medications and how to use them

This pamphlet is a general guide for patients prescribed Oxycodone for short-term acute pain relief. Please ask your doctor or pharmacist if you have questions about this medication

Oxycodone hydrochloride is the active ingredient in this medication. This is a strong form of pain relief similar to morphine

Oxycodone belongs to a group of medicines called narcotic analgesics or opiates

Your pain will be most effectively controlled if Oxycodone is used with other types of pain relief such as paracetamol (Panadol) and ibuprofen (Nurofen)

You should require less Oxycodone each day as your body heals

Precautions and Side Effects:

Oxycodone is recommended for short term acute pain management only as it can be habit-forming or addictive; this is why it is important to actively reduce the dose you are taking as your condition improves.

Only take Oxycodone as prescribed and after it has been discussed with a doctor.

Before you take Oxycodone, you must notify your doctor or pharmacist if you:

- Have any allergies to medications, particularly other pain medications.
- Have any other medical conditions.
- Are pregnant or breast-feeding.
- Take other regular medications.

Oxycodone can make you drowsy. If you have taken Oxycodone:

- Do not drive, ride a bike or operate machinery, including power tools.
- Be cautious with tasks that require significant concentration.
- Do not drink alcohol or take sleeping tablets.
- Do not make important personal or business decisions, or sign legal documents.
- Do not take more tablets than have been prescribed.

Attend the Emergency Department if you experience any of the following after taking Oxycodone:

- Severe dizziness, drowsiness, disorientation, confusion.
- Difficulties breathing.

Storage:

- Never give your Oxycodone to anyone else.
- Store Oxycodone in a safe place and out of reach of children.

References:

Endone. MIMS Online 2016

Information for patients given Oxycodone for the short term treatment of acute pain. SA Health 2015

Oxycodone. NPS Medicine Wise 2012

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National Standard 2.4.1: Partnering with Consumers
Consumers and/or carers provided feedback on this publication



National Standard 4: Medication Safety



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Oxycodone – Patient Brochure

Your personalised pain medication plan:

Paracetamol
1G (e.g. 1-2 of 500mg tablets) of paracetamol regularly every 4–6 hours (<i>max 4G per day</i>)
AND/OR
Ibuprofen*
400mg ibuprofen every 6–8 hours (<i>1.2G per day</i>)
<small>* Check with your doctor before taking Ibuprofen or other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (eg. Nurofen, Mobic, Indomethacin)</small>

While you still have pain take:

Oxycodone
Take ____ mg every ____ hours <i>if required</i> until ____/____/____ Maximum ____ mg/day
Decrease dose to ____ mg every ____ hours <i>if required</i> until ____/____/____
Further decrease dose to ____ mg every ____ hours <i>if required</i> , until ____/____/____
Review the ongoing need for this medication with your General Practitioner within 2–3 days

When your pain improves and you no longer need any oxycodone, you can stop taking paracetamol regularly.

Other Pain Medications:

Oxycodone can cause significant constipation:

- Eat a high fibre diet and stay well hydrated.
- Include laxative medications such as Movicol or Coloxyl and Senna.

Patient Sticker

For more information contact:

When do I need to take pain medications?

Pain Scale

Give your pain a score:

0 = no pain

10 = the worst pain imaginable

Mild Pain (1–4)

- » Try non-medication methods such as hot/cold packs.
- » Take paracetamol as directed.

Moderate Pain (5–7)

- » Take paracetamol regularly
- » You may add an anti-inflammatory drug, such as Nurofen® only as directed and if a doctor has said you can take this kind of medication.
- » If you still have moderate pain, take your prescribed Oxycodone; see your personalised plan for how to take this medication.

Severe Pain (8–10)

- » Continue to take paracetamol regularly
- » Take your Oxycodone as prescribed.
- » See your GP or attend the Emergency Department if you have severe pain despite following your personalised pain medication plan.

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