

## Oxycodone - Extended Release

Names	The generic drug name is oxycodone (ox-i-KOE-done). Xtampza ER® is a brand name. There may be other names for this medication. There are also combination medications that contain oxycodone plus other ingredients such as ibuprofen or acetaminophen.
Why Am I Taking This Medication?	Oxycodone is used to relieve pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term treatment.
How Does It Work?	Oxycodone is an opioid (narcotic) analgesic. It works by decreasing the brain and nervous system's response to pain. Oxycodone ER tablets release the medication slowly, over a longer time than regular oxycodone.
How Do I Take This Medication?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oxycodone ER comes as a tablet.</li><li>• Take each tablet one at a time, with a full glass of water.</li><li>• Swallow the tablet whole immediately after placing in mouth.</li><li>• <b>Do not crush, break, or chew the tablet.</b></li><li>• Do not take any tablet that is chipped or broken.</li><li>• Do not soak, lick, or wet the tablet before you place it in your mouth.</li><li>• Take it with food or milk to lessen the risk of an upset stomach.</li><li>• Do not use extra medicine to make up for a missed dose.</li></ul>
What Should I Tell My Doctor Before I Begin?	<p>Tell your doctor if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• are allergic to oxycodone, codeine, hydrocodone, dihydrocodeine, or have any allergies</li><li>• have, or have had, a brain tumor, seizures, depression, mental problems, drug or alcohol addiction, or a recent head injury</li><li>• have kidney, liver, heart, or lung disease; breathing problems; sleep apnea; asthma; thyroid or adrenal gland disorder, problems with urination; or problems with your gallbladder, pancreas, or bowels</li><li>• are breastfeeding, pregnant, or trying to get pregnant</li></ul> <p><b>This drug can interact with other medications. Tell your doctor and pharmacist about all prescription or over-the-counter medications, vitamins, herbal, or diet supplements that you take.</b></p>

**Please let us know ahead of time if you have had any allergic reactions or side effects to any medicines you have received in the past**

How Do I Store and Dispose of Oxycodone ER?

- Keep this medication in the container it came in, tightly closed, and out of reach of children.
- Store it at room temperature and away from light and excess heat and moisture (not in the bathroom).
- If this medication has expired, or if your provider told you to stop taking it, flush all remaining doses down the toilet to prevent children, pets, and others from coming in contact with the drug. You can also bring it to a drug take-back location. There is a receptacle in the first floor of Roswell Park's main hospital. For other locations, check [NY Dept of Environmental Conservation](#) and click on 'Find a free site near you'.

What Are Some Possible Side Effects?

- Loss of appetite, nausea, and/or vomiting
- Dry mouth
- Constipation
- Drowsiness, lightheadedness and/or dizziness
- Low blood pressure (hypotension)
- Flushing, sweating, itching, or rash
- Headache and/or mood changes

How Can I Manage These Side Effects?

- Ask your doctor about medication to prevent and treat constipation.
- To help avoid constipation, eat high fiber foods and drink at least 2-3 quarts of fluid every 24 hours, unless you are instructed otherwise.
- Ask your doctor about medication to help prevent or lessen nausea or headache.
- Using lotion may relieve itching. Keep the area clean.
- If nausea or itching lasts more than 1 week, talk to your doctor.
- To help avoid dizziness when you change positions quickly, get out of bed slowly. Rest your feet on the floor for a few minutes before you stand up.
- Ice chips, drinking plenty of water, and rinsing your mouth with an alcohol-free mouthwash may help with a dry mouth.

When Should I Call the Doctor?

**Call 911 or go to the nearest hospital emergency department if you have life-threatening symptoms such as:**

- signs of severe allergic reaction: Swelling or tingling in your face, tongue, mouth, or throat; chest tightness; wheezing; trouble breathing or swallowing; dizziness, shortness of breath; heart palpitations; or hives.
- signs of heart attack: Chest pain, pain in jaw, neck, back, arm; shortness of breath, sweating; nausea

When Should I Call the Doctor?

*continued*

**Call your doctor immediately if you have:**

- any sign of an overdose: difficulty breathing, excessive sleepiness, hallucinations, fainting, weak muscles, cold and clammy skin, slow heartbeat (pulse) or a bluish color in your skin, fingernails, lips, or around your mouth

**Call your doctor as soon as possible if you have:**

- constipation
- lightheadedness, sleepiness, or drowsiness that does not go away
- nausea that does not go away or any episodes of vomiting.

What Else Should I Know About Oxycodone ER?

- **Do NOT use this medication if you are pregnant; your baby may be born dependent the drug and go through life-threatening withdrawal.**
- Oxycodone may be habit-forming. Take oxycodone exactly as directed. Do not take more of it, take it more often, or take it in a different way than directed by your doctor.
- If you have been taking oxycodone for an extended period of time, do not stop taking it suddenly. Your doctor may need to decrease your dose gradually to prevent withdrawal symptoms.
- **Do not drink alcohol or take other drugs while taking oxycodone, it can be fatal. Ask your doctor before taking any other medications while taking oxycodone.**
- **Oxycodone can slow or stop your breathing.** This is more likely in elderly or ill patients, but can occur in anyone taking this medicine.
- Do not share this medication with anyone else.
- Take this medication exactly as prescribed by your provider
- Missed dose? If you are taking oxycodone on a regular schedule, take the missed dose as soon as you remember it. If it is almost time for the next dose, skip the missed dose and continue your regular dosing schedule. Do not take a double dose to make up for a missed one.
- This drug may cause drowsiness or dizziness. Do not drive a car, operate heavy machinery, or participate in other possibly dangerous activities until you know how oxycodone affects you.
- Tell your doctor if your pain is not well controlled, or if you have new or a different type of pain.
- If you are having surgery, including dental surgery, tell the doctor or dentist that you are taking oxycodone
- If you would like more information about oxycodone, talk to your doctor or pharmacist.