

Patient Leaflet According to the Pharmacists' Regulations (Preparations) – 1986

This medicine is sold with a doctor's prescription only

Oxycod 2 mg/ml Syrup

Active ingredient:

Contains: Oxycodone hydrochloride 2 mg/ml.

For the list of the additional ingredients, see section 6.

See also 'Important information about some of the medicine's ingredients' in section 2.

Carefully read the entire leaflet before using the medicine.

This leaflet contains concise information about the medicine. If you have any further questions, please refer to your doctor or pharmacist.

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

Medicines of the opioids group may cause addiction, especially with prolonged use and they have a potential for misuse and overdose. A reaction to an overdose may be manifested by slow breathing and may even cause death.

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

Additional information regarding the risk of dependence and addiction can be found at the following link:

https://www.health.gov.il/UnitsOffice/HD/MTI/Drugs/risk/DocLib/opioids_en.pdf

Taking this medicine along with medicines from the benzodiazepines group, other medicines which depress the central nervous system (including drugs) or alcohol may cause a feeling of profound drowsiness, breathing difficulties (respiratory depression), coma and death.

1. What is the medicine intended for?

The medicine is intended for the relief of moderate to severe pain.

Therapeutic Group: Opioid analgesics.

This medicine has been prescribed for you only and should not be given to anyone else.

Opioids may cause addiction and you may experience withdrawal symptoms if you stop taking them suddenly. Make sure you received an explanation from the doctor on the duration of treatment with the medicine, when it is appropriate to stop taking it, and how to do so safely.

2. Before using the medicine

Do not use the medicine if:

- You are sensitive (allergic) to the active ingredient (oxycodone hydrochloride), or to any one of the additional ingredients that the syrup contains (for a list of the additional ingredients, see section 6).
- You suffer from breathing problems such as severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, severe bronchial asthma, severe respiratory depression. The symptoms can include shortness of breath, coughing, or breathing more slowly or weakly than expected.
- You suffer from a condition in which the small bowel does not function properly (intestinal obstruction), slow gastric emptying, severe abdominal pain, chronic constipation.
- You suffer from a heart problem in wake of long-term lung disease (cor pulmonale).
- You suffer from a high carbon dioxide level in the blood. The symptoms may include dizziness, drowsiness, fatigue, shortness of breath and headache.

- You suffer from a moderate to severe liver problem. If you suffer from other long-term liver problems, you should consult with your doctor.

Special warnings regarding the use of this medicine:

Before (and during) treatment with Oxycod Syrup inform your doctor if:

- You or anyone in your family suffer or have ever suffered from opioid, alcohol, medicine or drug addiction.
- You are a smoker.
- You have ever had problems with your mood (depression, anxiety or a personality disorder) or have suffered in the past from other mental illnesses that were treated by a psychiatrist.
- You have suffered in the past from withdrawal symptoms such as agitation, anxiety, shaking or sweating due to discontinuing use of alcohol, medicines or drugs.
- You feel you need to take more of the medicine to obtain the same measure of pain relief. This phenomenon may be a sign that you are developing tolerance to the effects of the medicine or are becoming addicted to it. In this case contact your doctor in order to evaluate whether a change in dosage or replacement of the medicine with another pain reliever is necessary.
- You are elderly or infirm.
- You suffer from an underactive thyroid gland (hypothyroidism), as you may need a lower dose.
- You suffer from myxedema which is a problem of the thyroid gland manifested in dryness, cold, puffy and swollen skin and affects the face and limbs.
- You suffer from a brain injury or tumor, a head injury, increased pressure in the skull (which may be expressed by severe headaches and nausea).
- You suffer from low blood pressure or low blood volume (which can happen as a result of severe internal or external bleeding, severe burns, excessive sweating, severe diarrhea or vomiting).
- You feel very dizzy, a feeling of faintness or reduction in the level of consciousness.
- You suffer from a mental problem as a result of use of certain medicines (toxic psychosis), alcoholism or delirium tremens (a psychosis caused by withdrawal from alcohol).
- You suffer from inflammation of the pancreas (which causes severe pain in the abdomen and back); problems in the gallbladder or biliary tract; digestive system problems, inflammatory bowel disease; enlargement of the prostate gland causing difficulty urinating (in men); impaired function of the adrenal gland (may cause symptoms such as weakness, weight loss, dizziness, nausea, vomiting) such as Addison's disease.
- You suffer from severely impaired lung function. The symptoms can include shortness of breath and coughing.
- You suffer from long-term pain unrelated to cancer.
- You suffer from a condition in which your breathing stops for a short time while you are asleep, a condition called sleep apnea.
- You suffer from kidney or liver problems.

Additional warnings:

- The syrup contains oxycodone (an opioid substance), which has a potential for abuse. Do not give the syrup to another person. Take all precautions to prevent the medicine from reaching somebody who is not the patient.
- Long-term use may cause dependence!
- Taking this medicine regularly, particularly for a long period, may cause addiction. This may result in a life threatening overdose. If you have concerns that you may become dependent on the medicine, it is important that you consult your doctor. Make sure you received an explanation from the doctor on the duration of treatment with the medicine, when it is appropriate to stop taking it, and how to do so safely.
- Addiction may cause withdrawal symptoms when you stop taking the medicine. Withdrawal symptoms may include restlessness, sleeping difficulties, irritability, agitation, anxiety, feeling your heartbeat (palpitations), increase in blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, shaking, shivering, sweating. Before discontinuing the medicine, consult with your doctor who will instruct you how to gradually reduce the dosage. It is important to not stop taking the medicine suddenly since then the risk that you will experience withdrawal symptoms increases. See also in section 3 'If you stop taking the medicine'.
- Taking high or frequent doses of opioids increases the risk of developing an addiction. Overuse and abuse can lead to an overdose and even to death.
- Sleep-related breathing problems: The medicine may cause sleep-related breathing problems such as sleep apnea (breathing pauses during sleep) and sleep related hypoxemia (low oxygen level in the blood). Tell the doctor if you, or someone else in your surroundings observes the following symptoms: breathing pauses during sleep, waking up due to shortness of breath, difficulty remaining asleep, increased drowsiness during the day. In this case, the doctor may recommend reducing the dosage.
- Do not inject the solution. Injecting the solution can cause serious side effects including tissue death at the injection site, infection, inflammation of the lungs and damage to the heart which can cause death.
- In rare cases, increasing the medicine dosage can make you more sensitive to pain. In this case, refer to your doctor for consultation regarding the treatment.
- If you recently underwent or are to undergo surgery (including dental) or any procedure involving anesthesia, tell the doctor that you are taking this medicine. It should be used with extreme caution for up to 24 hours after the surgery and according to the doctor's instructions.
- You may experience hormonal changes during the treatment period with the medicine.
- Avoid a sudden change from a lying/sitting position to standing, to avoid dizziness and in extreme cases fainting.

Children and adolescents: This medicine is not intended for babies and children under 6 years of age.

Tests and follow-up:

- During long-term treatment, you should undergo periodic evaluations to assess the ongoing need for the medicine.
- Your doctor may monitor possible hormonal changes.

Drug interactions:

Taking Oxycod Syrup concomitantly with other medicines that depress the central nervous system can cause slow breathing or breathing difficulties (respiratory depression), severe drowsiness, loss of consciousness/coma and death. For this reason, your doctor will consider

concomitant use of Oxycod Syrup with these medicines, only if no other treatment options exist and only at a low dosage and for short time periods. These medicines include: other opioid medicines for pain relief (such as morphine or codeine); gabapentinoids (for treatment of epilepsy) such as pregabalin; anti-anxiety medicines ; sedatives, medicines to induce sleep (such as benzodiazepines); medicines for treatment of psychiatric/mental problems (such as phenothiazines); antidepressants, anesthetics; muscle relaxants; medicines for treatment of high blood pressure; medicines from the monoamine oxidase inhibitors group (MAOIs) used for instance for treatment of depression, such as tranylcypromine, phenelzine, isocarboxazid. Do not use Oxycod Syrup if you are currently taking, or have taken within the last two weeks medicines from the MAOIs group.

If you or those surrounding you (friends, family, caregivers) notice that you are having difficulty breathing or that you have become very sleepy or losing consciousness, refer to a doctor **immediately**.

Taking Oxycod Syrup concomitantly with medicines used for treatment of depression from the SSRIs or SNRIs group (Selective Serotonin/Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors) or other serotonergic medicines may cause serotonin toxicity. The symptoms include: changes in your mental condition such as agitation, seeing or hearing things that do not exist in reality (hallucinations), loss of consciousness/coma; rapid heartbeats, changes in blood pressure, increase in body temperature, muscle spasms, lack of coordination, exaggeration of reflexes, stiffness; digestive system symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. If you are taking medicines from the SSRIs or SNRIs group such as citalopram, duloxetine, escitalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline and venlafaxine, your doctor may reduce the dosage.

If you are taking, or have recently taken any other medicines, including non-prescription medicines and nutritional supplements, please tell your doctor or pharmacist. Your doctor may adjust the dosage of the medicines. Especially inform your doctor or pharmacist if you are taking the following medicines:

- Certain antidepressants from the tricyclic group such as amitriptyline, clomipramine, imipramine, lofepramine, nortriptyline-
- Medicines for treatment of allergies (antihistamines) such as cetirizine, fexofenadine, chlorphenamine.
- Medicines for treatment of Parkinson's disease.
- Antibiotics from the macrolide group such as clarithromycin, erythromycin, telithromycin.
- Antifungals such as: ketoconazole, voriconazole, itraconazole, posaconazole.
- Medicines against the HIV virus from the protease inhibitors group such as: boceprevir, ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, saquinavir.
- Cimetidine (a medicine for treatment of a stomach ulcer).
- Rifampicin (for treatment of tuberculosis).
- Medicines for treatment of fits/convulsions/seizures such as carbamazepine and phenytoin.
- The hypericum plant (also known as St. John's Wort), used for treatment of depression.
- Quinidine (for treatment of irregular heartbeats).
- Medicines with anticholinergic activity.

Use of this medicine and food:

The medicine can be taken regardless of mealtimes.

Avoid grapefruits during the treatment period with this medicine.

Use of this medicine and alcohol consumption:

Do not drink alcohol during the treatment period with this medicine.

Drinking alcohol during the treatment period with the medicine may cause you to feel drowsy or increase the risk of serious side effects, such as shallow breathing with a risk of breathing cessation and loss of consciousness.

Pregnancy and breastfeeding:

- **Pregnancy:** Do not use the medicine if you are pregnant or if you think you are pregnant, unless your doctor decided that the benefit of use of the medicine outweighs the possible risk. If the medicine is taken during pregnancy the baby may develop dependence on the medicine and experience withdrawal symptoms after the birth, which may need to be treated. The symptoms may include: agitation, hyperactivity, abnormal sleeping patterns, high-pitched crying, tremor, vomiting, diarrhea, lack of weight gain.
- **Childbirth:** Use is not recommended during childbirth. Use during childbirth may cause respiratory depression in the newborn.
- **Breastfeeding:** Do not use the medicine during the breastfeeding period, since the active ingredient (oxycodone) passes into breastmilk and may affect the baby (may cause respiratory depression in the baby).

Driving and use of machinery: Use of this medicine may cause some side effects which may adversely affect your ability to drive or to operate machinery (e.g., drowsiness, dizziness). See section 4 for the complete list of side effects. Usually, these side effects are felt more at the beginning of the treatment and/or with a dosage increase. In the event you feel these effects, and/or any other effect that might affect driving, do not drive or operate machinery. Do not drive until you know how the medicine affects you. As for children, they should be warned against riding a bicycle or playing near roads, etc. If you have any doubts whether driving is safe for you during the treatment period, consult your doctor.

Important information about some of the medicine's ingredients:

- The syrup contains sorbitol (each 1 ml contains 210 mg). If you have an intolerance to certain sugars, inform your doctor before taking this medicine.
- The syrup contains azorubine that may cause allergic reactions.
- The syrup contains 10% ethanol (alcohol) in relation to volume. The amount of ethanol in a bottle (each bottle contains 50 ml of syrup) is 4 gram.
- Each 1 ml of syrup contains 0.54 mg sodium saccharine.
- Each 1 ml of syrup contains 0.2 mg sodium benzoate. Sodium benzoate can increase the risk of jaundice (yellowing of the skin and the eyes) in newborn babies (up to the age of 4 months).
- Each 1 ml contains less than 1 mg sodium.

3. How to use this medicine?

Always use according to the doctor's instructions. Check with your doctor or pharmacist if you are not sure regarding the dosage and manner of treatment with the medicine. The dosage and manner of treatment will be determined by the doctor only.

Make sure that your prescribing doctor discussed with you the duration of treatment with the medicine, a plan for discontinuing the treatment, and how to gradually stop taking the medicine.

The doctor will adjust your dosage according to your condition, your weight, and the intensity of your pain. Use this medicine at set times as determined by your doctor.

Do not change the dosage without consulting with the attending doctor. If you continue to feel pain while being treated with this medicine – refer to the doctor.

Patients with kidney or liver problems: Please tell your doctor if you suffer from kidney or liver problems. The doctor may prescribe a lower dose depending on your condition.

Do not exceed the recommended dose.

Manner of use:

The syrup is intended to be administered by mouth only. See also 'Additional Warnings' in section 2.

Carefully measure the dose in the enclosed measuring cup.

Do not drink the solution directly from the bottle, since then the risk of overdose increases.

If you have accidentally taken a higher dosage or if a child or any other person has accidentally swallowed the medicine, proceed **immediately** to a doctor or hospital emergency room and bring the package of the medicine. An overdose may cause you to feel very sleepy as well as cause symptoms such as: nausea/vomiting, dizziness, hallucinations, decrease in blood pressure, constriction of pupils, decrease in muscle tone (hypotonia), bradycardia (slow heart rate). In addition, pulmonary edema, breathing difficulties (up to respiratory depression), cardiovascular collapse may also appear, which may cause a loss of consciousness/coma and even death. These symptoms require urgent medical care in a hospital. You should ask those surrounding you to also be familiar with these symptoms and pay attention if they appear by you.

If you forgot to take the medicine:

If you forgot to take this medicine at the set time, take a dose as soon as you remember, but make sure that there will be an interval of no less than four hours between doses. Do not take a double dose to make up for a forgotten dose.

Adhere to the treatment as recommended by your doctor.

Even if your state of health improves, do not stop the treatment with the medicine without consulting your doctor, and even then, usually in a gradual manner only.

If you stop taking the medicine: Do not stop taking the medicine suddenly. If you want to stop taking the medicine, first consult your doctor who will guide you how to do this. The doctor will usually recommend that you reduce the dosage gradually in order to reduce the risk of appearance of withdrawal symptoms such as: agitation/restlessness, sleeping difficulties, irritability, anxiety, feeling your heartbeat (palpitations), increase in blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, shaking, shivering, sweating, tearing, runny nose, yawning, muscle pain, dilated pupils, hyperactivity, weakness, abdominal cramps, loss of appetite, increased heart and/or breathing rate.

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 concerning the use of the medicine, consult your doctor or pharmacist.

4. Side effects

As with any medicine, the use of Oxycod Syrup 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.

Proceed immediately to a doctor or a hospital emergency room if the following side effects appear:

- **Allergic or anaphylactic reaction.** Any medicine can cause an allergic reaction, although a serious allergic reaction is rare. Symptoms of a serious allergic reaction can include:

sudden wheezing, breathing difficulties, swelling of the face, eyelids or lips; rash and/or itchiness (especially in widespread areas of the body).

- **Respiratory depression:** The most serious side effect is a condition where you breathe more slowly or weakly than usual which can lead to severe sleepiness and loss of consciousness. This side effect may affect up to 1 out of 100 people and is more likely to occur when used concomitantly with certain other medicines (see also 'Drug interactions' in section 2). You should ask those surrounding you (friends, family, caregivers) to pay attention whether you develop these signs and symptoms.
- **Withdrawal symptoms:** When you stop taking the medicine, you may experience withdrawal symptoms. See 'If you stop using the medicine' in section 3.
- **Addiction: How to identify a state of addiction?**
Symptoms of addiction can include: a feeling that you need to take the medicine for a longer time period than recommended by the doctor and/or take a higher dose than that recommended by the doctor; use of the medicine for reasons other than those for which it was prescribed for you; when you stop taking the medicine you feel unwell, and you feel better when you take the medicine again. If you experience these symptoms refer to your doctor.

Additional side effects:

Very common side effects (appear in more than 1 user out of 10):

Constipation (the doctor can prescribe a laxative to overcome this problem); nausea and/or vomiting (these effects usually pass after a few days, but the doctor can prescribe an anti-nausea/vomiting medicine if the problem continues); drowsiness (usually appears when you start using the medicine or when the dosage is increased, but passes generally after a few days); dizziness; headache; skin itchiness.

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

Dry mouth, decrease in appetite (up to loss of appetite), digestion problems, abdominal pain or abdominal discomfort, diarrhea; confusion, depression, unusual weakness, shaking, lack of energy, tiredness, sedation, anxiety, nervousness, sleeping difficulties, unusual dreams and thoughts; breathing difficulties or wheezing, shortness of breath, bronchospasm, decrease in the cough reflex; rash, sweating (including excess sweating).

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

Withdrawal symptoms; swallowing difficulties, belching, hiccups, wind, improper function of the bowel (intestinal blockage, ileus), inflammation of the stomach, changes in taste or unpleasant taste; vertigo (dizziness or feeling of spinning), hallucinations, mood changes, despondency, feeling of extreme happiness (euphoria), disorientation, restlessness, agitation, generally feeling unwell, loss of memory, difficulty speaking, reduced sensitivity to pain or touch, tingling or numbness, seizures, convulsions, blurred vision or impaired vision, fainting, unusually rigid or lax muscles, involuntary muscle contractions, muscle spasms; pain or difficulty when urinating (including urinary retention), impotence, decrease in sexual drive, low level of sex hormones as seen in blood tests (hypogonadism); rapid and/or irregular heartbeats, palpitations, dilation of blood vessels, skin redness; dehydration, thirst, chills, swelling of hands, ankles or feet, edema; dry skin, severe flaking or peeling of the skin; redness of the face (flushing), decrease in eye pupils size, fever; a need to take increasingly

higher doses of the medicine to obtain the same level of pain relief (tolerance to the medicine); colicky abdominal pain and/or abdominal discomfort (which may be as a result of bile problems); worsening in liver functions (seen in blood tests, e.g.: increase in liver enzymes).

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

Low blood pressure, feeling of fainting (especially upon standing up); raised, itchy rash (urticaria/hives).

Side effects of unknown frequency (effects whose frequency has not yet been determined):

Dependency and addiction (see above - How to identify a state of addiction), hypersensitivity to pain, aggression, tooth decay, lack of menstrual period in women, obstruction of bile flow from the liver (may be manifested by itchy skin, yellowing of the skin, dark urine, pale stools); sleep apnea – breathing pauses during sleep; withdrawal symptoms which may be life-threatening in babies born to mothers who took the medicine for a long period during pregnancy (see also section 2 'Pregnancy and breastfeeding').

If a side effect appears, if one of the side effects worsens, or if you suffer from a side effect not mentioned in the leaflet, consult your doctor.

Side effects may be reported to the Ministry of Health by clicking on the link "Report on side effects following medicinal treatment" on the homepage of the Ministry of Health website (www.health.gov.il) which leads to an online form for reporting side effects, or by entering 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. Accidental swallowing of an overdose by children is dangerous and may cause death. Do not induce vomiting unless explicitly instructed to do so by the doctor.
- When you no longer need the medicine, consult with the pharmacist on how to dispose of it.
- Do not use the medicine after the expiry date (exp. date) that appears on the package. The expiry date refers to the last day of that month.
- Storage conditions: store below 25 °C.
- After the first opening, the syrup may be used within 3 months, but no later than the expiry date imprinted on the package.

6. Additional information

- **In addition to the active ingredient, the syrup also contains:**

Sorbitol, ethanol, citric acid, saccharin sodium, tutti frutti flavor, sodium benzoate, azorubine, purified water.

See 'Important information about some of the medicine's ingredients' in section 2.

- **What does the medicine look like and what does the package contain?**

Plastic bottle with a child-resistant cap which contains 50 ml of a pink-colored solution. A cup to measure the dose to be taken orally (by mouth) is enclosed in each package.

Manufacturer and Registration Holder: Rafa Laboratories Ltd., P.O. Box 405, Jerusalem 9100301.

Medicine registration number in the National Medicines Registry of the Ministry of Health: 1075429027

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