



NAME(S): Generic: oxycodone (oks I KOE done) + acetaminophen (a seet a MIN oh fen) | Brand: Percocet, Endocet

THERAPEUTIC CATEGORY: Analgesic Combination (Opioid) | Analgesic

DOSAGE FORM & STRENGTH: **Tablet** (oxycodone/acetaminophen): 2.5 mg/325 mg, 5 mg/ 325 mg, 7.5 mg/325 mg, 10 mg/325 mg

<u>INDICATION(S)</u> & <u>DOSING(S)</u>: **ADULTS** | Notes: 1). Consider a naloxone rx if possible risk of opioid overdose or accidental ingestion. 2). Use lowest effective dose. Use shortest effective duration.

1. Pain management (moderate-severe): General range is 2.5-10 mg oxycodone PO q6h prn. | Do not exceed 1 g/4 h and 4 g/day of acetaminophen from all sources. Taper dose when d/c'ing long-term usage. | When initiating dose based on oxycodone component. 5 mg po q4-6h for moderate pain AND 10-20 mg po q4-6h for severe pain.

<u>INDICATION(S)</u> & <u>DOSING(S)</u>: **PEDIATRICS** | Notes: 1). Consider naloxone rx if possible risk of opioid overdone or accidental ingestion. 2). Use lowest effective dose. Use shortest effective duration.

1. **Pain management (moderate-severe):** Weight-based dosing. [>16 kg] Initiate 0.05-0.15 mg/kg oxycodone PO q6h prn. Max of 5 mg/dose.

MECHANISM OF ACTION & PHARMACOLOGY

• MOA: 1). Oxycodone inhibits the ascending pain pathway by binding to the opiate receptor in the CNS. This depresses the CNS and alters the response and perception to pain. 2). Acetaminophen's role is not fully understood. It is purposed to activate the descending serotenergic inhibitory pathway in the CNS. May also interact with nociceptive systems.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS & CONSIDERATIONS

• Renal Impairment: Titrate slowly | Hepatic Impairment: Caution advised. | Elderly: Caution and initiate at lower end of dosing. | Caution: Asthma, GI obstruction, Impaired consciousness, Alcohol use/abuse/tx, Seizure disorder, and others. | Pregnancy: [oxycodone] Weight risk/benefit especially if prolonged use. Use alt before/during labor. Risk of fetal harm. | Lactation: [oxycodone] consider alternative and monitor infants closely if dose is > 30mg/day due to infant CNS respiratory depression.

SIDE EFFECTS

UPDATED: 7/18/2021

• **General:** Nausea, euphoria, rash, vomiting, **constipation**, lightheartedness, sedation, dizziness, drowsiness, etc. | **Serious:** Severe skin reaction, seizures, respiratory depression/arrest, abuse, hepatotoxicity, among other.

BLACK BOX WARNING: 1). Addiction/Abuse/Misuse; 2). Opioid REMS; 3). Respiratory Depression; 4). Accidental Ingestion; 5). Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome; 6). CYP450 3A4 Interaction; 7). Hepatotoxicity; 8). Risks from use w/ Benzodiazepines (CNS Depressants) – 1). Schedule II opioids may lead to addiction/abuse/misuse and can lead to overdose/death. Opioids should be reserved when alternatives are inadequate. Abuse/addiction risk assessment should be made prior to prescribing and regularly after. 2). REMS programs to ensure benefits overweigh risks in order to improve safety, risk, disposal, etc. 3). May cause serious/fatal resp. Depression during start of after dose increase. 4).



May be fatal especially in children when accidentally ingested. **5).** Maternal use during pregnancy can lead to withdrawal syndromes and may require appropriate protocols if available. **6).** Use w/ CYP450 3A4 inh/ind may have adverse effects including resp. depress. and usage should be monitored. **7).** APAP is associated w/ liver failure w/ >4000 mg/day. **8).** Use w/ benzo and other other CNS depressants (alcohol) may inc risk for resp depression.

DRUG INTERACTIONS

Overview: [oxycodone] CYP2D6 substrate, CYP3A4 substrate, anticholinergic-like effects, CNS depressant, delays GI, hypotensive effects, low seizure threshold, among others. | [acetaminophen (APAP)] CYP2E1 substrate, affected by delayed gastric emptying, among others. | Contraindicated: Naltrexone, lidocaine topical, benzocaine topical. | Avoid: alprazolam, amiodarone, atazanavir, atorvastatin, codeine, cocaine, cyclosporine, fluoxetine, any many others.

MONITORING PARAMETERS

• Level of pain relief, respiratory status, bowel function, s/sx abuse/addiction/misuse, and blood pressure.

PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION

- Oxycodone+acetaminophen is used to treat pain.
- **Should not be taking this medication if** you have severe asthma or similar breathing problems, stomach or intestine blockage, drug or alcohol addiction or problems with urination or the thyroid/pancreas/gallbladder.
- Misuse can lead to addiction/overdose/death. Should not be used during pregnancy. Do not use w/ alcohol or with other drugs that cause drowsiness or slows breathing.
- If a dose is missed you should **skip the missed dose** if it is close to next dose. **Never take two doses** at one time.

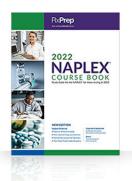
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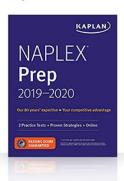
- 1. https://online.epocrates.com/drugs/229710/Percocet/Monograph
- 2. https://www.drugs.com/ppa/oxycodone-and-acetaminophen.html
- 3. https://www.webmd.com/drugs/2/drug-2796/oxycodone-acetaminophen-oral/details



PREPARE FOR SUCCESS!

Comprehensive (NAPLEX)

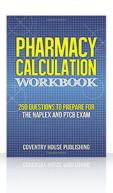


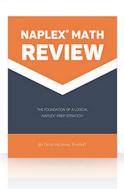


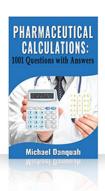


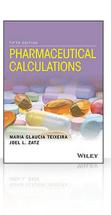


Calculations (NAPLEX)

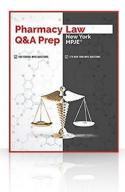






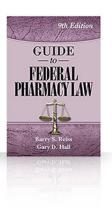


Pharmacy Law (MPJE)









Supplemental









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DRUG CARDS D A I L Y

Monday at 7 am EST (6 am CST, 4 am PST)

HEY NEW GRAD!

So you landed that perfect job offer or got the perfect match for your PGY1 and now the **ONLY** thing standing in your way is passing the NAPLEX and MPJE.

Here are some NAPLEX & MPJE prep recommendations to help you do everything you can to pass the first time!

HEY STUDENT!

When I was P1 one of the best pieces of advice I got from those before me was to use a NAPLEX Prep book while learning each topic.

This helps focus your learning and the repetition helps to retain info and indirectly prepare you for the NAPLEX









