



OXYCODONE (short acting)

ox-ee-koe-dohn

What does it do?

Oxycodone is used to relieve strong pain.

How should you take it?

Take *oxycodone* as directed.

Swallow the capsules whole with a glass of water.

Measure the liquid carefully with an oral syringe or measuring spoon.

What if you forget a dose?

If *oxycodone* is taken regularly, take the missed dose as soon as possible. If it is close to the time for your next dose, skip the missed dose and carry on as normal. Do not take two doses at the same time.

Can you take other medicines?

Some medicines available without a prescription may react with *oxycodone* including:

- sedating antihistamines (e.g. Phenergan®)
- cough suppressants (e.g. Duro-Tuss®, Benadryl Dry Forte®)
- pain relief medicines containing codeine (e.g. Panadeine®)

Tell your pharmacist or doctor about all medicines or treatments that you may be taking, including vitamins, herbal products (e.g. valerian) or recreational drugs.

What side effects might you notice?

Side Effects	Recommended action
Slow or shallow breathing, hard to wake up Change in heartbeat	Tell your doctor immediately
Constipation Confusion, dizziness, agitation, mood swings	Tell your doctor
Drowsiness, weakness, headache, trouble sleeping Nausea, vomiting, stomach upset Dry mouth or throat, changes in vision, trouble peeing Swollen feet or legs Sweating	Tell your doctor if troublesome

If you notice any other effects, discuss them with your doctor or pharmacist.

Other information:

- Tell your doctor if you have lung, bowel, liver, kidney, bladder or heart problems; if you have ever had a seizure, or have had a recent head injury.
- Tell your doctor if you are pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or breastfeeding.
- *Oxycodone* 'short acting' can be taken regularly or when required. If *oxycodone* is not relieving your pain contact your health professional – your dose may need changing.
- *Oxycodone* 'short acting' may be used with longer-acting pain relief medicines (e.g. *oxycodone* 'long acting' or fentanyl patches).
- *Oxycodone* may make you dizzy or sleepy and make it dangerous to drive, operate machinery or do other activities that require you to be alert. Limit alcohol intake because it can increase these effects.
- *Oxycodone* may be addictive with long-term use.

This leaflet contains important, but not all, information about this medicine.

Prepared by the PILs Committee at Christchurch Hospital, Canterbury District Health Board, New Zealand. January 2018