

NEW ZEALAND DATA SHEET

OXYNORM[®] CAPSULES AND LIQUID

Oxycodone hydrochloride

Presentation

OXYNORM[®] is available in the following presentations for oral use:

Capsules

OXYNORM[®] capsules 5mg (orange/beige), 10mg (white/beige), 20mg (pink/beige), in blister packs of 20 capsules.

Liquid (solution)

OXYNORM[®] liquid 5mg/5mL, is a clear, colourless to straw coloured solution in bottles of 250mL.

Uses

Actions

Oxycodone is a full opioid agonist with no antagonist properties whose principal therapeutic action is analgesia. It has affinity for kappa, mu and delta opiate receptors in the brain and spinal cord. Oxycodone is similar to morphine in its action. Other pharmacological actions of oxycodone are in the CNS (respiratory depression, antitussive, anxiolytic, sedative and miosis), smooth muscle (constipation, reduction in gastric, biliary and pancreatic secretions, spasm of sphincter of Oddi and transient elevations in serum amylase) and cardiovascular system (release of histamine and/or peripheral vasodilation, possibly causing pruritus, flushing, red eyes, sweating and/or orthostatic hypotension).

Endocrine System

Opioids may influence the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal or –gonadal axes. Some changes that can be seen include an increase in serum prolactin, and decreases in plasma cortisol and testosterone. Clinical symptoms may be manifest from these hormonal changes.

Other Pharmacologic Effects

In vitro and animal studies indicate various effects of natural opioids, such as morphine, on components of the immune system; the clinical significance of these findings is unknown. Whether oxycodone, a semi-synthetic opioid, has immunological effects similar to morphine is unknown.

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

Compared with morphine, which has an absolute bioavailability of approximately 30%, oxycodone has a high absolute bioavailability of up to 87% following oral administration. Peak plasma concentrations of oxycodone are reached approximately 1 hour after administration of OXYNORM[®] capsules, and less than 1 hour (approximately 45 minutes) after administration of OXYNORM[®] liquid.

No data are available on the effect of food on the absorption of OXYNORM[®] capsules. Limited data indicate that the absorption of oxycodone from an oral solution may be significantly affected by food. An increase in mean AUC of approximately 20% and decrease of C_{max} of approximately 20% have been reported.

Metabolism and Elimination

Oxycodone has an elimination half life of approximately 3 hours and is metabolised principally to noroxycodone and oxymorphone. Oxymorphone has some analgesic activity but is present in plasma in low concentrations and is not considered to contribute to oxycodone's pharmacological effect.

Oxycodone hydrochloride is metabolised in the intestines and liver to form noroxycodone, oxymorphone noroxymorphone, 6 α and β oxycodol and conjugated glucuronides. CYP3A4 and CYP2D6 are involved in the formation of noroxycodone and oxymorphone, respectively (see **Interactions** with other medicines). The contribution of these metabolites to the analgesic effect is insignificant.

The active drug and its metabolites are excreted in both urine and faeces. The plasma concentrations of oxycodone are only nominally affected by age, being 15% greater in elderly as compared to young subjects.

Female subjects have, on average, plasma oxycodone concentrations up to 25% higher than males on a body weight adjusted basis.

When compared to normal subjects, patients with mild to severe renal dysfunction (creatinine clearance <60 mL/min) may have higher plasma concentrations of oxycodone and noroxycodone and lower concentrations of oxymorphone metabolites. There may be an increase in the elimination half-life of oxycodone, and this may be accompanied by an increase in drug effects.

Preclinical Safety Information

Teratogenicity

Oxycodone had no effect on fertility or early embryonic development in male and female rats at doses as high as 8 mg/kg/day. Also, oxycodone did not induce any malformations in rats at doses as high as 8 mg/kg/day or in rabbits at doses as high as 125 mg/kg/day. Dose-related increases in developmental variations (increased incidences of extra (27) presacral vertebrae and extra pairs of ribs) were observed in rabbits when the data for individual foetuses were analyzed. However, when the same data were analyzed using litters as opposed to individual foetuses, there was no dose-related increase in developmental variations although the incidence of extra presacral vertebrae remained significantly higher in the 125 mg/kg/day group compared to the control group. Since this dose level was associated with severe pharmacotoxic effects in the pregnant animals, the foetal findings may have been a secondary consequence of severe maternal toxicity.

In a study of peri- and post-natal development in rats, maternal body weight and food intake parameters were reduced for doses ≥ 2 mg/kg/day compared to the control group. Body weights were lower in the F1 generation from maternal rats in the 6 mg/kg/day dosing group. There were no effects on physical, reflexological, or sensory developmental parameters or on behavioural and reproductive indices in the F1 pups (the NOEL for F1 pups was 2 mg/kg/day based on body weight effects seen at 6 mg/kg/day). There were no effects on the F2 generation at any dose in the study.

Carcinogenicity

No animal studies to evaluate the carcinogenic potential of oxycodone have been conducted.

Mutagenicity

The results of *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies indicate that the genotoxic risk of oxycodone to humans is minimal or absent at the systemic oxycodone concentrations that are achieved therapeutically. Oxycodone was not genotoxic in a bacterial mutagenicity assay or in an *in vivo* micronucleus assay in the mouse. Oxycodone produced a positive response in the *in vitro* mouse lymphoma assay in the presence of rat liver S9 metabolic activation at dose levels greater than 25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Two *in vitro* chromosomal aberrations assays with human lymphocytes were conducted. In the first assay, oxycodone was negative without metabolic activation but was positive with S9 metabolic activation at the 24 hour time point but not at 48 hours after exposure. In the second assay, oxycodone did not show any clastogenicity either with or without metabolic activation at any concentration or time point.

Indications

The management of opioid responsive, moderate to severe pain.

Dosage and Administration

OXYNORM[®] capsules should be swallowed whole and not opened, chewed or crushed.

Limited data suggest that food may significantly increase the amount of oxycodone absorbed from an oral solution – see 'Absorption' under **Pharmacokinetics**.

Non-Malignant Pain

In common with other strong opioids, the need for continued treatment should be assessed at regular intervals.

Adults, Elderly and Children over 18 Years

Prior to initiation and titration of doses, refer to the **Precautions** section for information on special risk groups such as females and the elderly.

OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid should be taken at 4-6 hourly intervals. The dosage is dependent on the severity of the pain, and the patient's previous history of analgesic requirements.

Increasing severity of pain will require an increased dosage of OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid. The correct dosage for any individual patient is that which controls the pain and is well tolerated throughout the dosing period. Patients should be titrated to pain relief unless unmanageable adverse medicine reactions prevent this.

OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid will generally be used in a short term trial (4-6 weeks) to determine if the pain is opioid responsive, before transferring to a longer acting oxycodone preparation such as OXYCONTIN[®] tablets, in accordance with the clinical guidelines on the use of opioid analgesics in such patients (e.g. those published by the Australian Pain Society in the Medical Journal of Australia 1997;167:30-4). However, OXYNORM[®] liquid may be used longer term in patients unable to take solid oral dosage forms, or when more precise dose titration is necessary.

The usual starting dose for opioid naïve patients or patients presenting with severe pain uncontrolled by weaker opioids is 5mg, 4-6 hourly. The dose should then be carefully titrated, as frequently as once a day if necessary, to achieve pain relief. The majority of patients will not require a daily dose greater than 400mg. However, a few patients may require higher doses.

Patients receiving oral morphine before oxycodone therapy should have their daily dose based on the following ratio: 10mg of oral oxycodone is equivalent to 20mg of oral morphine. It must be emphasized that this is a guide to the dose of OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid required. Inter-patient variability requires that each patient be carefully titrated to the appropriate dose.

Controlled pharmacokinetic studies in elderly patients (aged over 65 years) have shown that compared with younger adults, the clearance of oxycodone is only slightly reduced. No untoward adverse medicine reactions were seen based on age, therefore, adult doses and dosage intervals are appropriate.

Adults with mild to moderate renal impairment and mild hepatic impairment

The plasma concentration in this patient population may be increased. Therefore, dose initiation should follow a conservative approach (refer **Precaution** section).

Children Under 18 Years

OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid should not be used in patients under 18 years.

Multiplication Factors for Converting the Daily Dose of Prior Opioids to the Daily Dose of Oral Oxycodone* (mg/day prior opioid x Factor = mg/day oral oxycodone)		
	Oral Prior Opioid	Parenteral Opioid
Oxycodone	1	-
Codeine	0.15	-
Hydromorphone	4	20
Pethidine (Meperidine)	0.1	0.4
Methadone	1.5	3
Morphine	0.5	3

* To be used for conversion to oral oxycodone. For patients receiving high-dose parenteral opioids, a more conservative conversion is warranted. For example, for high-dose parenteral morphine, use 1.5 instead of 3 as a multiplication factor.

Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to opioids or to any of the constituents of OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid, acute respiratory depression, cor pulmonale, cardiac arrhythmias, acute asthma or other obstructive airways disease, paralytic ileus, suspected surgical abdomen, severe renal impairment (creatinine clearance < 10mL/min), delayed gastric emptying, acute alcoholism, brain tumour, increased cerebrospinal or intracranial pressure, head injury (due to risk of raised intracranial pressure), severe CNS depression, convulsive disorders, *delirium tremens*, hypercarbia, concurrent administration of monoamine oxidase inhibitors or within 2 weeks of discontinuation of their use. Pregnancy.

Not recommended for pre-operative use.

Warnings and Precautions

Precautions

The major risk of opioid excess is respiratory depression including subclinical respiratory depression. As with all opioids, a reduction in dosage may be advisable in hypothyroidism. Use with caution in opioid dependent patients and in patients with hypotension, hypovolaemia, diseases of the biliary tract, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disorders, prostatic hypertrophy, adrenocortical insufficiency, (Addison's disease), toxic psychosis, chronic pulmonary, renal or hepatic disease, myxedema and debilitated elderly or infirm patients. As with all opioid preparations, patients who are to undergo cordotomy or other pain relieving surgical procedures should not receive OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid for 6 hours before surgery. As with all opioid preparations, OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid should be used with caution following abdominal surgery as opioids are known to impair intestinal motility and should not be used until the physician is assured of normal bowel function. Should paralytic ileus be suspected or occur during use, OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid should be discontinued immediately.

Drug Dependence

As with other opioids, tolerance and physical dependence tend to develop upon repeated administration of oxycodone. There is potential for abuse of the medicine and for development of strong psychological dependence. OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid should therefore be prescribed and handled with a high degree of caution appropriate to the use of a medicine with strong abuse potential.

In the absence of a clear indication for a strong opioid analgesic, drug seeking behaviour must be suspected and resisted, particularly in individuals with a history of, or propensity for, drug abuse. Withdrawal symptoms may occur following abrupt discontinuation of oxycodone therapy or upon

administration of an opioid antagonist. Therefore, patients on prolonged therapy should be withdrawn gradually from the medicine if it is no longer required.

Oxycodone should be used with caution and under close supervision in patients with pain not due to malignancy who have a prior history of substance abuse. However, in such cases, prior psychological assessment is essential and the prescribing doctor should consider that the benefit of treatment outweighs the risk of abuse. OXYNORM[®] capsules and oral liquids are intended for oral use only. Parenteral injection can be expected to result in severe adverse reactions which may be fatal.

Special Risk Groups

Renal and hepatic impairment

In renal and hepatic impairment, the administration of OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid does not result in significant levels of active metabolites. However, the plasma concentration of oxycodone in this patient population may be increased compared with patients having normal renal or hepatic function. Therefore, initiation of dosing in patients with renal impairment (CLcr<60mL/min) or hepatic impairment should be reduced to 1/3 to 1/2 of the usual dose with cautious titration.

Elderly

The plasma concentrations of oxycodone are only nominally affected by age, being approximately 15% greater in elderly as compared to young subjects. There were no differences in adverse event reporting between young and elderly subjects.

Elderly, Debilitated Patients

As with other opioid initiation and titration, doses in elderly patients who are debilitated should be reduced to 1/3 to 1/2 of the usual doses.

Gender

Female subjects have, on average, plasma oxycodone concentrations up to 25% higher than males on a body weight adjusted basis. The reason for this difference is unknown. There were no significant male/female differences detected for efficacy or adverse events in clinical trials.

Driving and Operating Dangerous Machinery

Oxycodone may modify patients' reactions to a varying extent depending on the dosage and individual susceptibility. If affected, patients should not drive or operate machinery.

Use in Pregnancy

Category C: Oxycodone used during pregnancy or labour, may cause withdrawal symptoms and/or respiratory depression in the newborn infant. Oral administration of oxycodone during the period of organogenesis did not elicit teratogenicity or embryofoetal toxicity in rats or rabbits at doses up to 8 mg/kg/day in rats (equivalent to 17 mg/day in women, based on estimated plasma AUC values) or 125 mg/kg/day in rabbits.

Oral administration of oxycodone to rats from early gestation to weaning did not affect post-natal development parameters at doses up to 6 mg/kg/day (equivalent to 9 mg/day in women, based on estimated AUC values). In a study designed specifically to investigate the effect of pre-natal oxycodone on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in adolescent rats, intravenous administration of oxycodone 0.8 mg/kg/day (equivalent to 11 mg/day in pregnant women, based on estimated AUC values) had no effect on the corticosterone response, but delayed and enhanced the peak ACTH response to corticotrophin releasing hormone in males, but not females. The clinical significance of this observation is unknown.

There are no adequate and well controlled studies with oxycodone in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human responses, oxycodone should not be used during pregnancy unless clearly needed. Oxycodone is not recommended for use in

women during or immediately prior to labour. Infants born to mothers who have received opioids during pregnancy should be monitored for respiratory depression.

Use in Lactation

Oxycodone accumulates in human milk, with a median maternal plasma:milk ratio of 3:1 recorded in one study. Oxycodone (7.5 ng/mL) was detected in the plasma of one of forty-one infants 72 hours after caesarean section. Opioids may cause respiratory depression in the newborn and withdrawal symptoms can occur in breast-feeding infants when maternal administration of an opioid analgesic is stopped. OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid should not be used in breast-feeding mothers unless the benefits outweigh the risks. Breast-fed infants should be monitored for respiratory depression, sedation, poor attachment and gastrointestinal signs.

Adverse Effects

Immediate release formulations such as OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid may have a higher incidence of some adverse reactions than controlled-release formulations such as OXYCONTIN. Adverse medicine reactions are typical of full opioid agonists, and tend to reduce with time, with the exception of constipation. Anticipation of adverse medicine reactions and appropriate patient management can improve acceptability.

Cardiac Disorders

Uncommon

palpitations (as part of withdrawal syndrome)

Ear and Labyrinth Disorders

Uncommon

vertigo

Eye Disorders

Uncommon

miosis, visual impairment

Gastrointestinal Disorders

Common

abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhoea, dry mouth, dyspepsia, nausea, vomiting

Uncommon

dysphagia, eructation, flatulence, gastrointestinal disorder, ileus, dental caries

General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions

Common

asthenia, chills

Uncommon

drug tolerance, drug withdrawal syndrome, oedema, oedema peripheral, malaise, thirst

Hepatobiliary Disorders

Uncommon

Cholestasis, increased hepatic enzymes

Immune System Disorders

Uncommon

anaphylactic reaction, anaphylactoid reaction, hypersensitivity

Metabolic and Nutritional Disorders

Common

anorexia

Uncommon

dehydration

Nervous System Disorders

Common

dizziness, headache, somnolence

Uncommon

amnesia, convulsion, hypertonia, hypoaesthesia, muscle contractions involuntary, paraesthesia, speech disorder, syncope, taste perversion, tremor

Psychiatric Disorders

Common

anxiety, confusional state, insomnia, nervousness, thinking abnormal

Uncommon

affect lability, agitation, depression, drug dependence, euphoria, hallucinations, libido decreased

Renal and Urinary Disorders

Uncommon

urinary retention

Reproductive System and Breast Disorders

Uncommon

amenorrhoea, erectile dysfunction

Respiratory, Thoracic and Mediastinal Disorders

Common

dyspnoea

Uncommon

respiratory depression

Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue Disorders

Common

hyperhidrosis, pruritus, rash

Uncommon

dry skin, urticaria

Vascular Disorders

Uncommon

hypotension, orthostatic hypotension, vasodilation

Key: $\geq 1\%$ Common, $\leq 1\%$ Uncommon

If nausea and vomiting are troublesome oxycodone may be combined with an antiemetic. Constipation must be treated with appropriate laxatives. Overdose may produce respiratory depression. Compared with other opioids oxycodone is associated with low histamine release although urticaria and pruritus may occur.

Interactions

Anticholinergic Agents

Concurrent use with oxycodone may result in an increased risk of severe constipation and/or urinary retention.

Antihypertensive Agents

Hypotensive effects of these medications may be potentiated when used concurrently with oxycodone, leading to increased risk of orthostatic hypotension.

CNS Depressants (including sedatives or hypnotics, general anaesthetics, phenothiazines, other tranquillisers, alcohol, other opioids and neuroleptic agents, etc.)

Concurrent use with oxycodone may result in increased respiratory depression, hypotension, profound sedation or coma. Caution is recommended and the dosage of one or both agents should be reduced. Intake of alcoholic beverages while being treated with OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid should be avoided because this may lead to more frequent undesirable effects such as somnolence and respiratory depression. Oxycodone hydrochloride containing products should be avoided in patients with a history of or present alcohol, drug or medicines abuse.

Coumarin Derivatives

Although there is little substantiating evidence, opiate agonists have been reported to potentiate the anticoagulant activity of coumarin derivatives.

Metoclopramide

Concurrent use with oxycodone may antagonise the effects of metoclopramide on gastrointestinal motility.

Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)

Non-selective MAOIs intensify the effects of opioid agents which can cause anxiety, confusion and significant respiratory depression. Severe and sometimes fatal reactions have occurred in patients concurrently administered MAOIs and pethidine. Oxycodone should not be given to patients taking non-selective MAOIs or within 14 days of stopping such treatment. As it is unknown whether there is an interaction between selective MAOIs (e.g. selegiline) and oxycodone, caution is advised with this medicine combination.

Neuromuscular Blocking Agents

Oxycodone may enhance the effects of neuromuscular blocking agents resulting in increased respiratory depression.

Opioid Agonist Analgesics (including morphine, pethidine)

Additive CNS depressant, respiratory depressant and hypotensive effects may occur if two or more opioid agonist analgesics are used concurrently.

Opioid Agonist-Antagonist Analgesics (including pentazocine, butorphanol, buprenorphine)

Mixed agonist/antagonist analgesics may reduce the analgesic effect of oxycodone and/or may precipitate withdrawal symptoms.

CYP2D6 and CYP3A4 Inhibitors and Inducers

Oxycodone is metabolized in part via the CYP2D6 and CYP3A4 pathways. The activities of these metabolic pathways may be inhibited or induced by various co-administered drugs, which may alter plasma oxycodone concentrations. Oxycodone doses may need to be adjusted accordingly. Quinidine, a potent CYP2D6 inhibitor, has blocked the formation of oxymorphone, while the oxycodone concentration increased marginally. Concurrent administration of quinidine does not alter the pharmacodynamic effects of oxycodone. Ketoconazole, a CYP3A4 inhibitor, inhibited the formation of noroxycodone from oxycodone in human liver microsomes *in vitro*. No clinical oxycodone/ketoconazole drug interaction data are available. Oxycodone metabolism may be blocked by a variety of drugs (e.g. cimetidine, certain cardiovascular drugs and antidepressants), although such blockade has not yet been shown to be of clinical significance with OXYNORM[®] capsules or liquid.

Oxycodone did not inhibit the activity of P450 isozymes 2D6, 3A4, 1A2, 2A6, 2C19 or 2E1 in human liver microsomes *in vitro*. Non clinical data *in vitro* and *in vivo* indicate that oxycodone can act as a P-glycoprotein substrate and can induce overexpression of P-glycoprotein in rats.

Overdosage

Symptoms

Acute overdosage with oxycodone can be manifested by respiratory depression (reduced respiratory rate and/or tidal volume, respiration, cyanosis), extreme somnolence progressing to stupor or coma, skeletal muscle flaccidity, cold and/or clammy skin, constricted pupils (dilated if hypoxia is severe), and sometimes bradycardia, hypotension, and death. Severe overdose may result in apnoea, pulmonary oedema, circulatory collapse and death.

Treatment of Oxycodone Overdosage

Primary attention should be given to immediate supportive therapy with the establishment of adequate respiratory exchange through the provision of a patent airway and institution of assisted or controlled ventilation. Adequate body temperature and fluid balance should be maintained. Oxygen, intravenous fluids, vasopressors and other supportive measures should be used as indicated.

Activated charcoal may reduce absorption of the drug if given within one or two hours after ingestion. Administration of activated charcoal should be restricted to patients who are fully conscious with an intact gag reflex or protected airway. A saline cathartic or sorbitol added to the first dose of activated charcoal may speed gastrointestinal passage of the product. In patients who are not fully conscious or have impaired gag reflex, consideration should be given to administering activated charcoal via a nasogastric tube, once the airway is protected.

If there are signs of clinically significant respiratory or cardiovascular depression, the use of an opioid antagonist should be considered. The opioid antagonist naloxone hydrochloride is a specific antidote for respiratory depression due to overdosage or as a result of unusual sensitivity. The usual intravenous adult dose of naloxone is 0.4mg or higher (please refer to naloxone Data Sheet for more information). The onset of naloxone effect may be delayed by 30 minutes or more. Concomitant efforts at respiratory resuscitation should be carried out. Since the duration of action of oxycodone may exceed that of the antagonist, the patient should be under continued surveillance and doses of the antagonist should be repeated as needed to maintain adequate respiration.

In an individual physically dependent on, or tolerant to, opioids, the administration of the usual dose of opioid antagonist can precipitate an acute withdrawal syndrome. This may lead to agitation, hypertension, tachycardia and risk of vomiting with possible aspiration. The severity of this syndrome will depend on the degree of physical dependence and the dose of antagonist administered. The use of opioid antagonists in such individuals should be avoided if possible. If an opioid antagonist must be used to treat serious respiratory depression in the physically dependent patient, the antagonist should be administered with extreme care by using dosage titration, commencing with 10 to 20% of the usual recommended initial dose.

Toxicity

Oxycodone toxicity may result from overdosage but because of the great interindividual variation in sensitivity to opioids it is difficult to determine an exact dose of any opioid that is toxic or lethal. The toxic effects and signs of overdosage may be less pronounced than expected, when pain and/or tolerance are manifest.

Please phone the Poisons Information Centre on 0800 POISON or 0800 764 766 for advice on managing overdose.

Pharmaceutical Precautions

Store below 30°C.

Shelf-life

4 years.

Medicine Classification

Controlled Drug B3.

Package Quantities

OXYNORM[®] is available in the following presentations for oral use:

Capsules

OXYNORM[®] capsules 5mg, 10mg, 20mg, in blister packs of 20 capsules.

Liquid (solution)

OXYNORM[®] liquid 5mg/5mL, is a clear, colourless to straw coloured solution in bottles of 250mL.

Further Information

Oxycodone hydrochloride is a white, crystalline odourless powder readily soluble in water, sparingly soluble in ethanol and nearly insoluble in ether. The chemical name is 4,5 α -epoxy-14-hydroxy-3-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6-one hydrochloride (CAS No. 124-90-3). The molecular formula is C₁₈H₂₁NO₄. HCl and molecular weight is 351.83.

The inactive ingredients in OXYNORM[®] capsules are microcrystalline cellulose and magnesium stearate. The capsule shells contain sodium lauryl sulphate and gelatine and are printed in black ink which contains shellac, iron oxide black (CI77499) and propylene glycol.

The capsule shells contain the following colouring materials:

Colouring Material	5mg capsule	10mg capsule	20mg capsule
Indigo carmine CI73015 (E132)	•	•	•
Iron oxide red CI77491 (E172)	•	•	•
Iron oxide yellow CI77492 (E172)	•	•	•
Sunset yellow FCF CI15985 (E110)	•		
Titanium dioxide (E171)	•	•	•

The active ingredients in OXYNORM[®] liquid are saccharin sodium, sodium benzoate, citric acid monohydrate, sodium citrate and hypromellose.

Name and Address

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