MSK Kids

PATIENT & CAREGIVER EDUCATION

Oxycodone

This information from Lexicomp® explains what you need to know about this medication, including what it's used for, how to take it, its side effects, and when to call your healthcare provider.

Brand Names: US

Oxaydo; OxyCONTIN; Roxicodone; RoxyBond; Xtampza ER

Brand Names: Canada

ACT Oxycodone CR [DSC]; APO-Oxycodone CR; Oxy-IR; OxyNEO; PMS-OxyCODONE; PMS-OxyCODONE CR; Supeudol; Supeudol 10; Supeudol 20

Warning

All products:

- This is an opioid drug. Opioid drugs can put your child at risk for addiction, abuse, and misuse. These can lead to overdose and death. Your child will be watched closely while taking this drug.
- Severe breathing problems may happen with this drug. The risk is highest when your child first starts taking this drug or any time the dose is raised. These breathing problems can be deadly. Call your child's doctor right away if your child has slow, shallow, or trouble breathing.
- Even one dose of this drug may be deadly if it is taken by someone else or by accident, especially in children. If this drug is taken by someone else or by accident, get medical help right away.
- Keep all drugs in a safe place. Keep all drugs out of the reach of children and pets.

- Severe side effects have happened when opioid drugs were used with benzodiazepines, alcohol, marijuana, other forms of cannabis, or street drugs. This includes severe drowsiness, breathing problems, and death. Benzodiazepines include drugs like alprazolam, diazepam, and lorazepam. If you have questions, talk with the doctor.
- Many drugs interact with this drug and can raise the chance of side effects like deadly breathing problems. Talk with your doctor and pharmacist to make sure it is safe to use this drug with all of your drugs.
- Get medical help right away if your child does not respond, answer, or react like normal; feels very sleepy or dizzy; passes out; or will not wake up.

If your child is pregnant:

- If your child is pregnant or plans to get pregnant, talk with your child's doctor right away. Using this drug for a long time during pregnancy may lead to withdrawal in the newborn baby. Withdrawal in the newborn can be life-threatening if not treated.

All long-acting products:

- Have your child swallow whole. Do not let your child chew, break, crush, or dissolve before swallowing. Do not let your child inject or snort this drug. Doing any of these things can cause very bad side effects like trouble breathing and death from overdose.

All liquid products:

- Make sure you have the right drug; there is more than one strength. A lower strength may not ease pain well enough. A higher strength could lead to accidental overdose and death.
- Be sure that you know how to measure your child's dose. Dosing errors can lead to accidental overdose and death. If you have any questions, talk with your child's doctor or pharmacist.

What is this drug used for?

- It is used to manage pain when non-opioid pain drugs do not treat your child’s pain well enough or your child cannot take them.
- Some products are used to manage pain only when daily pain treatment is needed for a long time.

What do I need to tell the doctor BEFORE my child takes this drug?

- If your child is allergic to this drug; any part of this drug; or any other drugs, foods, or substances. Tell the doctor about the allergy and what signs your child had.
- If your child has any of these health problems: Lung or breathing problems like asthma, trouble breathing, or sleep apnea; high levels of carbon dioxide in the blood, or stomach or bowel block or narrowing.
- If your child has taken certain drugs for depression or certain other health problems in the last 14 days. This includes isocarboxazid, phenelzine, or tranylcypromine. Very high blood pressure may happen.
- If your child is taking any of these drugs: Buprenorphine, butorphanol, linezolid, methylene blue, nalbuphine, or pentazocine.

If your child is breast-feeding a baby:

- Your child may need to avoid breast-feeding a baby.

This is not a list of all drugs or health problems that interact with this drug.

Tell the doctor and pharmacist about all of your child’s drugs (prescription or OTC, natural products, vitamins) and health problems. You must check to make sure that it is safe to give this drug with all of your child’s other drugs and health problems. Do not start, stop, or change the dose of any drug your child takes without checking with the doctor.

What are some things I need to know or do while my child takes this drug?

All products:

- Tell all of your child’s health care providers that your child is taking this drug. This includes your child’s doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists.
- Have your child avoid tasks or actions that call for alertness until you see how this drug affects your child. These are things like riding a bike, playing sports, or using items such as scissors, lawnmowers, electric scooters, toy cars, or motorized vehicles.
- To lower the chance of feeling dizzy or passing out, have your child rise slowly if your child has been sitting or lying down. Have your child be careful going up and down stairs.
- Do not give more than the doctor told you to give. Do not give more often or for longer than you were told. Doing any of these things may raise the chance of severe side effects.
- Do not give this drug with other strong pain drugs or pain patches without talking to your child’s doctor first.
- If your child’s pain gets worse, if your child feels more sensitive to pain, or if your child has new pain after taking this drug, call your child’s doctor right away. Do not give more than ordered.
- If your child has been taking this drug for a long time or at high doses, it may not work as well and your child may need higher doses to get the same effect. This is known as tolerance. Call the doctor if this drug stops working well. Do not give more than ordered.
- Long-term or regular use of opioid drugs like this drug may lead to dependence. Lowering the dose or stopping this drug all of a sudden may cause a greater risk of withdrawal or other severe problems. Talk to your child’s doctor before you lower the dose or stop giving this drug. You will need to follow the doctor’s instructions. Tell your child’s doctor if your child has more pain, mood changes, thoughts of suicide, or any other bad

effects.

- Be sure your child does not drink alcohol or use products that have alcohol in them. Unsafe and sometimes deadly effects may happen.
- This drug may raise the chance of seizures in some people, including people who have had seizures in the past. Talk to the doctor to see if your child has a greater chance of seizures while taking this drug.

Long-acting and liquid products:

- Certain strengths of this drug may only be used by people who have been taking drugs like this drug and are used to their effects. The use of these strengths by people who have not been taking drugs like this drug may cause very bad and sometimes deadly breathing problems. Talk with the doctor.

Roxybond tablets:

- You may see something that looks like the tablet in your child's stool. This is normal and not a cause for concern. If you have questions, talk with your child's doctor.

What are some side effects that I need to call my child's doctor about right away?

WARNING/CAUTION: Even though it may be rare, some people may have very bad and sometimes deadly side effects when taking a drug. Tell your child's doctor or get medical help right away if your child has any of the following signs or symptoms that may be related to a very bad side effect:

- Signs of an allergic reaction, like rash; hives; itching; red, swollen, blistered, or peeling skin with or without fever; wheezing; tightness in the chest or throat; trouble breathing, swallowing, or talking; unusual hoarseness; or swelling of the mouth, face, lips, tongue, or throat.
- Signs of low blood sugar like dizziness, headache, feeling sleepy, feeling weak, shaking, a fast heartbeat, confusion, hunger, or sweating.
- Severe dizziness or passing out.

- Feeling confused.
- Trouble breathing, slow breathing, or shallow breathing.
- Noisy breathing.
- Breathing problems during sleep (sleep apnea).
- Severe constipation or stomach pain. These may be signs of a severe bowel problem.
- Trouble passing urine.
- Fast, slow, or abnormal heartbeat.
- Seizures.
- Shakiness.
- Change in eyesight.
- Chest pain or pressure.
- Hallucinations (seeing or hearing things that are not there).
- Mood changes.
- Memory problems or loss.
- Trouble walking.
- Trouble speaking.
- Swelling in the arms or legs.
- Fever.
- A severe and sometimes deadly problem called serotonin syndrome may happen if your child takes this drug with certain other drugs. Call your child’s doctor right away if your child has agitation; change in balance; confusion; hallucinations; fever; fast or abnormal heartbeat; flushing; muscle twitching or stiffness; seizures; shivering or shaking; sweating a lot; severe diarrhea, upset stomach, or throwing up; or severe headache.
- Taking an opioid pain drug like this drug may lead to a rare but severe adrenal gland problem. Call the doctor right away if your child feels very tired or weak, passes out, or has severe dizziness, very upset stomach,

throwing up, or decreased appetite.

- Long-term use of an opioid drug may lead to lower sex hormone levels. Call your child’s doctor if your child has a lowered interest in sex, fertility problems, no menstrual period, or ejaculation problems.

What are some other side effects of this drug?

All drugs may cause side effects. However, many people have no side effects or only have minor side effects. Call your child’s doctor or get medical help if any of these side effects or any other side effects bother your child or do not go away:

- Feeling dizzy, sleepy, tired, or weak.
- Headache.
- Trouble sleeping.
- Itching.
- Dry mouth.
- Constipation, diarrhea, stomach pain, upset stomach, throwing up, or decreased appetite.

These are not all of the side effects that may occur. If you have questions about side effects, call your child’s doctor. Call your child’s doctor for medical advice about side effects.

You may report side effects to your national health agency.

How is this drug best given?

Give this drug as ordered by your child’s doctor. Read all information given to you. Follow all instructions closely.

All products:

- Give this drug by mouth only.
- Do not let your child inject or snort this drug. Doing any of these things can cause very bad side effects like trouble breathing and death from

overdose.

Oxaydo and Roxybond tablets:

- Have your child swallow whole. Do not let your child chew, break, or crush.
- Have your child take 1 tablet at a time if the dose is more than 1 tablet. Do not let your child lick or wet the tablet before putting it in the mouth. Have your child swallow the tablet with lots of water right after putting it in the mouth.
- If your child has trouble swallowing, talk with the doctor.
- Do not put this drug down a feeding tube.

All long-acting products:

- Have your child swallow whole. Do not let your child chew, break, crush, or dissolve before swallowing. Doing these things can cause very bad side effects and death.
- Do not give long-acting products for fast pain relief or on an as needed basis.
- Do not give for pain relief after surgery if your child has not been taking drugs like this drug.

Long-acting capsules:

- Give this drug with food. Always give with the same amount of food each time.
- You may sprinkle contents of the capsule on applesauce or other soft food. You may also sprinkle the contents of the capsule into a cup and put directly into the mouth. Do not let your child chew. Have your child swallow right away and rinse the mouth to make sure that all capsule contents were swallowed.
- Those who have feeding tubes may use this drug. Use as you have been told. Flush the feeding tube after this drug is given.

Long-acting tablets:

- Have your child take 1 tablet at a time if the dose is more than 1 tablet. Do not let your child lick or wet the tablet before putting it in the mouth. Have your child swallow the tablet with lots of water right after putting it in the mouth.
- If your child has trouble swallowing, talk with the doctor.
- Do not put this drug down a feeding tube.

All liquid products:

- Measure liquid doses carefully. Use the measuring device that comes with this drug. If there is none, ask the pharmacist for a device to measure this drug.
- Do not use a household teaspoon or tablespoon to measure this drug. Doing so could lead to the dose being too high.

What do I do if my child misses a dose?

- Give a missed dose as soon as you think about it.
- If it is close to the time for your child’s next dose, skip the missed dose and go back to your child’s normal time.
- Do not give 2 doses at the same time or extra doses.
- Some products are to be taken to ease pain as needed. If your child is taking this drug as needed, do not give more often than told by your child’s doctor.

How do I store and/or throw out this drug?

- Store at room temperature protected from light. Store in a dry place. Do not store in a bathroom.
- Store this drug in a safe place where children cannot see or reach it, and where other people cannot get to it. A locked box or area may help keep this drug safe. Keep all drugs away from pets.

- Throw away unused or expired drugs. Do not flush down a toilet or pour down a drain unless you are told to do so. Check with your pharmacist if you have questions about the best way to throw out drugs. There may be drug take-back programs in your area.

General drug facts

- If your child’s symptoms or health problems do not get better or if they become worse, call your child’s doctor.
- Do not share your child’s drug with others and do not give anyone else’s drug to your child.
- Some drugs may have another patient information leaflet. If you have any questions about this drug, please talk with your child’s doctor, nurse, pharmacist, or other health care provider.
- A drug called naloxone can be used to help treat an overdose of this drug. Your child’s doctor may order naloxone for you to keep while your child takes this drug. If you have questions about how to get or use naloxone, talk with your child’s doctor or pharmacist. If you think there has been an overdose, call your poison control center or get medical care right away even if naloxone has been used. Be ready to tell or show what was taken, how much, and when it happened.

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If you have any questions, contact a member of your care team directly. If you're a patient at MSK and you need to reach a provider after 5 p.m., during the weekend, or on a holiday, call 212-639-2000.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.

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