



TIPS & WARNINGS

- If you are pregnant or expecting pregnancy, ask if taking oxycodone and acetaminophen will have any side effects on your baby.
- Tell your doctor if you suffer from kidney disease, liver disease, asthma, urinary retention, hypothyroidism, prostate enlargement, epilepsy, seizures, gall bladder disease, Addison's disease, a head injury, or a history of addiction.
- Avoid driving or operating machinery while taking oxycodone and acetaminophen. The drug can cause you to feel sleepy.
- Do not quit taking oxycodone and acetaminophen suddenly or there could be serious withdrawal symptoms.
- Do not take tranquilizers, sedatives or antihistamines while taking oxycodone and acetaminophen without a doctor's consent.
- Never share oxycodone and acetaminophen with anyone.

COMMON SIDE EFFECTS OF OXYCODONE & ACETAMINOPHEN

Side effects that you should report to your doctor or health care professional as soon as possible:

- allergic reactions like skin rash, itching or hives, swelling of the face, lips, or tongue
- breathing difficulties, wheezing
- confusion
- light-headedness or fainting spells
- severe stomach pain
- yellowing of the skin or the whites of the eyes

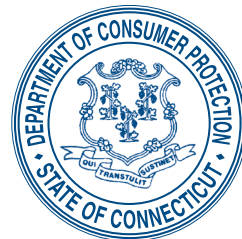
Some side effects that usually do not require medical attention:

- dizziness
- drowsiness
- nausea
- vomiting

Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection

Prescription Monitoring Program

165 Capitol Avenue, Room 145
Hartford, CT 06106
(860) 713-6073 • www.ct.gov/dcp



Oxycodone and Acetaminophen:

(Endocet, Oxycet, Percocet, Magnacet,
Roxicet, Roxilox, Tylox, Xolox)



Effective Pain Relief With The Risk of Addiction



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WHAT IS OXYCODONE AND ACETAMINOPHEN?

A combination of oxycodone and acetaminophen is used to treat moderate to severe pain and may be used to treat patients who require continuous pain relief due to chronic conditions, such as cancer.

Combined oxycodone and acetaminophen may be habit-forming if taken over a long period of time, but patients with continuing pain should not let the fear of dependence keep them from using narcotic pain relievers. Dependence on oxycodone and acetaminophen is unlikely when used as prescribed.

Why is oxycodone and acetaminophen addiction so hard to overcome?

Many oxycodone and acetaminophen addicts begin using the drug for legitimate medical reasons -- then find themselves unable to quit. The main reason for addicts is the difficult withdrawal symptoms they experience when stopping "cold turkey." Those withdrawal symptoms include:

- restlessness
- muscle and bone pain
- insomnia
- diarrhea
- cold flashes with goose bumps



WHO'S MOST AT RISK?

The largest increase of prescription drug use for non-medical users is among people between the ages of twelve to twenty five. Seniors are also at risk for addiction because they take more medications than any other population.

Among teens, oxycodone and acetaminophen is also known as:

- percs
- paulas
- roxi's
- no buffers
- blue dynamite (the 15-30 percocet with no Tylenol)
- 512s (refers to the generic brand that prints 512 on the round white 5mg Percocet pill)



WHAT ARE THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF OXYCODONE & ACETAMINOPHEN?

Left untreated, oxycodone and acetaminophen addiction is highly damaging -- both to the user's physical body as well as their overall sense of well-being.

Long-term effects of oxycodone and acetaminophen abuse include:

- physical addiction - leading to uncomfortable withdrawal symptoms if the user stops taking the pills
- tolerance - the addict takes larger and larger doses to achieve the same effect, creating a greater risk of fatal overdose
- liver damage
- kidney failure