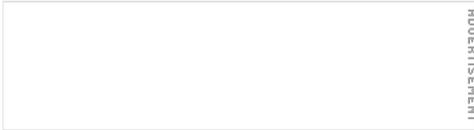


Roche

Generic Name: **morphine** (Oral route)

MOR-feen



Overview

Side Effects

Dosage

Interactions

More

Oral route(Solution)

Morphine oral solution is available in 10 mg/5 mL, 20 mg/5 mL and 100 mg/5 mL (20 mg/mL) concentrations. The 100 mg/5 mL (20 mg/mL) concentration is indicated for use in opioid-tolerant patients only. Take care to avoid dosing errors due to confusion between different concentrations and between mg and mL, which could result in accidental overdose and death. Keep morphine oral solution out of the reach of children .

Oral route(Capsule, Extended Release;Tablet, Extended Release)

Morphine sulfate is a Schedule II controlled substance with the potential for opioid addiction, abuse, or misuse which may lead to overdose and death. Assess risk prior to initiation and monitor for signs of misuse, abuse, and addiction during treatment. Serious or fatal respiratory depression may occur, with highest risk at initiation and with dose increases. Monitor for signs of respiratory depression during treatment. Instruct patients to swallow capsules or tablets whole to reduce the risk of accidental overdose when capsules are tablets are chewed, crushed, or dissolved. Accidental ingestion of morphine sulfate can result in fatal overdose of morphine, especially in children. Prolonged use during pregnancy may result in neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome. If prolonged use is required in a pregnant woman, advise the patient of the risk to fetus and ensure that appropriate treatment will be available . Instruct patients to avoid alcohol and alcohol-containing products as consumption of alcohol may result in increased plasma levels and a potentially fatal overdose of morphine .

Commonly used brand name(s)

In the U.S.

- AVINza
- Kadian
- Kadian ER
- MS Contin
- MSIR
- Oramorph SR
- Roxanol
- Roxanol-T

Available Dosage Forms:

- Capsule, Extended Release
- Capsule, Extended Release, 24 HR
- Solution
- Tablet, Extended Release
- Capsule
- Tablet
- Powder for Suspension, Extended Release
- Capsule, Delayed Release
- Syrup

Therapeutic Class: Analgesic

Chemical Class: Opioid

Uses For Roxanol-T

Morphine is used to relieve moderate to severe pain. It belongs to the group of [medicines](#) called narcotic analgesics (pain medicines). Morphine acts on the central nervous system (CNS) to relieve pain.

Morphine *extended-release capsules or tablets* should not be used if you need pain [medicine](#) for just a short time, such as when recovering from surgery. Do not use this medicine to relieve mild pain, or in situations when non-narcotic medication is effective. This medicine should not be used to treat pain that you only have once in a while or "as needed".



When morphine is used for a long time, it may become habit-forming, causing mental or physical dependence. However, people who have continuing pain should not let the fear of dependence keep them from using narcotics to relieve their pain. Mental dependence (addiction) is not likely to occur when narcotics are used for this purpose. Physical dependence may lead to withdrawal [side effects](#) if treatment is stopped suddenly. However, severe withdrawal side effects can usually be prevented by gradually reducing the dose over a period of time before treatment is stopped completely.

This medicine is available only with your [doctor's](#) prescription.

Before Using Roxanol-T

In deciding to use a medicine, the risks of taking the medicine must be weighed against the good it will do. This is a decision you and your doctor will make. For this medicine, the following should be considered:

Allergies

Tell your doctor if you have ever had any unusual or allergic reaction to this medicine or any other medicines. Also tell your health care professional if you have any other types of allergies, such as to foods, dyes, preservatives, or animals. For non-prescription products, read the label or package ingredients carefully.

Pediatric

Appropriate studies have not been performed on the relationship of age to the effects of morphine in the pediatric population. Safety and efficacy have not been established.

Geriatric

Appropriate studies performed to date have not demonstrated geriatric-specific problems that would limit the usefulness of morphine in the elderly. However, elderly patients are more likely to have age-related lung, liver, kidney, or heart problems, which may require caution and an adjustment in the dose for patients receiving morphine in order to avoid potentially serious side effects.

Pregnancy

	PREGNANCY CATEGORY	EXPLANATION
All Trimesters	C	Animal studies have shown an adverse effect and there are no adequate studies in pregnant women OR no animal studies have been conducted and there are no adequate studies in pregnant women.

Breast Feeding

Studies in women suggest that this medication poses minimal risk to the infant when used during breastfeeding.

Interactions with Medicines

Although certain medicines should not be used together at all, in other cases two different medicines may be used together even if an interaction might occur. In these cases, your doctor may want to change the dose, or other precautions may be necessary. When you are taking this medicine, it is especially important that your healthcare professional know if you are taking any of the medicines listed below. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines is not recommended. Your doctor may decide not to treat you with this medication or change some of the other medicines you take.

- Naltrexone

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines is usually not recommended, but may be required in some cases. If both medicines are prescribed together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use one or both of the medicines.

- Abiraterone
- Acepromazine
- Alfentanil
- Alprazolam
- Alvimopan
- Amiodarone
- Amisulpride
- Amitriptyline
- Amobarbital
- Amoxapine
- Anileridine
- Aripiprazole
- Asenapine
- Atropine
- Azithromycin
- Baclofen
- Belladonna
- Benperidol
- Benztropine
- Biperiden
- Bosutinib
- Brofaromine
- Bromazepam
- Brompheniramine
- Buprenorphine
- Buspirone
- Butabarbital
- Butalbital
- Butorphanol
- Captopril
- Carbinoxamine
- Carisoprodol
- Carphenazine
- Carvedilol
- Chloral Hydrate
- Chlordiazepoxide
- Chlorpheniramine
- Chlorpromazine
- Chlorzoxazone
- Cimetidine
- Clarithromycin
- Clemastine
- Clidinium

- Clobazam
- Clomipramine
- Clonazepam
- Clorazepate
- Clorgyline
- Clozapine
- Cobicistat
- Codeine
- Conivaptan
- Cyclobenzaprine
- Cyclopentolate
- Cyclosporine
- Cyproheptadine
- Darifenacin
- Desipramine
- Dexmedetomidine
- Dezocine
- Diacetylmorphine
- Diazepam
- Dichloralphenazone
- Dicyclomine
- Difenoxin
- Dihydrocodeine
- Diltiazem
- Dimenhydrinate
- Diphenhydramine
- Diphenoxylate
- Donepezil
- Doxepin
- Doxorubicin
- Doxorubicin Hydrochloride Liposome
- Doxylamine
- Dronedarone
- Droperidol
- Enflurane
- Erythromycin
- Estazolam
- Eszopiclone
- Ethchlorvynol
- Ethopropazine
- Ethylmorphine
- Felodipine
- Fentanyl
- Flavoxate
- Flunitrazepam
- Fluphenazine
- Flurazepam
- Fluspirilene

- Fospropofol
- Furazolidone
- Glycopyrrolate
- Halazepam
- Haloperidol
- Halothane
- Hexobarbital
- Homatropine
- Hydrocodone
- Hydromorphone
- Hydroxyzine
- Hyoscyamine
- Imipramine
- Ipratropium
- Iproniazid
- Isocarboxazid
- Isoflurane
- Itraconazole
- Ivacaftor
- Ketamine
- Ketazolam
- Ketobemidone
- Ketoconazole
- Lazabemide
- Levorphanol
- Linezolid
- Lomitapide
- Lopinavir
- Lorazepam
- Lormetazepam
- Loxapine
- Mecizine
- Medazepam
- Melperone
- Mepenzolate
- Meperidine
- Mephobarbital
- Meptazinol
- Mesoridazine
- Metaxalone
- Methadone
- Methdilazine
- Methocarbamol
- Methohexital
- Methotrimeprazine
- Methylene Blue
- Methylnaltrexone
- Midazolam

- Moclobemide
- Molindone
- Moricizine
- Morphine
- Morphine Sulfate Liposome
- Nalbuphine
- Nalmefene
- Nalorphine
- Naloxone
- Nialamide
- Nicomorphine
- Nilotinib
- Nitrazepam
- Nitrous Oxide
- Nortriptyline
- Olanzapine
- Opium
- Opium Alkaloids
- Orphenadrine
- Oxazepam
- Oxitropium Bromide
- Oxybutynin
- Oxycodone
- Oxymorphone
- Papaveretum
- Paregoric
- Pargyline
- Paroxetine
- Pentazocine
- Pentobarbital
- Perazine
- Periciazine
- Perphenazine
- Phenelzine
- Phenobarbital
- Pimozide
- Pipenzolate Bromide
- Piperacetazine
- Pipotiazine
- Pirenzepine
- Piritramide
- Prazepam
- Primidone
- Procarbazine
- Prochlorperazine
- Procyclidine
- Promazine
- Promethazine

- Propantheline
- Propiverine
- Propofol
- Propoxyphene
- Protriptyline
- Quazepam
- Quercetin
- Quetiapine
- Quinidine
- Ramelteon
- Ranolazine
- Rasagiline
- Remifentanil
- Remoxipride
- Ritonavir
- Samidorphan
- Scopolamine
- Secobarbital
- Selegiline
- Sertindole
- Simeprevir
- Sodium Oxybate
- Solifenacin
- Stramonium
- Sufentanil
- Sulpiride
- Sunitinib
- Suvorexant
- Tapentadol
- Telaprevir
- Temazepam
- Terodiline
- Thiethylperazine
- Thiopropazate
- Thioridazine
- Thiothixene
- Ticagrelor
- Tilidine
- Tiotropium
- Tizanidine
- Tocophersolan
- Tolonium Chloride
- Toloxatone
- Tolterodine
- Topiramate
- Tramadol
- Tranylcypromine
- Triazolam

- Trifluoperazine
- Trifluoperidol
- Triflupromazine
- Trihexyphenidyl
- Trimeprazine
- Trimipramine
- Tropicamide
- Umeclidinium
- Verapamil
- Zaleplon
- Zolpidem
- Zopiclone
- Zotepine

Using this medicine with any of the following medicines may cause an increased risk of certain side effects, but using both drugs may be the best treatment for you. If both medicines are prescribed together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use one or both of the medicines.

- Esmolol
- Gabapentin
- Gabapentin Enacarbil
- Perampanel
- Rifampin
- Somatostatin
- Yohimbine

Interactions with Food/Tobacco/Alcohol

Certain medicines should not be used at or around the time of eating food or eating certain types of food since interactions may occur. Using alcohol or tobacco with certain medicines may also cause interactions to occur. The following interactions have been selected on the basis of their potential significance and are not necessarily all-inclusive.

Using this medicine with any of the following is usually not recommended, but may be unavoidable in some cases. If used together, your doctor may change the dose or how often you use this medicine, or give you special instructions about the use of food, alcohol, or tobacco.

- Ethanol

Other Medical Problems

The presence of other medical problems may affect the use of this medicine. Make sure you tell your doctor if you have any other medical problems, especially:

- Addison's disease (adrenal gland problem) or
- Alcohol abuse, or history of or
- Brain tumor, history of or
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or
- Cor pulmonale (serious heart condition) or
- Depression, history of or
- Drug dependence, especially with narcotics, or history of or
- Enlarged prostate (BPH, prostatic hypertrophy) or
- Gallbladder disease or gallstones or
- Head injuries, history of or
- Heart disease or
- Hypothyroidism (an underactive thyroid) or
- Hypovolemia (low blood volume) or
- Increased pressure in the head or

- Kyphoscoliosis (curvature of the spine with breathing problems) or
- Mental illness, history of or
- Problems with passing urine or
- Stomach or bowel problems (eg, blockage) or
- Trouble swallowing or
- Weakened physical condition—Use with caution. May increase risk for more serious side effects.
- Asthma, severe or
- Breathing problems, severe (eg, hypoxia) or
- Paralytic ileus (intestine stops working and may be blocked) or
- Respiratory depression (very slow breathing)—Should not be used in patients with these conditions.
- Hypotension (low blood pressure) or
- Pancreatitis (inflammation or swelling of the pancreas) or
- Seizures, history of—Use with caution. May make these conditions worse.
- Kidney disease or
- Liver disease—Use with caution. The effects may be increased because of slower removal of the medicine from the body.



Proper Use of morphine

This section provides information on the proper use of a number of products that contain morphine. It may not be specific to Roxanol-T. Please read with care.

Take this medicine only as directed by your doctor. Do not take more of it, do not take it more often, and do not take it for a longer time than your doctor ordered. This is especially important for elderly patients, who may be more sensitive to the effects of pain medicines. If too much of this medicine is taken for a long time, it may become habit-forming (causing mental or physical dependence).

This medicine comes with a Medication Guide and patient instructions. Read and follow the instructions carefully. Ask your doctor if you have any questions.

Avinza® is taken every 24 hours. *Kadian*® is taken every 12 or 24 hours at the same time each day.

You may take this medicine with or without food.

Morphine *extended-release capsules and tablets* should only be used by patients who have already been taking narcotic pain medicines, also called opioids. These patients are called *opioid-tolerant*. If you are uncertain whether or not you are opioid-tolerant, check with your doctor before using this medicine.

Swallow the *extended-release capsules and tablets* whole. Do not crush, break, dissolve, or chew them. Do not use *extended-release tablets* that are broken.

If you cannot swallow the *extended-release capsule*, you may open it and pour the medicine into a small amount of applesauce. Stir this mixture well and swallow it right away without chewing. Do not receive this medicine through a nasogastric or stomach tube.

While taking the *extended-release tablet*, part of the tablet may pass into your stool. This is normal and nothing to worry about.

Morphine *extended-release capsules or tablets* work differently from the regular morphine oral solution or tablets, even at the same dose. Do not switch from one brand or form to the other unless your doctor tells you to.

Measure the *oral liquid* with a marked measuring spoon, oral syringe, or medicine cup. The average household teaspoon may not hold the right amount of liquid.

Dosing

The dose of this medicine will be different for different patients. Follow your doctor's orders or the directions on the label. The following information includes only the average doses of this medicine. If your dose is different, do not change it unless your doctor tells you to do so.

The amount of medicine that you take depends on the strength of the medicine. Also, the number of doses you take each day, the time allowed between doses, and the length of time you take the medicine depend on the medical problem for which you are using the medicine.

- For oral dosage form (extended-release capsules):
 - For moderate to severe pain:
 - Patients switching from regular morphine forms:
 - Adults—
 - Avinza®: The capsule is given once a day. The starting dose in milligrams (mg) per day is the same as the total amount of regular morphine that is taken per day. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed. However, the dose is usually not more than 1600 mg per day.
 - Kadian®: The capsule is given once a day or two times a day. The total amount of milligrams (mg) per day will be determined by your doctor and depends on which dosage form you were using. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
 - Patients who are not taking narcotic medicines:
 - Adults—
 - Avinza®: At first, 30 milligrams (mg) once a day. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed. However, the dose is usually not more than 1600 mg per day.
 - Kadian®: At first, 30 milligrams (mg) once a day. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
 - Patients switching from other narcotic medicines:
 - Adults—
 - Avinza®: At first, 30 milligrams (mg) once a day. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Kadian®: At first, 30 milligrams (mg) once a day. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
 - For moderate to severe pain:
 - Patients switching from regular morphine forms:
 - Adults—
 - Morphine sulfate: The tablet is given every 8 or 12 hours. The total amount of milligrams (mg) per day is the same as the total amount of regular morphine that is taken per day. The total amount per day will be divided and given as 2 or 3 doses during the day. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - MS CONTIN®: The tablet is given every 8 or 12 hours. The total amount of milligrams (mg) per day will be determined by your doctor. The total amount per day will be divided and given as 2 or 3 doses during the day. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
 - Patients who are not taking narcotic medicines:
 - Adults—At first, 15 milligrams (mg) every 8 or 12 hours. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.

- Patients switching from other narcotic medicines:
 - Adults—At first, 15 milligrams (mg) every 8 or 12 hours. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
- For oral dosage form (solution):
 - For moderate to severe pain:
 - Adults—10 to 20 milligrams (mg) every 4 hours as needed. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.
- For oral dosage form (tablets):
 - For moderate to severe pain:
 - Adults—15 to 30 milligrams (mg) every 4 hours as needed. Your doctor may adjust your dose if needed.
 - Children—Use and dose must be determined by your doctor.

Missed Dose

If you miss a dose of this medicine, skip the missed dose and go back to your regular dosing schedule. Do not double doses.

If you miss a dose of *Avinza*®, *Kadian*®, or *MS CONTIN*®, skip the missed dose and take your next dose at your usual time the next day. Do not double doses.

Storage

Store the medicine in a closed container at room temperature, away from heat, moisture, and direct light. Keep from freezing.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Do not keep outdated medicine or medicine no longer needed.

Ask your healthcare professional how you should dispose of any medicine you do not use.

Morphine can cause serious unwanted effects if taken by adults, children, or pets who are not used to strong narcotic pain medicines. Make sure you store the medicine in a safe and secure place to prevent others from getting it.

Flush the unused *capsules, liquid, and tablets* down the toilet.

Precautions While Using Roxanol-T

It is very important that your doctor check your progress while you are taking this medicine This will allow your doctor to see if the medicine is working properly and to decide if you should continue to take it.

This medicine will add to the effects of alcohol and other CNS depressants (medicines that can make you drowsy or less alert). Some examples of CNS depressants are antihistamines or medicine for allergies or colds, sedatives, tranquilizers, or sleeping medicine, other prescription pain medicine or narcotics, medicine for seizures or barbiturates, muscle relaxants, or anesthetics, including some dental anesthetics. *Check with your doctor before taking any of these medicines while you are using this medicine.*

This medicine may be habit-forming. If you feel that the medicine is not working as well, do not use more than your prescribed dose.

Dizziness, lightheadedness, or fainting may occur when you get up suddenly from a lying or sitting position. Getting up slowly may help lessen this problem. Also, lying down for a while may relieve the dizziness or lightheadedness.

This medicine may make you dizzy, drowsy, confused, or disoriented. *Make sure you know how you react to this medicine before you drive, use machines, or do anything else that could be dangerous if you are dizzy or not alert.*

Using narcotics for a long time can cause severe constipation. To prevent this, your doctor may direct you to take laxatives, drink a lot of fluids, or increase the amount of fiber in your diet. Be sure to follow the directions carefully, because continuing constipation can lead to more serious problems.

This medicine may cause a serious allergic reaction called anaphylaxis. Anaphylaxis can be life-threatening and requires immediate medical attention. Call your doctor right away if you have a rash, itching, hoarseness, trouble breathing, trouble swallowing, or any swelling of your hands, face, or mouth while you are using this medicine.

If you have been using this medicine regularly for several weeks or longer, do not change your dose or suddenly stop using it without checking with your doctor. Your doctor may want you to gradually reduce the amount you are using before stopping it completely. This may help prevent worsening of your condition and reduce the possibility of withdrawal symptoms, such as

abdominal or stomach cramps, anxiety, fever, nausea, runny nose, sweating, tremors, or trouble sleeping.

Do not take too much of this medicine or take it more often than your doctor tells you to. This can be life-threatening. Symptoms of an overdose include: extreme dizziness or weakness, slow heartbeat or breathing, seizures, trouble breathing, and cold, clammy skin. Call your doctor right away if you notice these symptoms.

Using this medicine while you are pregnant may cause serious unwanted effects in your newborn baby. Tell your doctor right away if you think you are pregnant or if you plan to become pregnant while using this medicine.

Do not use this medicine if you are using or have used an MAOI inhibitor (MAOI) such as Eldepryl®, Marplan®, Nardil®, or Parnate® within the past 14 days.

Do not take other medicines unless they have been discussed with your doctor. This includes prescription or nonprescription (over-the-counter [OTC]) medicines and herbal or vitamin supplements.



Roxanol-T Side Effects

Along with its needed effects, a medicine may cause some unwanted effects. Although not all of these side effects may occur, if they do occur they may need medical attention.

Check with your doctor immediately if any of the following side effects occur:

Less common

- Abdominal or stomach pain
- blurred vision
- bulging soft spot on the head of an infant
- burning, crawling, itching, numbness, prickling, "pins and needles", or tingling feelings
- change in the ability to see colors, especially blue or yellow
- chest pain or discomfort
- confusion
- cough
- decreased urination
- dizziness, faintness, or lightheadedness when getting up suddenly from a lying or sitting position
- fainting
- fast, pounding, or irregular heartbeat or pulse
- headache
- hives, itching, or skin rash
- increased sweating
- loss of appetite
- nausea or vomiting
- nervousness
- pounding in the ears
- puffiness or swelling of the eyelids or around the eyes, face, lips, or tongue
- severe constipation
- severe vomiting
- shakiness in the legs, arms, hands, or feet

- shortness of breath
- slow heartbeat
- sweating or chills
- wheezing

Incidence not known

- Black, tarry stools
- cold, clammy skin
- feeling of warmth or heat
- flushing or redness of the skin, especially on the face and neck
- irregular, fast or slow, or shallow breathing
- lightheadedness
- loss of consciousness
- low blood pressure or pulse
- painful urination
- pale or blue lips, fingernails, or skin
- pale skin
- pinpoint red spots on the skin
- pounding in the ears
- shakiness and unsteady walk
- unsteadiness, trembling, or other problems with muscle control or coordination
- unusual bleeding or bruising
- very slow heartbeat

Get emergency help immediately if any of the following symptoms of overdose occur:

Symptoms of overdose

- Constricted, pinpoint, or small pupils (black part of the eye)
- decreased awareness or responsiveness
- extreme drowsiness
- fever
- increased blood pressure
- increased thirst
- lower back or side pain
- muscle cramps or spasms
- muscle pain or stiffness
- no muscle tone or movement
- severe sleepiness
- swelling of the face, fingers, or lower legs
- weight gain

Some side effects may occur that usually do not need medical attention. These side effects may go away during treatment as your body adjusts to the medicine. Also, your health care professional may be able to tell you about ways to prevent or reduce some of these side effects. Check with your health care professional if any of the following side effects continue or are bothersome or if you have any questions about them:

More common

- Cramps
- difficulty having a bowel movement (stool)
- drowsiness
- false or unusual sense of well-being
- relaxed and calm feeling

- sleepiness or unusual drowsiness
- weight loss

Less common

- Absent, missed, or irregular menstrual periods
- agitation
- bad, unusual, or unpleasant (after) taste
- change in vision
- depression
- dry mouth
- face is warm or hot to touch
- floating feeling
- halos around lights
- heartburn or indigestion
- loss in sexual ability, desire, drive, or performance
- muscle stiffness or tightness
- night blindness
- overbright appearance of lights
- problems with muscle control
- redness of the skin
- skin rash
- stomach discomfort, upset, or pain
- trouble sleeping
- uncontrolled eye movements

Incidence not known

- Abnormal dreams
- change in walking and balance
- change or problem with discharge of semen
- clumsiness or unsteadiness
- confusion as to time, place, or person
- delusions
- dementia
- feeling of constant movement of self or surroundings
- general feeling of discomfort or illness
- holding false beliefs that cannot be changed by fact
- problems with memory
- seeing, hearing, or feeling things that are not there
- sensation of spinning
- unusual excitement, nervousness, or restlessness

Other side effects not listed may also occur in some patients. If you notice any other effects, check with your healthcare professional.

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

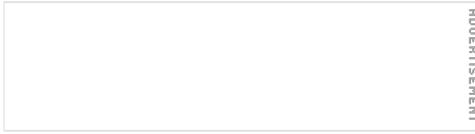
See also: [Side effects](#) (in more detail)

The information contained in the Truven Health Micromedex products as delivered by Drugs.com is intended as an educational aid only. It is not intended as medical advice for individual conditions or treatment. It is not a substitute for a medical exam, nor does it replace the need for services provided by medical professionals. Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before taking any prescription or over the counter drugs (including any herbal medicines or supplements) or following any treatment or regimen. Only your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist can provide you with advice on what is safe and effective for you.

The use of the Truven Health products is at your sole risk. These products are provided "AS IS" and "as available" for use, without warranties of any

kind, either express or implied. Truven Health and Drugs.com make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy, reliability, timeliness, usefulness or completeness of any of the information contained in the products. Additionally, TRUVEN HEALTH MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTIES AS TO THE OPINIONS OR OTHER SERVICE OR DATA YOU MAY ACCESS, DOWNLOAD OR USE AS A RESULT OF USE OF THE THOMSON REUTERS HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS. ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE ARE HEREBY EXCLUDED. Truven Health does not assume any responsibility or risk for your use of the Truven Health products.

Copyright 2015 Truven Health Analytics, Inc. All Rights Reserved.



Next → [Side Effects](#)



 [Add to My Med List](#)

More about Roxanol-T (morphine)

- [Side Effects](#)
- [During Pregnancy](#) or [Breastfeeding](#)
- [Dosage Information](#)
- [Drug Interactions](#)
- [Support Group](#)
- [0 Reviews - Add your own review/rating](#)

Consumer resources

- *Other brands:* [MS Contin](#), [Kadian](#), [Avinza](#), [MSIR](#), [More \(5\)](#) »

Professional resources

- [Morphine Sulfate](#) (AHFS Monograph)
- [Paregoric](#) (FDA)

Other formulations

- [Roxanol](#)

Related treatment guides

- [Chronic Pain](#)
- [Pain](#)

DRUG STATUS



Availability
Prescription only



Pregnancy Category





Risk cannot be ruled out



CSA Schedule
High potential for abuse

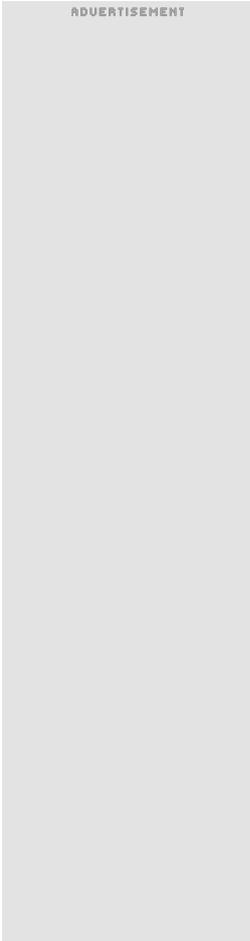


WADA Class
Anti-Doping Classification



Drug Class

[Narcotic analgesics](#)



Related Drugs

Chronic Pain

[tramadol](#), [oxycodone](#), [Cymbalta](#), [Percocet](#), [duloxetine](#), [fentanyl](#), [morphine](#), [OxyContin](#), [Dilaudid](#), [methadone](#), [Ultram](#), [More...](#)

Pain

[tramadol](#), [oxycodone](#), [acetaminophen](#), [naproxen](#), [Tylenol](#), [aspirin](#), [ibuprofen](#), [amitriptyline](#), [hydrocodone](#), [Percocet](#), [clonidine](#), [More...](#)



CONSUMER UPDATES

[Fighting Allergy Season with Medications](#)

[Medications for High Blood Pressure](#)

[Irritable Bowel Syndrome Treatments Aren't One-Size-Fits-All](#)

[Fighting Diabetes' Deadly Impact on Minorities](#)

[More FDA updates](#)

Roxanol-T Rating

No Reviews - [Be the first!](#)

1 0 1 0

Related News and Articles

[Health Tip: Use Proper Lifting Technique](#)

March 16, 2016

CDC Releases Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain

March 15, 2016

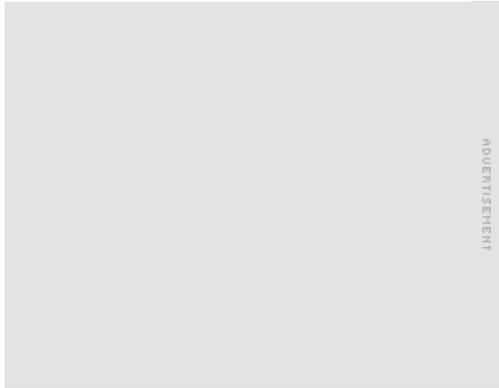
Health Tip: Can You Tell if a Toe Is Broken?

March 14, 2016

Related Questions & Answers

[Can carbamazepine used for haand and fingers pain caused by sliped disc in the neck?](#)

[Read more questions... >](#)



Drugs.com Mobile Apps

The easiest way to lookup drug information, identify pills, check interactions and set up your own personal medication records. Available for Android and iOS devices.

[Explore Apps](#)



SUPPORT

- [Help Center](#)
- [Frequent Questions](#)
- [Sitemap](#)
- [Contact Us](#)

ABOUT

- [About Drugs.com](#)
- [Advertising Policy](#)
- [Content Submissions](#)
- [Drugs.com Blog](#)

TERMS & PRIVACY

- [Editorial Policy](#)
- [Privacy Policy](#)

Terms of Use

Attribution & Citations

CONNECT



[Subscribe](#) to receive email notifications whenever new articles are published.

Drugs.com provides accurate and independent information on more than 24,000 prescription drugs, over-the-counter medicines and natural products. This material is provided for educational purposes only and is not intended for medical advice, diagnosis or treatment. Data sources include Micromedex® (updated Feb 24th, 2016), Cerner Multum™ (updated Mar 1st, 2016), Wolters Kluwer™ (updated Mar 1st, 2016) and others. To view content sources and attributions, please refer to our [editorial policy](#).



We comply with the HONcode standard for trustworthy health information - [verify here](#)