



Patient package insert according to Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) - 1986

This medicine can be sold with a physician's prescription only

TRAMADEX® TABLETS, 100 mg

Each tablet contains tramadol hydrochloride 100 mg

Inactive ingredients and allergens in the medicine - see section 6 "Additional information" and in section 2 "Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine".

Read this entire leaflet carefully before using this medicine. This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have any further questions, ask the doctor or pharmacist.

This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if you think that their medical condition is similar to yours.

This medicine is not intended for children under the age of 14 years.

Opioid medicines can cause addiction, especially with prolonged use, and they have a potential for abuse and overdose. A reaction to overdose can manifest as slow breathing and even cause death.

Make sure you know the name of the medicine, the dosage you are taking, how often you take it, the duration of treatment, side effects and the potential risks.

Additional information about the risk of dependence and addiction can be found at:
https://www.health.gov.il/UnitsOffice/HD/MTI/Drugs/risk/DocLib/opioids_en.pdf

Taking this medicine with benzodiazepines, other central nervous system depressants (including street drugs) or alcohol can cause severe drowsiness, breathing problems (respiratory depression), coma and death.

1. What is the medicine intended for?

Tramadex Tablets is intended for the treatment of moderate to severe pain.

Therapeutic group: opioids.

Tramadol, the active ingredient in **Tramadex Tablets**, is a painkiller belonging to the class of medicines called opioids and it acts on the central nervous system. It relieves pain by acting on specific nerve cells of the spinal cord and brain.

2. Before using the medicine

Do not use the medicine:

- if you are hypersensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient (tramadol hydrochloride) or to any of the other ingredients this medicine contains (see section 6).
- in acute poisoning with alcohol, sleeping pills, pain relievers or other psychotropic medicines (medicines that affect mood and emotions).
- if you are taking monoamine oxidase (MAO) inhibitors (certain medicines to treat depression) or have taken them in the last 14 days before taking **Tramadex Tablets** (see section "Drug interactions").
- if you are an epileptic and your fits are not adequately controlled by your treatment.
- as a substitute in drug withdrawal.

Special warnings regarding the use of the medicine

Before the treatment with Tramadex Tablets, tell the doctor if:

- you suffer from consciousness disorders (if you feel that you are going to faint).
- you are in a state of shock (cold sweat may be a sign of this).
- you suffer from increased pressure in the brain (possibly after a head injury or brain disease).
- you have difficulty in breathing.
- you have epilepsy or a tendency towards fits, because the risk of a fit may increase.
- you suffer from depression and you are taking antidepressants as some of them may interact with tramadol (see "Drug interactions" below).
- you suffer from a liver or kidney disease.

Tolerance, dependence and addiction

This medicine contains tramadol which is an opioid medicine. Repeated use of opioids can result in the drug being less effective (you become accustomed to it, known as tolerance). Repeated use of **Tramadex tablets** can also lead to dependence, abuse and addiction, which may result in life-threatening overdose. The risk of these side effects can increase with a higher dose and longer duration of use.

Dependence or addiction can make you feel that you are no longer in control of how much medicine you need to take or how often you need to take it.

The risk of becoming dependent or addicted varies from person to person. You may have a greater risk of becoming dependent on or addicted to **Tramadex tablets** if:

- You or anyone in your family have ever abused or been dependent on alcohol, prescription medicines or illegal drugs ("addiction").
- You are a smoker.
- You have ever had problems with your mood (depression, anxiety, or a personality disorder) or have been treated by a psychiatrist for other mental illnesses.

If you notice any of the following symptoms whilst taking **Tramadex tablets**, it could be a sign that you have become dependent or addicted:

- You need to take the medicine for longer than advised by your doctor.
- You need to take more than the recommended dose.
- You are using the medicine for reasons other than prescribed, for instance, "to stay calm" or "help you sleep".
- You have made repeated, unsuccessful attempts to quit or control the use of the medicine.
- When you stop taking the medicine you feel unwell, and you feel better once taking the medicine again ("withdrawal effects").

If you notice any of these symptoms, speak to your doctor to discuss the best treatment pathway for you, including when it is appropriate to stop and how to stop safely (see section 3).

Sleep-related breathing disorders

Tramadex Tablets contains an active ingredient that belongs to a group of medicines called opioids. Opioids can cause sleep-related breathing disorders, such as sleep apnea (shallow/pause of breathing during sleep) and sleep-related hypoxemia (low level of oxygen in the blood).

The risk of experiencing sleep apnea is dependent on the dose of the opioid. Your doctor may consider decreasing your total opioid dose if you experience sleep apnea.

There is a small risk of experiencing serotonin syndrome that can occur after having taken tramadol in combination with certain antidepressants or tramadol alone. Seek

medical advice immediately if you have any of the symptoms related to this serious syndrome (see section 4 "Side effects").

Epileptic fits have been reported in patients taking tramadol at the recommended dose level. The risk may be increased when doses of tramadol exceed the recommended upper daily dose limit (400 mg).

Taking this medicine regularly, particularly for a long time, can lead to addiction. Your doctor should have explained how long you will be taking it for, when it is appropriate to stop, and how to do this safely.

Rarely, increasing the dose of this medicine can make you more sensitive to pain. If this happens, please speak to your doctor about your treatment.

Addiction can cause withdrawal symptoms when you stop taking this medicine. Withdrawal symptoms can include restlessness, difficulty sleeping, irritability, agitation, anxiety, palpitations, increased blood pressure, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, shaking, shivering or sweating. Your doctor will discuss with you how to gradually reduce your dose before stopping the medicine. It is important that you do not stop taking the medicine suddenly as you will be more likely to experience withdrawal symptoms.

Opioids should only be used by those they are prescribed for. Do not give the medicine to anyone else. Taking higher doses or more frequent doses of opioid, may increase the risk of addiction. Overuse and misuse can lead to overdose and/or death.

Tramadol is transformed in the liver by an enzyme. Some people have a variation of this enzyme and this can affect them in different ways. Some people may not get enough pain relief, while other people are more likely to get serious side effects. If you notice any of the following side effects, you must stop taking this medicine and contact your doctor immediately: slow or shallow breathing, confusion, sleepiness, small pupils, nausea or vomiting, constipation, lack of appetite.

Talk to your doctor if you experience any of the following symptoms while taking **Tramadex Tablets**: Extreme fatigue, lack of appetite, severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or low blood pressure. This may indicate that you have adrenal insufficiency (low cortisol levels). If you have these symptoms, contact your doctor, who will decide if you need to take hormone supplement.

Children and adolescents

Use of **Tramadex Tablets** in children with breathing problems:

Tramadol is not recommended in children with breathing problems, since the symptoms of tramadol toxicity may be worse in these children.

Drug interactions

If you are taking or have recently taken other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, tell the doctor or pharmacist.

Tramadex Tablets should not be taken together with MAO inhibitors (certain medicines for the treatment of depression), or if you have taken them during the 14 days before taking **Tramadex Tablets** (see also in section 2 "Do not use the medicine").

The pain-relieving effect of **Tramadex Tablets** may be reduced and the length of time it acts may be shortened, if you take it together with medicines that contain:

- carbamazepine (for epileptic fits)
- ondansetron (to prevent nausea)

Your doctor will tell you whether you should take **Tramadex Tablets**, and which dose.

The risk of side effects may increase:

- if you are taking other pain relievers such as morphine and codeine (also for cough relief) or alcohol while you are taking **Tramadex Tablets**. You may feel drowsy or feel that you might faint. If this happens tell your doctor.
- Concomitant use of **Tramadex Tablets** and tranquilizers or sleeping pills (e.g. benzodiazepines) or gabapentin or pregabalin to treat epilepsy or pain due to nerve problems (neuropathic pain) increases the risk of drowsiness, difficulties in breathing (respiratory depression), coma or may be life-threatening. Because of this, concomitant use should only be considered when other treatment options are not possible. However, if your doctor prescribes **Tramadex Tablets** together with sedating medicines the dose and the duration of the concomitant treatment should be limited by your doctor. Please tell your doctor about all sedating medicines you are taking, and follow your doctor's dose recommendation closely. It could be helpful to ask friends or relatives to be aware of the signs and symptoms. Contact your doctor if you experience these symptoms.
- if you are taking medicines which may cause convulsions (epileptic fits), such as certain antidepressants or antipsychotics. The risk of having a fit may increase if you take **Tramadex Tablets** at the same time. Your doctor will tell you whether **Tramadex Tablets** is suitable for you.
- if you are taking certain medicines for depression. **Tramadex Tablets** may interact with them and you may experience serotonin syndrome (see section 4 "Side effects").
- if you are taking coumarin anticoagulants (medicines for blood thinning), e.g. warfarin. The effect of these medicines on blood clotting may be affected and bleeding may occur.

Use of the medicine and food

Food does not influence the effect of **Tramadex Tablets**.

Use of the medicine and alcohol consumption

Do not drink alcoholic beverages during treatment with **Tramadex Tablets**, as its effect may be intensified.

Pregnancy, breastfeeding, and fertility

Do not take **Tramadex Tablets** if you are pregnant or think you might be pregnant, unless you have discussed this with your doctor, and the benefits of treatment outweigh the risk of harm to the baby. If you take **Tramadex Tablets** during pregnancy, your baby may become dependent and experience withdrawal symptoms after the birth which may need to be treated.

Do not take **Tramadex Tablets** while you are breastfeeding because tramadol passes into breast milk and will affect your baby.

Based on human experience, tramadol does not seem to influence female or male fertility.

Driving and using machines

Tramadex Tablets may cause drowsiness, dizziness, and blurred vision, and therefore may impair your reactions. If you feel that your reactions are affected, do not drive a car or other vehicles, do not operate electric tools or machinery.

The medicine can affect your ability to drive as it may make you sleepy or dizzy.

Do not drive while taking this medicine until you know how it affects you.

Talk to your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure whether it is safe for you to drive while taking this medicine.

As for children, they should be warned about riding a bicycle or playing near roads, etc.

Important information about some of the ingredients of the medicine

This medicine contains sucrose. If you have been told by a doctor that you have an

intolerance to some sugars, consult the doctor before taking this medicine.
This medicine contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per tablet, that is to say essentially "sodium-free".

3. How to use the medicine?

Always use the medicine according to the doctor's instructions. Check with the doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure about the dosage and the manner of treatment with the medicine. The dosage and manner of treatment will be determined by the doctor only. Before starting treatment and regularly during treatment, your doctor will discuss with you what you may expect from using **Tramadex tablets**, when and how long you need to take it, when to contact your doctor, and when you need to stop it (see also section 2). Only your doctor will determine your dosage and how you should take the medicine.

The dosage should be adjusted to the intensity of your pain and your individual pain sensitivity.

In general, the lowest pain-relieving dose should be taken. Do not take more than 400 mg tramadol hydrochloride daily, unless your doctor has instructed you to do so.

Unless otherwise prescribed by your doctor, the usual dosage is:

Adults and adolescents from the age of 14 years

50-100 mg tramadol hydrochloride, twice a day (equivalent to 100-200 mg tramadol hydrochloride per day), preferably in the morning and evening.

Your doctor may prescribe a different dosage that is more appropriate for you, if necessary. If necessary, the dose may be increased up to 150 mg or 200 mg twice daily (equivalent to 300-400 mg tramadol hydrochloride per day).

As **Tramadex Tablets** must not be split, your doctor may tell you to use a different medicine.

Children

Tramadex Tablets is not intended for children below the age of 14 years.

Elderly patients

In elderly patients (above 75 years), the excretion of tramadol from the body may be delayed. If this applies to you, your doctor may recommend increasing the intervals between doses.

Severe liver or kidney disease (insufficiency)/dialysis patients

Patients with severe liver and/or kidney insufficiency should avoid taking **Tramadex Tablets**. If in your case the insufficiency is mild or moderate, your doctor may recommend increasing the intervals between doses.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

How and when should you take Tramadex Tablets?

Tramadex Tablets is for swallowing. Do not split, crush, or chew the tablet. Always swallow the **Tramadex** tablet whole, with a sufficient amount of liquid, preferably in the morning and evening. You may take the tablet on an empty stomach or after a meal.

How long should you take Tramadex Tablets?

Your doctor should have discussed with you how long the course of treatment will last and arrange a plan for stopping treatment. This plan will outline how to gradually reduce the dose until you stop taking the medicine.

If you have accidentally taken a higher dosage

If you have taken an additional dose by mistake, this will generally have no negative effects. You should take your next dose as prescribed.

If you (or someone else) take a lot of **Tramadox Tablets** at once, you should go to a hospital or see a doctor straight away. Bring the package of the medicine with you.

Signs of an overdose include very small pupils, vomiting, fall in blood pressure, fast heartbeat, collapse, unconsciousness, convulsions, and breathing difficulties or shallow breathing.

If you forgot to take the medicine

If you forget to take **Tramadox Tablets**, pain is likely to return. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose; simply continue taking the medicine as before.

If you stop taking the medicine

Do not suddenly stop taking this medicine. If you want to stop taking your medicine, consult your doctor first. Your doctor will explain to you how to do this, usually by reducing the dose gradually so that any unpleasant withdrawal effects are kept to a minimum.

Withdrawal symptoms such as restlessness, difficulty sleeping, irritability, agitation, anxiety, palpitations, increased blood pressure, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, shaking, shivering or sweating may occur if you suddenly stop taking this medicine.

Continue with the treatment as recommended by the doctor.

Even if there is an improvement in your health, do not stop taking this medicine without consulting the doctor.

Do not take medicines in the dark! Check the label and the dose each time you take a medicine. Wear glasses if you need them.

If you have further questions on the use of this medicine, consult the doctor or pharmacist.

4. Side effects

Like any medicine, the use of **Tramadox Tablets** may cause side effects in some users. Do not be alarmed when reading the list of side effects. You may not suffer from any of them.

You should see a doctor immediately if you experience symptoms of an allergic reaction such as swollen face, tongue and/or throat, and/or difficulty swallowing, or hives (red bruises on the skin) together with difficulties in breathing.

Very common side effects (effects that occur in more than 1 in 10 users):

- dizziness
- nausea

Common side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 out of 100 users):

- headaches, drowsiness
- fatigue
- constipation, dry mouth, vomiting
- sweating

Uncommon side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 out of 1,000 users):

- effects on the heart and blood circulation (pounding of the heart, fast heartbeat, feeling faint or collapse). These side effects occur particularly in patients in an upright position or under physical strain.
- urge to vomit (retching), stomach trouble (e.g. feeling of pressure in the stomach, bloating), diarrhea
- skin reactions (e.g. itching, rash)
- withdrawal symptoms

Rare side effects (effects that occur in 1-10 out of 10,000 users):

- allergic reactions (e.g. difficulty in breathing, wheezing, swelling of skin) and shock (sudden failure of blood circulation).
- slow heartbeat
- increase in blood pressure
- abnormal sensations (e.g. itching, tingling, numbness), trembling, epileptic fits, muscle twitches, uncoordinated movement, transient loss of consciousness (syncope), speech disorders.
- Epileptic fits have occurred mainly at high doses of tramadol or when tramadol was taken at the same time as other medicines which may induce fits.
- changes in appetite
- hallucination, confusion, sleep disorders, delirium (acute confusion), anxiety and nightmares
- Psychological complaints may appear after treatment with **Tramadex Tablets**. Their intensity and nature may vary (according to the patient's personality and length of therapy). These may appear as a change in mood (mostly high spirits, occasionally irritated mood), changes in activity (usually suppression, occasionally increase) and decreased cognitive and sensory perception (being less aware and less able to make decisions, which may lead to errors in judgement).
- blurred vision, excessive dilation of the pupils (mydriasis), constriction of the pupils (miosis)
- slow breathing, shortness of breath (dyspnea)
- Worsening of asthma has been reported, however it has not been established whether it was caused by tramadol. If the recommended doses are exceeded, or if other medicines that depress brain function are taken at the same time, breathing may slow down.
- muscle weakness
- passing urine with difficulty or pain (dysuria), passing less urine than normal

Very rare side effects (effects that occur in less than 1 in 10,000 users):

- hepatic enzyme increased

Side effects with unknown frequency (effects for which a frequency has not yet been determined):

- low blood sugar level
- hiccups
- Serotonin syndrome, that can manifest as mental status changes (including symptoms such as agitation, hallucinations, coma), and other effects, such as fever, increase in heart rate, unstable blood pressure, involuntary twitching, muscular rigidity, lack of coordination and/or gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g. nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) (see section 2 "Before using the medicine").
- dependence and addiction (see "How do I know if I am addicted?" below)

Drug withdrawal:

When you stop taking **Tramadex Tablets**, you may experience withdrawal symptoms, which include restlessness, difficulty sleeping, irritability, agitation, anxiety, feeling your heartbeat (palpitations), increased blood pressure, nausea or vomiting, diarrhea, shaking, shivering or sweating.

How do I know if I am addicted?

If you notice any of the following signs while you are taking **Tramadex Tablets**, this could be a sign of addiction:

- You need to take the medicine for longer than advised.
- You feel you need to use more than the recommended dose.

- You are using the medicine for reasons other than prescribed.
- When you stop taking the medicine you feel unwell, and you feel better once taking the medicine again.

If you notice any of these signs, it is important that you talk to your doctor.

If a side effect occurs, if one of the side effects worsens or if you suffer from a side effect which is not mentioned in this leaflet, consult the doctor.

Reporting side effects

Side effects can be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking the link

"דיווח על תופעות לוואי עקב טיפול תרופתי" found on the homepage of the Ministry of Health website (www.health.gov.il) directing to the online form for reporting side effects or via the link: <https://sideeffects.health.gov.il>

5. How to store the medicine?

- Avoid poisoning! This medicine and any other medicine must be stored in a closed place out of the reach and sight of children and/or infants to avoid poisoning. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by the doctor.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (תאריך תפוגה) stated on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- **Storage conditions:** Store below 25°C.

6. Additional information

In addition to the active ingredient the medicine also contains:

Calcium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate, sucrose, guar gum, povidone, talc, ammonio methacrylate copolymer, calcium stearate, calcium carbonate, polyacrylate, silica colloidal anhydrous, maize starch, macrogol 6000, mannitol, acacia, yellow lake (E104), titanium dioxide (E171), carboxymethylcellulose sodium, propylene glycol, iron oxide red (E172), shellac, carnauba wax, castor oil.

What the medicine looks like and what the package contains:

Round, light red-brown tablet.

Approved pack sizes: 10, 30 tablets. Not all package sizes may be marketed.

Revised in January 2025 according to MOH guidelines.

Drug registration number at the national drug registry of the Ministry of Health:

100-43-27638-00

Manufacturer and registration holder: Dexcel Ltd., 1 Dexcel St., Or Akiva 3060000, Israel